Robert J. Slater:
Primary Sources (1856–1914)

Compiled by
C. Green

A Collection of Transcripts and Facsimiles

Robert J. Slater: Primary Sources (1856–1914)

Compiled by C. Green
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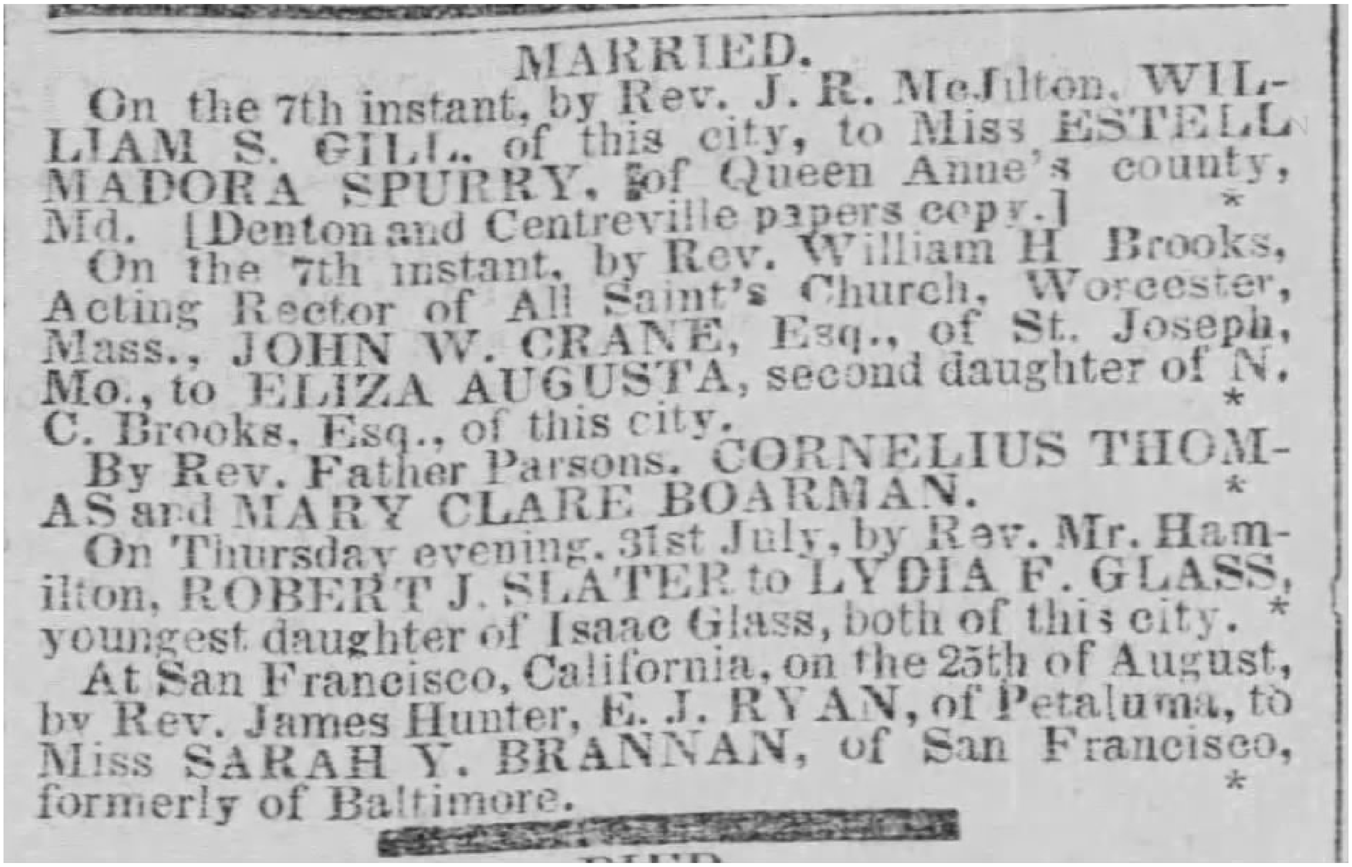

MARRIED.

On the 7th instant, by Rev. J. R. McJilton, WILLIAM S. GILL, of this city, to Miss ESTELL MADORA SPURRY, of Queen Anne's county, Md. [Denton and Centreville papers copy.] *

On the 7th instant, by Rev. William H Brooks, Acting Rector of All Saint's Church, Worcester, Mass., JOHN W. CRANE, Esq., of St. Joseph, Mo., to ELIZA AUGUSTA, second daughter of N. C. Brooks, Esq., of this city. *

By Rev. Father Parsons, CORNELIUS THOMAS and MARY CLARE BOARMAN. *

On Thursday evening, 31st July, by Rev. Mr. Hamilton, ROBERT J. SLATER to LYDIA F. GLASS, youngest daughter of Isaac Glass, both of this city. *

At San Francisco, California, on the 25th of August, by Rev. James Hunter, E. J. RYAN, of Petaluma, to Miss SARAH Y. BRANNAN, of San Francisco, formerly of Baltimore. *

1856-10-09 - The Baltimore Sun Page 2

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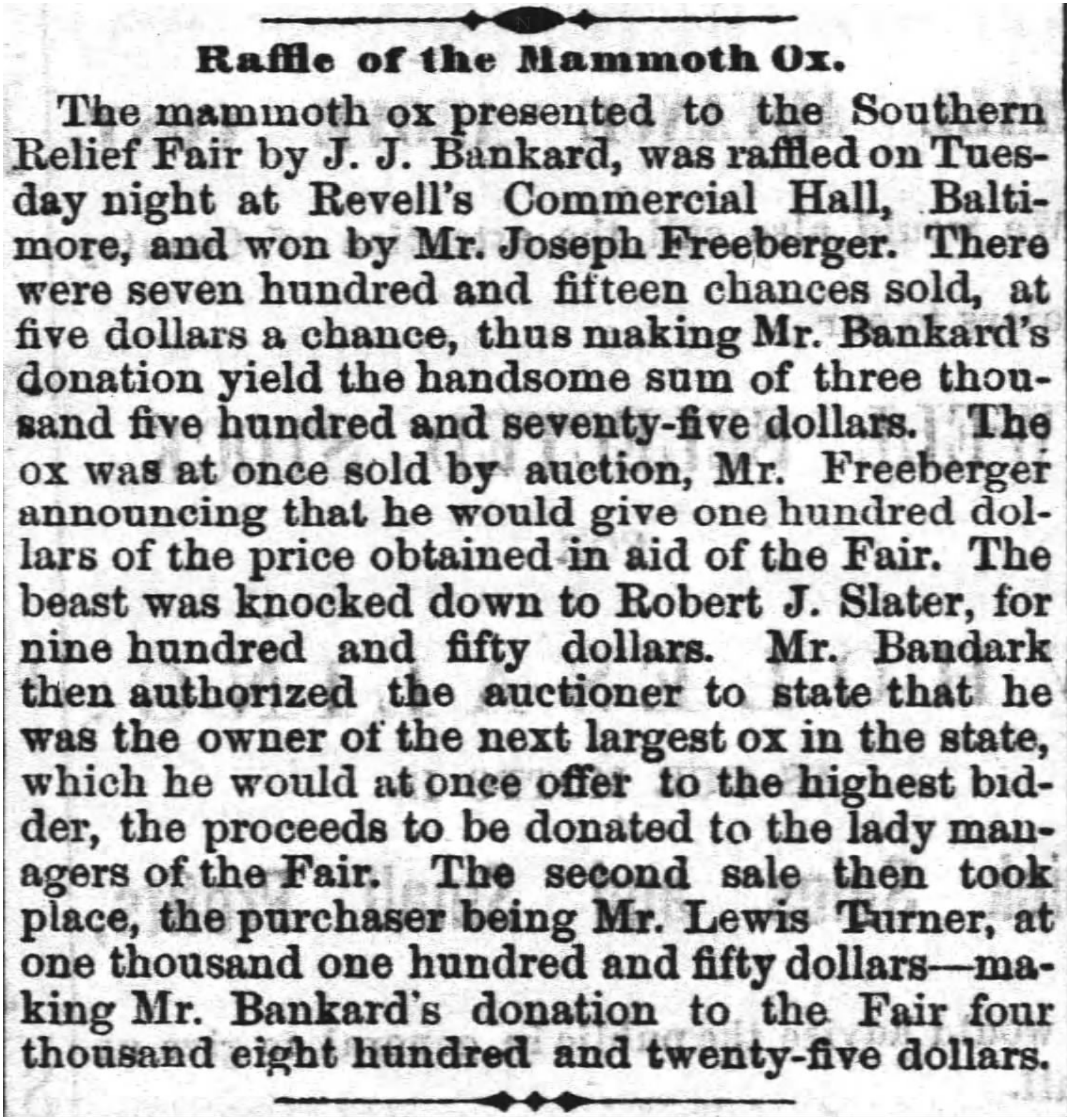
SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=The Baltimore Sun |date=1856-10-09 |title=Married |page=2 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1856-10-09-The-Baltimore-Sun-Page-2}}



Raffle of the Mammoth Ox.

The mammoth ox presented to the Southern Relief Fair by J. J. Bankard, was raffled on Tuesday night at Revell's Commercial Hall, Baltimore, and won by Mr. Joseph Freeberger. There were seven hundred and fifteen chances sold, at five dollars a chance, thus making Mr. Bankard's donation yield the handsome sum of three thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars. The ox was at once sold by auction, Mr. Freeberger announcing that he would give one hundred dollars of the price obtained in aid of the Fair. The beast was knocked down to Robert J. Slater, for nine hundred and fifty dollars. Mr. Bandark then authorized the auctioner to state that he was the owner of the next largest ox in the state, which he would at once offer to the highest bidder, the proceeds to be donated to the lady managers of the Fair. The second sale then took place, the purchaser being Mr. Lewis Turner, at one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars—making Mr. Bankard's donation to the Fair four thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.

1866-04-23 - The New Berne Times Page 7

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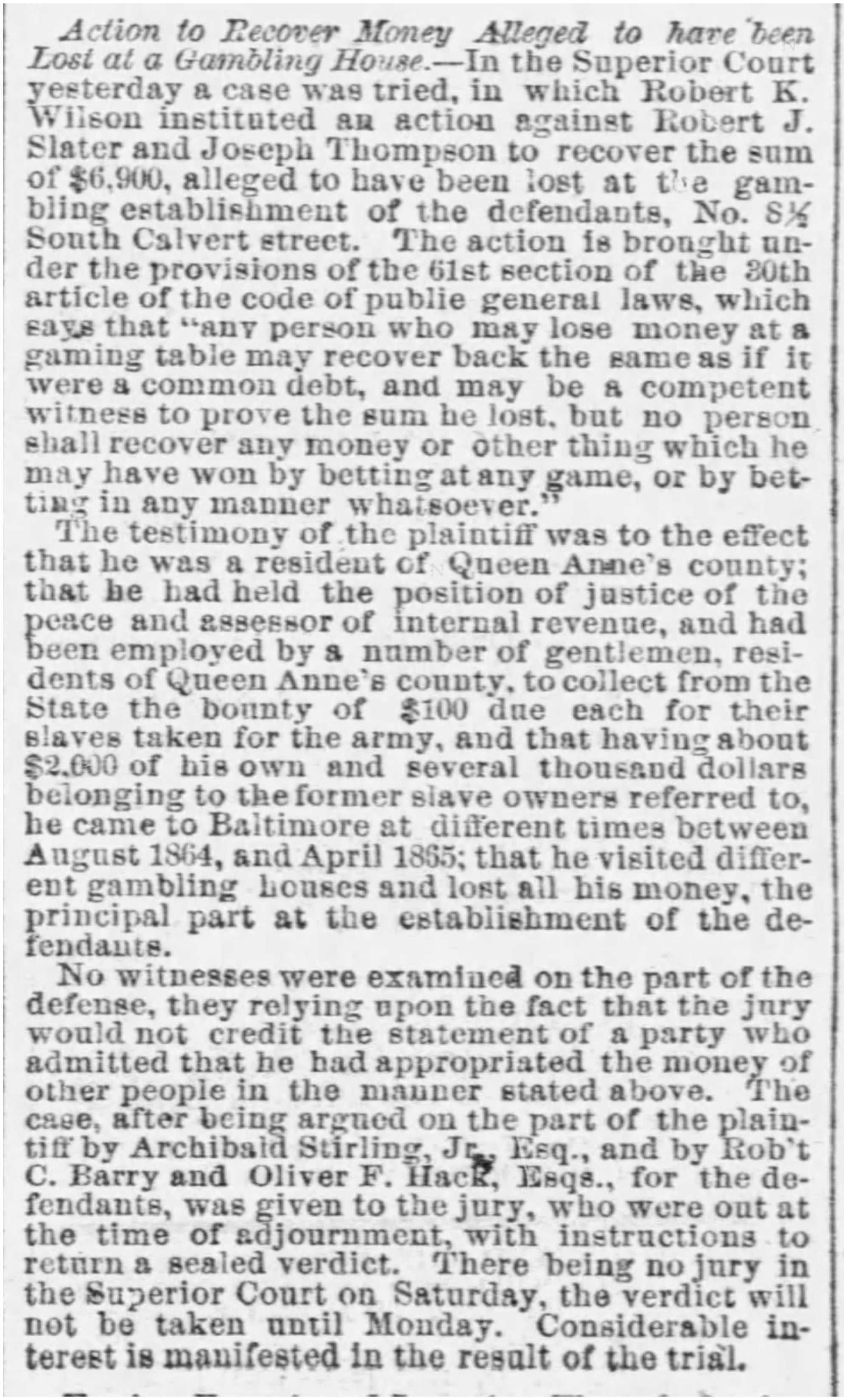
SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=The New Berne Times |date=1866-04-23 |title=Raffle of the Mammoth Ox |page=7 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1866-04-23-The-New-Berne-Times-Page-7}}



Action to Recover Money Alleged to have been Lost at a Gambling House.—In the Superior Court yesterday a case was tried, in which Robert K. Wilson instituted an action against Robert J. Slater and Joseph Thompson to recover the sum of $6,900, alleged to have been lost at the gambling establishment of the defendants, No. 8½ South Calvert street. The action is brought under the provisions of the 61st section of the 30th article of the code of public general laws, which says that "any person who may lose money at a gaming table may recover back the same as if it were a common debt, and may be a competent witness to prove the sum he lost, but no person shall recover any money or other thing which he may have won by betting at any game, or by betting in any manner whatsoever."

The testimony of the plaintiff was to the effect that he was a resident of Queen Anne's county; that he had held the position of justice of the peace and assessor of internal revenue, and had been employed by a number of gentlemen, residents of Queen Anne's county, to collect from the State the bounty of $100 due each for their slaves taken for the army, and that having about $2,000 of his own and several thousand dollars belonging to the former slave owners referred to, he came to Baltimore at different times between August 1864, and April 1865; that he visited different gambling houses and lost all his money, the principal part at the establishment of the defendants.

No witnesses were examined on the part of the defense, they relying upon the fact that the jury would not credit the statement of a party who admitted that he had appropriated the money of other people in the manner stated above. The case, after being argued on the part of the plaintiff by Archibald Stirling, Jr., Esq., and by Rob't C. Barry and Oliver F. Hack, Esqs., for the defendants, was given to the jury, who were out at the time of adjournment, with instructions to return a sealed verdict. There being no jury in the Superior Court on Saturday, the verdict will not be taken until Monday. Considerable interest is manifested in the result of the trial.

1868-04-04 - The Baltimore Sun Page 1

Action to Recover Money Alleged to have been Lost at a Gambling House.—In the Superior Court yesterday a case was tried, in which Robert K. Wilson instituted an action against Robert J. Slater and Joseph Thompson to recover the sum of $6,900, alleged to have been lost at the gambling establishment of the defendants, No. 8 1/2 South Calvert street. The action is brought under the provisions of the 61st section of the 30th article of the code of public general laws, which says that ”any person who may lose money at a gaming table may recover back the same as if it were a common debt, and may be a competent witness to prove the sum he lost, but no person shall recover any money or other thing which he may have won by betting at any game, or by betting in any manner whatsoever.”

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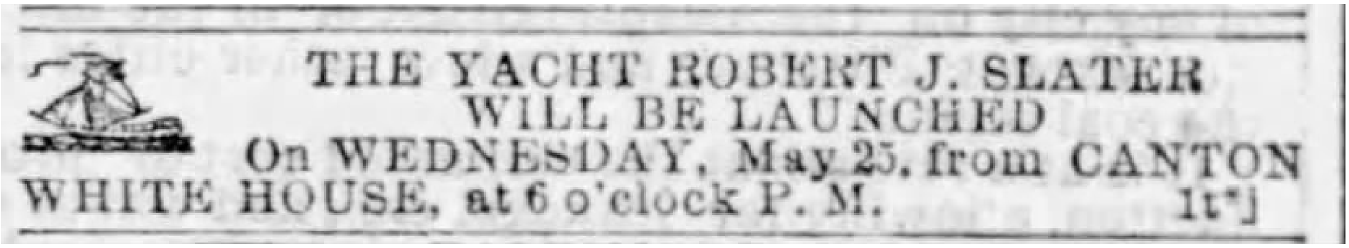
`SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=The Baltimore Sun |date=4 April 1868 |title=Action to Recover Money Alleged to have been Lost at a Gambling House |page=1 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1868-04-04-The-Baltimore-Sun-Page-1}}`



THE YACHT ROBERT J. SLATER
WILL BE LAUNCHED
On WEDNESDAY, May 25, from CANTON
WHITE HOUSE, at 6 o'clock P. M. 1t*]

ID: ref-1870-05-24-The-Baltimore-Sun-Page-2

1870-05-24 - The Baltimore Sun Page 2

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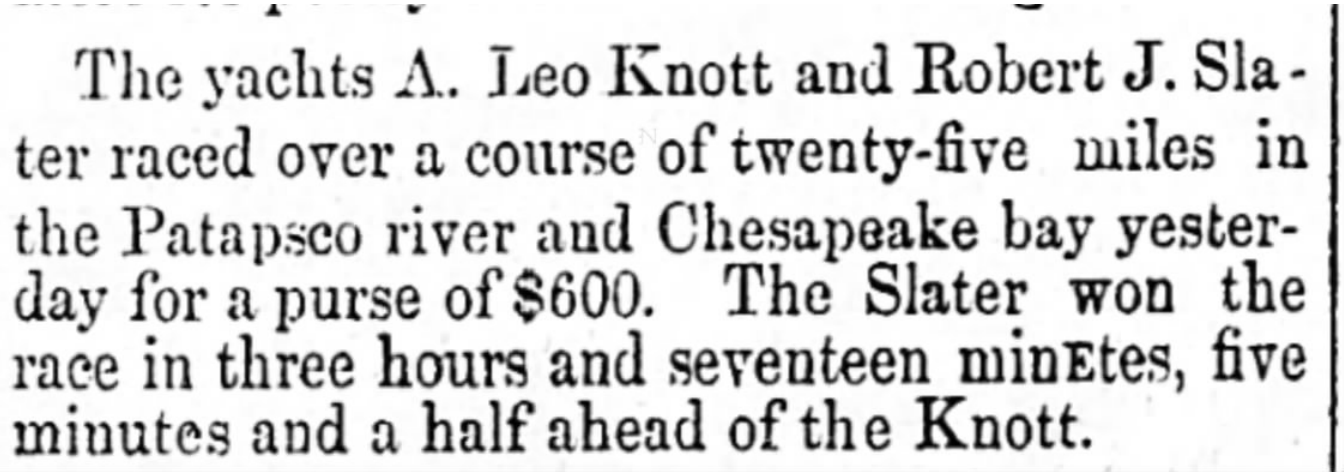
SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=The Baltimore Sun |date=1870-05-24 |title=The Yacht Robert J.Slater Will Be Launched |page=2 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1870-05-24-The-Baltimore-Sun-Page-2}}



The yachts A. Leo Knott and Robert J. Slater raced over a course of twenty-five miles in the Patapsco river and Chesapeake bay yesterday for a purse of $600. The Slater won the race in three hours and seventeen minutes, five minutes and a half ahead of the Knott.

1871-08-24 - Alexandria Gazette Page 2

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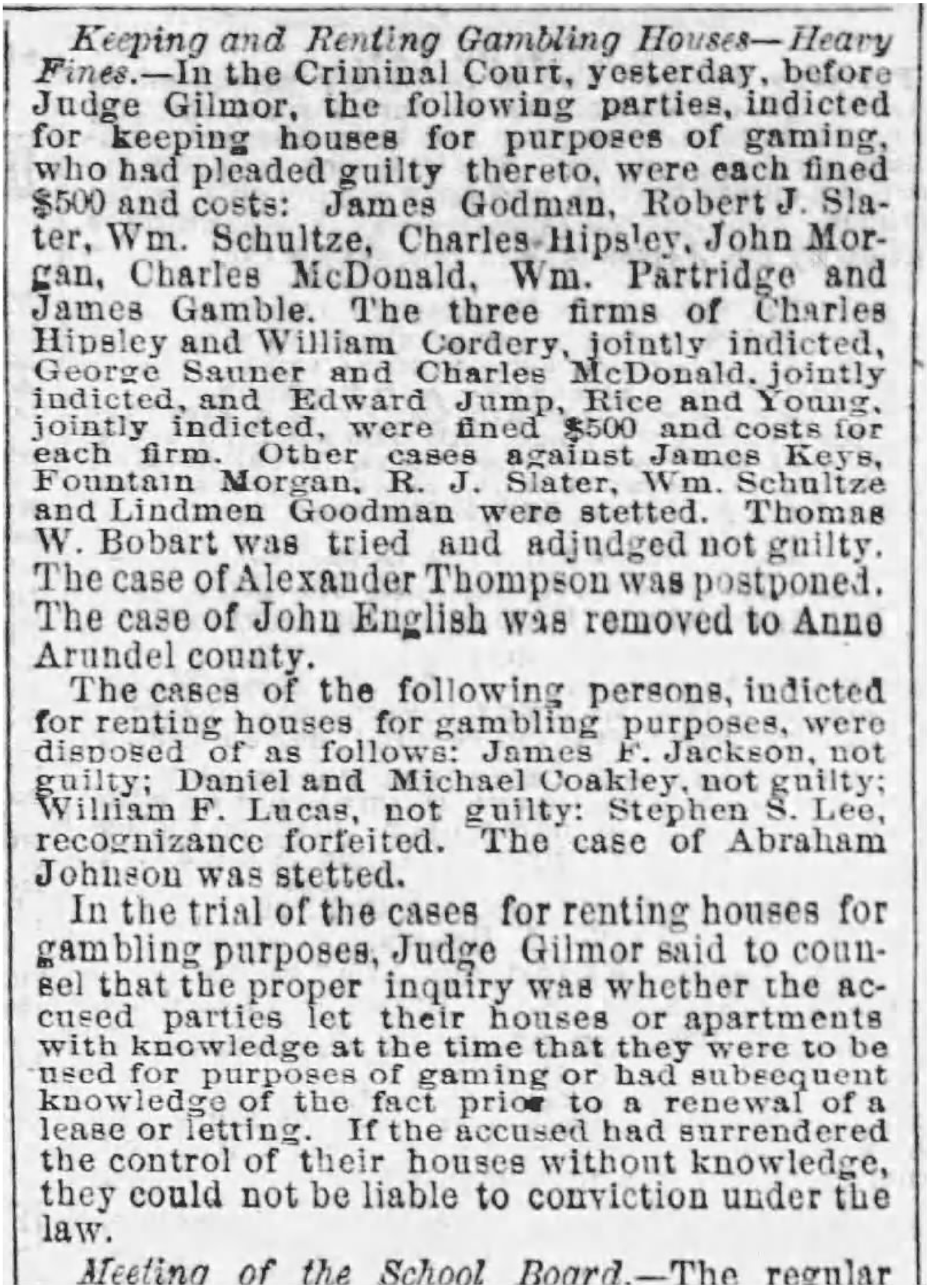
SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=Alexandria Gazette |date=1871-08-24 |title=The Yachts A.Leo Knott.. .|page=2 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1871-08-24-Alexandria-Gazette-Page-2}}



Keeping and Renting Gambling Houses—Heavy Fines.—In the Criminal Court, yesterday, before Judge Gilmor, the following parties, indicted for keeping houses for purposes of gaming, who had pleaded guilty thereto, were each fined $500 and costs: James Godman, Robert J. Slater, Wm. Schultze, Charles Hipsley, John Morgan, Charles McDonald, Wm. Partridge and James Gamble. The three firms of Charles Hipsley and William Cordery, jointly indicted, George Sauner and Charles McDonald, jointly indicted, and Edward Jump, Rice and Young, jointly indicted, were fined $500 and costs for each firm. Other cases against James Keys, Fountain Morgan, R. J. Slater, Wm. Schultze and Lindmen Goodman were stetted. Thomas W. Bobart was tried and adjudged not guilty. The case of Alexander Thompson was postponed. The case of John English was removed to Anne Arundel county.

The cases of the following persons, indicted for renting houses for gambling purposes, were disposed of as follows: James F. Jackson, not guilty; Daniel and Michael Coakley, not guilty; William F. Lucas, not guilty: Stephen S. Lee, recognizance forfeited. The case of Abraham Johnson was stetted.

In the trial of the cases for renting houses for gambling purposes, Judge Gilmor said to counsel that the proper inquiry was whether the accused parties let their houses or apartments with knowledge at the time that they were to be used for purposes of gaming or had subsequent knowledge of the fact prior to a renewal of a lease or letting. If the accused had surrendered the control of their houses without knowledge, they could not be liable to conviction under the law.

Meeting of the School Board.—The regular

1872-12-18 - The Baltimore Sun Page 1

Keeping and Renting Gambling Houses—Heavy Fines.—In the Criminal Court, yesterday, before Judge Gilmor, the following parties, indicted for keeping houses for purposes of gaming, who had pleaded guilty thereto, were each fined $500 and costs: James Godman, Robert J. Slater, Wm. Schultze, Charles Hipsley, John Morgan, Charles McDonald, Wm. Partridge and James Gamble. The three firms of Charles Hipsley and William Cordery, jointly indicted, George Sauner and Charles McDonald, jointly indicted, and Edward Jump, Rice and Young, jointly indicted, were fined $500 and costs for each firm. Other cases against James Keys, Fountain Morgan, R. J. Slater, Wm. Schultze and Lindmen Goodman were stetted. Thomas W. Bobart was tried and adjudged not guilty. The case of Alexander Thompson was postponed. The case of John English was removed to Anne Arundel county.

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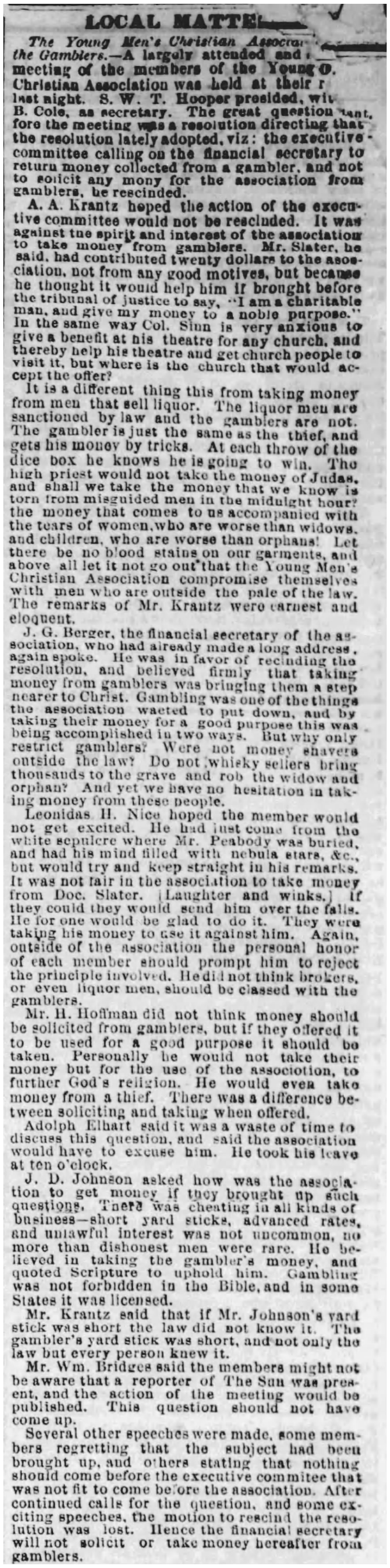
SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=The Baltimore Sun |date=1872-12-18 |title=Keeping and Renting Gambling Houses|Heavy Fines |page=1 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1872-12-18-The-Baltimore-Sun-Page-1}}



LOCAL MATTE

The Young Men's Christian Associa the Gamblers.—A largely attended and meeting of the members of the Young O. Christian Association was held at their r last night. S. W. T. Hooper presided, wi B. Cole, as secretary. The great question tant, fore the meeting was a resolution directing that the resolution lately adopted, viz: the executive committee calling on the financial secretary to return money collected from a gambler, and not to solicit any mony for the association from gamblers, be rescinded.

A. A. Krantz hoped the action of the executive committee would not be rescinded. It was against the spirit and interest of the association to take money from gamblers. Mr. Slater, he said, had contributed twenty dollars to the association, not from any good motives, but because he thought it would help him if brought before the tribunal of justice to say, "I am a charitable man, and give my money to a noble purpose." In the same way Col. Sinn is very anxious to give a benefit at his theatre for any church, and thereby help his theatre and get church people to visit it, but where is the church that would accept the offer?

It is a different thing this from taking money from men that sell liquor. The liquor men are sanctioned by law and the gamblers are not. The gambler is just the same as the thief, and gets his money by tricks. At each throw of the dice box he knows he is going to win. The high priest would not take the money of Judas, and shall we take the money that we know is torn from misguided men in the midnight hour? the money that comes to us accompanied with the tears of women, who are worse than widows, and children, who are worse than orphans! Let there be no blood stains on our garments, and above all let it not go out that the Young Men's Christian Association compromise themselves with men who are outside the pale of the law. The remarks of Mr. Krantz were earnest and eloquent.

J. G. Berger, the financial secretary of the association, who had already made a long address, again spoke. He was in favor of recinding the resolution, and believed firmly that taking money from gamblers was bringing them a step nearer to Christ. Gambling was one of the things the association waeted to put down, and by taking their money for a good purpose this was being accomplished in two ways. But why only restrict gamblers? Were not money shavers outside the law? Do not whisky sellers bring thousands to the grave and rob the widow and orphan? And yet we have no hesitation in taking money from these people.

Leonidas H. Nice hoped the member would not get excited. He had just come from the white sepulcre where Mr. Peabody was buried, and had his mind filled with nebula stars, &c., but would try and keep straight in his remarks. It was not fair in the association to take money from Doc. Slater. [Laughter and winks.] If they could they would send him over the falls. He for one would be glad to do it. They were taking his money to use it against him. Again, outside of the association the personal honor of each member should prompt him to reject the principle involved. He did not think brokers, or even liquor men, should be classed with the gamblers.

Mr. H. Hoffman did not think money should be solicited from gamblers, but if they offered it to be used for a good purpose it should be taken. Personally he would not take their money but for the use of the associotion, to further God's religion. He would even take money from a thief. There was a difference between soliciting and taking when offered.

Adolph Elhart said it was a waste of time to discuss this question, and said the association would have to excuse him. He took his leave at ten o'clock.

J. D. Johnson asked how was the association to get money if they brought up such questions. There was cheating in all kinds of business—short yard sticks, advanced rates, and unlawful interest was not uncommon, no more than dishonest men were rare. He believed in taking the gambler's money, and quoted Scripture to uphold him. Gambling was not forbidden in the Bible, and in some States it was licensed.

Mr. Krantz said that if Mr. Johnson's yard stick was short the law did not know it. The gambler's yard stick was short, and not only the law but every person knew it.

Mr. Wm. Bridges said the members might not be aware that a reporter of The Sun was present, and the action of the meeting would be published. This question should not have come up.

Several other speeches were made, some members regretting that the subject had been brought up, and others stating that nothing should come before the executive commitee that was not fit to come before the association. After continued calls for the question, and some exciting speeches, the motion to rescind the resolution was lost. Hence the financial secretary will not solicit or take money hereafter from gamblers.

1874-02-06 - The Baltimore Sun Page 1

LOCAL MATTERS

The Young Men's Christian Association and the Gamblers.–A largely attended meeting of the members of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at their rooms last night. S. W. T. Hopper presided, with Mr. B. Cole, as secretary. The great question before the meeting was a resolution directing that the resolution lately adopted by the executive committee calling on the financial secretary to return money collected from a gambler, and not to solicit any money for the association from gamblers, be rescinded.

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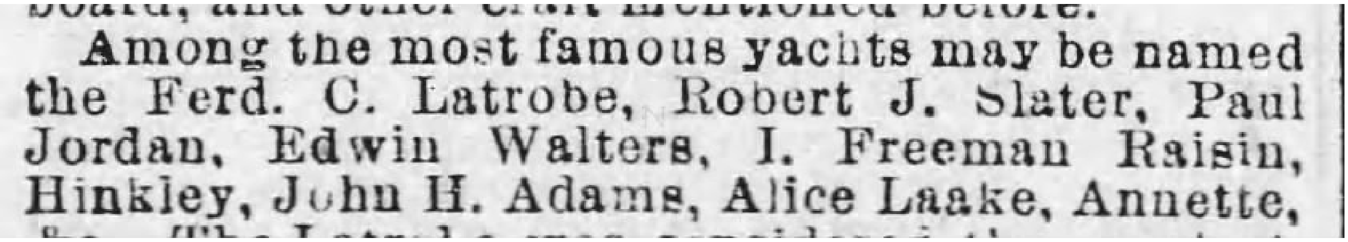
Mr. Krantz said that if Mr. Johnson's yard stick was short the law did not know it. The gambler's yard stick was short, and not only the law but every person knew it.

Mr. Wm. Bridges said the members might not be aware that a reporter of The Sun was present, and the action of the meeting would be published. This question should not have come up.

Several other speeches were made, some members regretting that the subject had been brought up, and others stating that nothing should come before the executive committee that was not fit to come before the association. After continued calls for the question, and some exciting speeches, the motion to rescind the resolution was lost. Hence the financial secretary will not solicit or take money hereafter from gamblers.

`SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=The Baltimore Sun |date=February 6, 1874 |title=The Young Men's Christian Association and the Gamblers |page=1 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1874-02-06-The-Baltimore-Sun-Page-1}}`



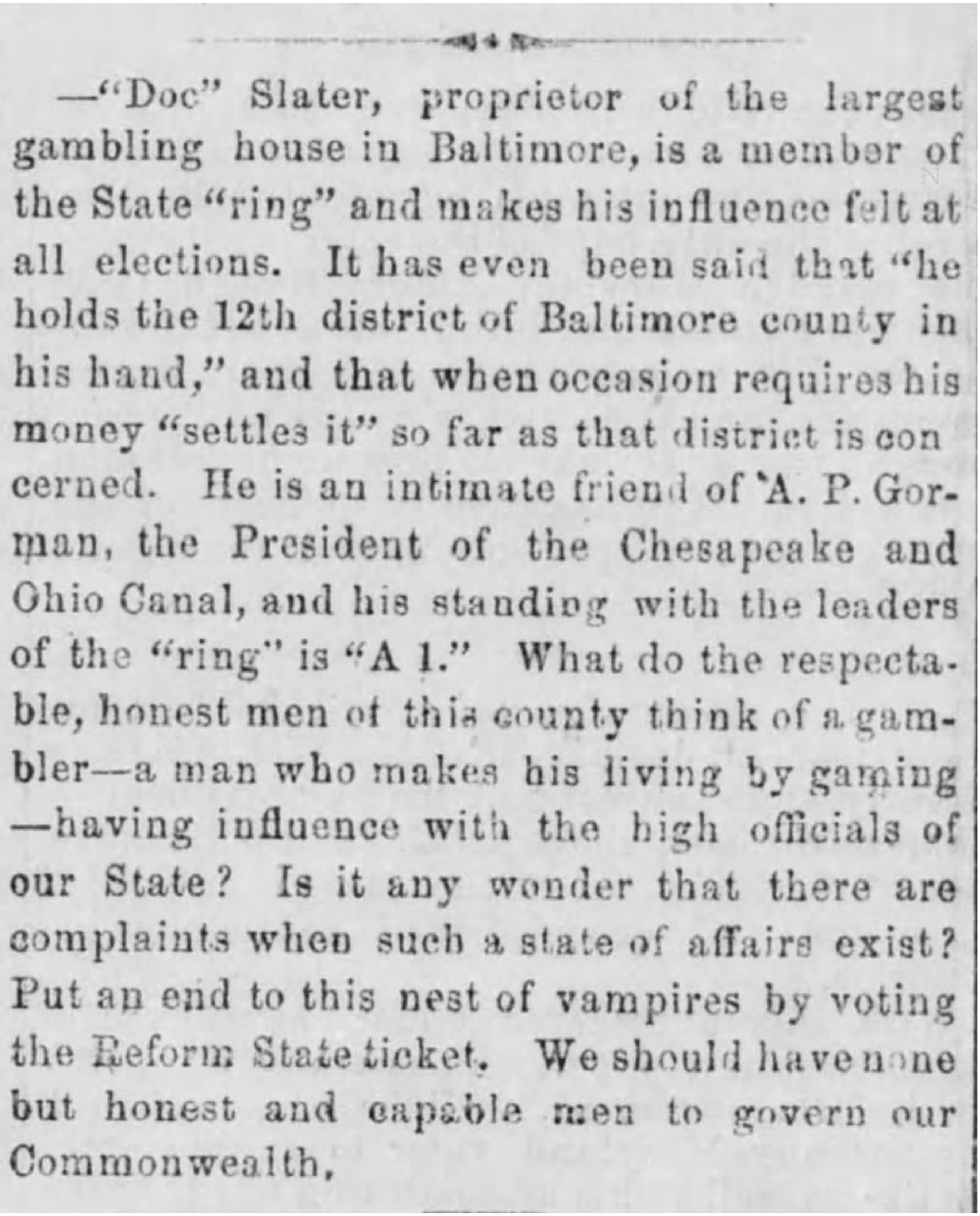
Among the most famous yachts may be named the Ferd. C. Latrobe, Robert J. Slater, Paul Jordan, Edwin Walters, I. Freeman Raisin, Hinkley, John H. Adams, Alice Laake, Annette,

1874-06-26 - The Baltimore Sun Page 1

board, and other craft mentioned before.

Among the most famous yachts may be named the Ferd. C. Latrobe, Robert J. Slater, Paul Jordan, Edwin Walters, I. Freeman Raisin, Hinkley, John H. Adams, Alice Laake, Annette, &c. The Latrobe was considered the...

SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=The Baltimore Sun |date=1874-06-26 |title=Among the Most Famous Yachts...|page=1 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1874-06-26-The-Baltimore-Sun-Page-1}}



—"Doc" Slater, proprietor of the largest gambling house in Baltimore, is a member of the State "ring" and makes his influence felt at all elections. It has even been said that "he holds the 12th district of Baltimore county in his hand," and that when occasion requires his money "settles it" so far as that district is concerned. He is an intimate friend of A. P. Gorman, the President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and his standing with the leaders of the "ring" is "A 1." What do the respectable, honest men of this county think of a gambler—a man who makes his living by gaming—having influence with the high officials of our State? Is it any wonder that there are complaints when such a state of affairs exist? Put an end to this nest of vampires by voting the Reform State ticket. We should have none but honest and capable men to govern our Commonwealth.

1875-10-30 - The Baltimore County Union the Towson News Page 2

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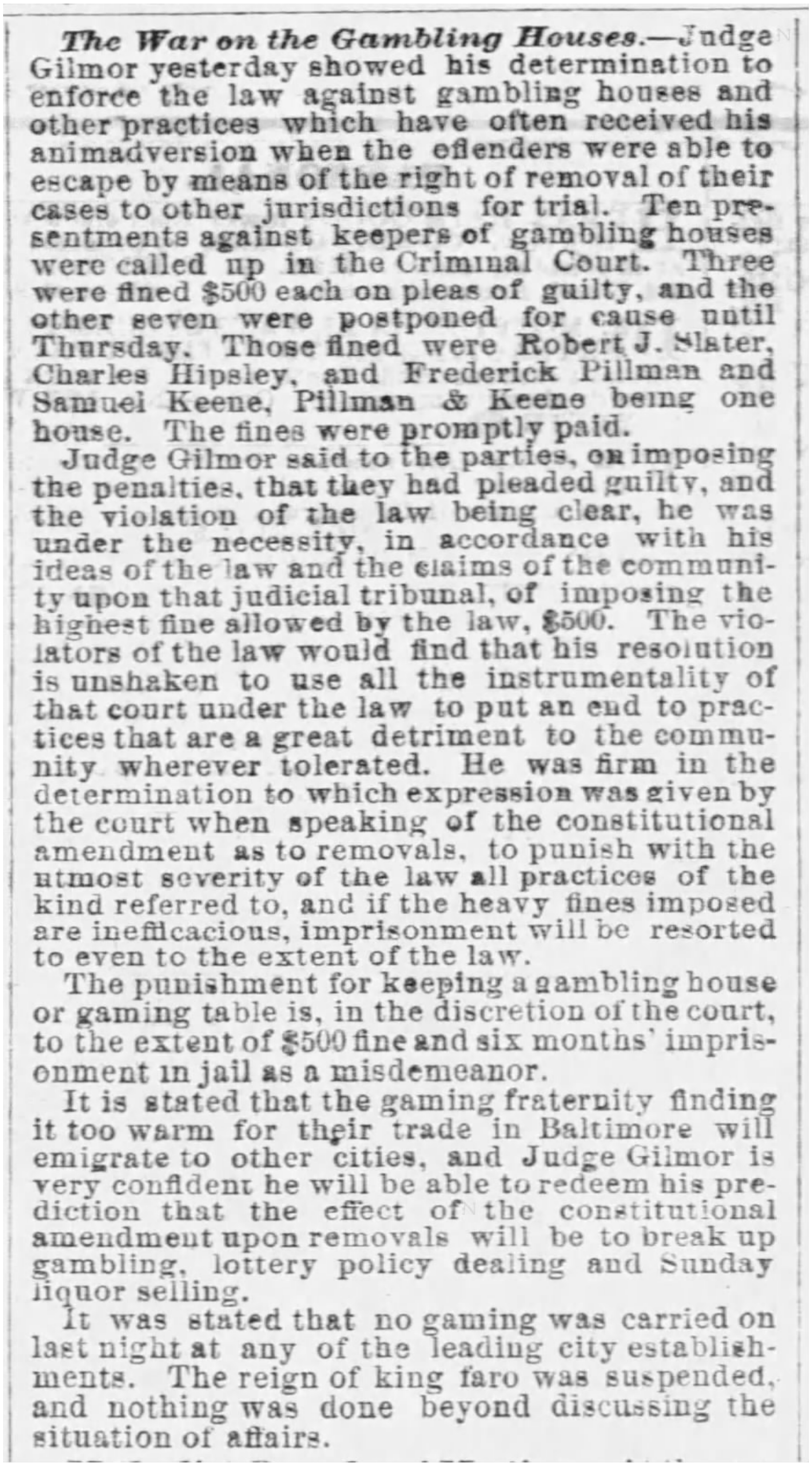
SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=The Baltimore County Union the Towson News |date=1875-10-30 |title= "Doc" Slater, Proprietor of the Largest Gambling House...|page=2 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1875-10-30-The-Baltimore-County-Union-the-Towson-News-Page-2}}



The War on the Gambling Houses.—Judge Gilmor yesterday showed his determination to enforce the law against gambling houses and other practices which have often received his animadversion when the offenders were able to escape by means of the right of removal of their cases to other jurisdictions for trial. Ten presentments against keepers of gambling houses were called up in the Criminal Court. Three were fined $500 each on pleas of guilty, and the other seven were postponed for cause until Thursday. Those fined were Robert J. Slater, Charles Hipsley, and Frederick Pillman and Samuel Keene, Pillman & Keene being one house. The fines were promptly paid.

Judge Gilmor said to the parties, on imposing the penalties, that they had pleaded guilty, and the violation of the law being clear, he was under the necessity, in accordance with his ideas of the law and the claims of the community upon that judicial tribunal, of imposing the highest fine allowed by the law, $500. The violators of the law would find that his resolution is unshaken to use all the instrumentality of that court under the law to put an end to practices that are a great detriment to the community wherever tolerated. He was firm in the determination to which expression was given by the court when speaking of the constitutional amendment as to removals, to punish with the utmost severity of the law all practices of the kind referred to, and if the heavy fines imposed are inefficacious, imprisonment will be resorted to even to the extent of the law.

The punishment for keeping a gambling house or gaming table is, in the discretion of the court, to the extent of $500 fine and six months' imprisonment in jail as a misdemeanor.

It is stated that the gaming fraternity finding it too warm for their trade in Baltimore will emigrate to other cities, and Judge Gilmor is very confident he will be able to redeem his prediction that the effect of the constitutional amendment upon removals will be to break up gambling, lottery policy dealing and Sunday liquor selling.

It was stated that no gaming was carried on last night at any of the leading city establishments. The reign of king faro was suspended, and nothing was done beyond discussing the situation of affairs.

1875-12-14 - The Baltimore Sun Page 4

The War on the Gambling Houses. Judge Gilmor yesterday showed his determination to enforce the law against gambling houses and other practices which have often received his animadversion when the offenders were able to escape by means of the right of removal of their cases to other jurisdictions for trial. Ten presentments against keepers of gambling houses were called up in the Criminal Court. Three were fined $500 each on pleas of guilty, and the other seven were postponed for cause until Thursday. Those fined were Robert J. Slater, Charles Hipsley, and Frederick Pillman and Samuel Keene, Pillman & Keene being one house. The fines were promptly paid.

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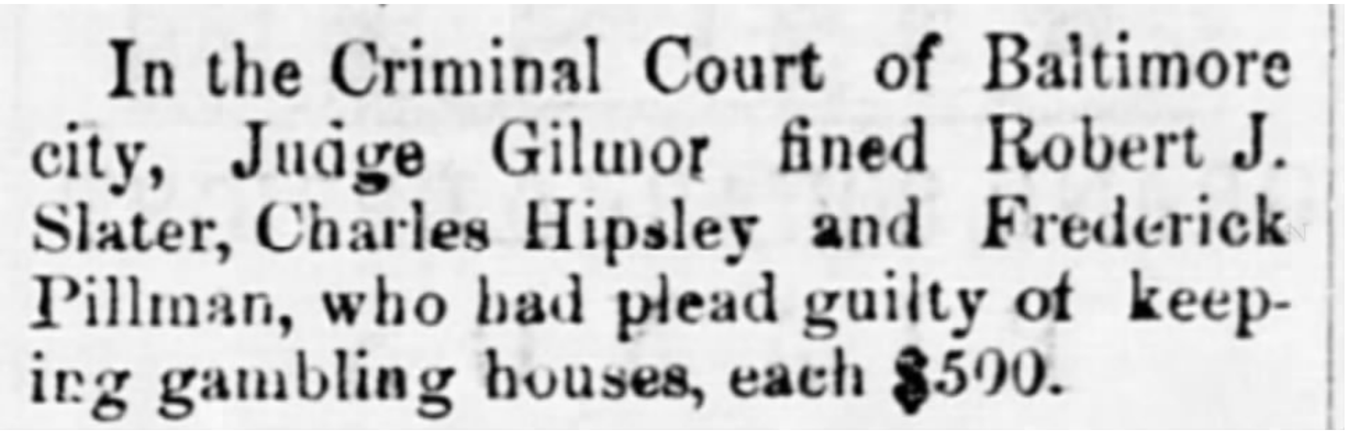
It was stated that no gaming was carried on last night at any of the leading city establishments. The reign of king faro was suspended, and nothing was done beyond discussing the situation of affairs.

`SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=The Baltimore Sun |date=December 14, 1875 |title=The War on the Gambling Houses |page=4 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1875-12-14-The-Baltimore-Sun-Page-4}}`



In the Criminal Court of Baltimore city, Judge Gilmor fined Robert J. Slater, Charles Hipsley and Frederick Pillman, who had plead guilty of keeping gambling houses, each $500.

ID: ref-1876-01-08-Shepherdstown-Register-Page-3

1876-01-08 - Shepherdstown Register Page 3

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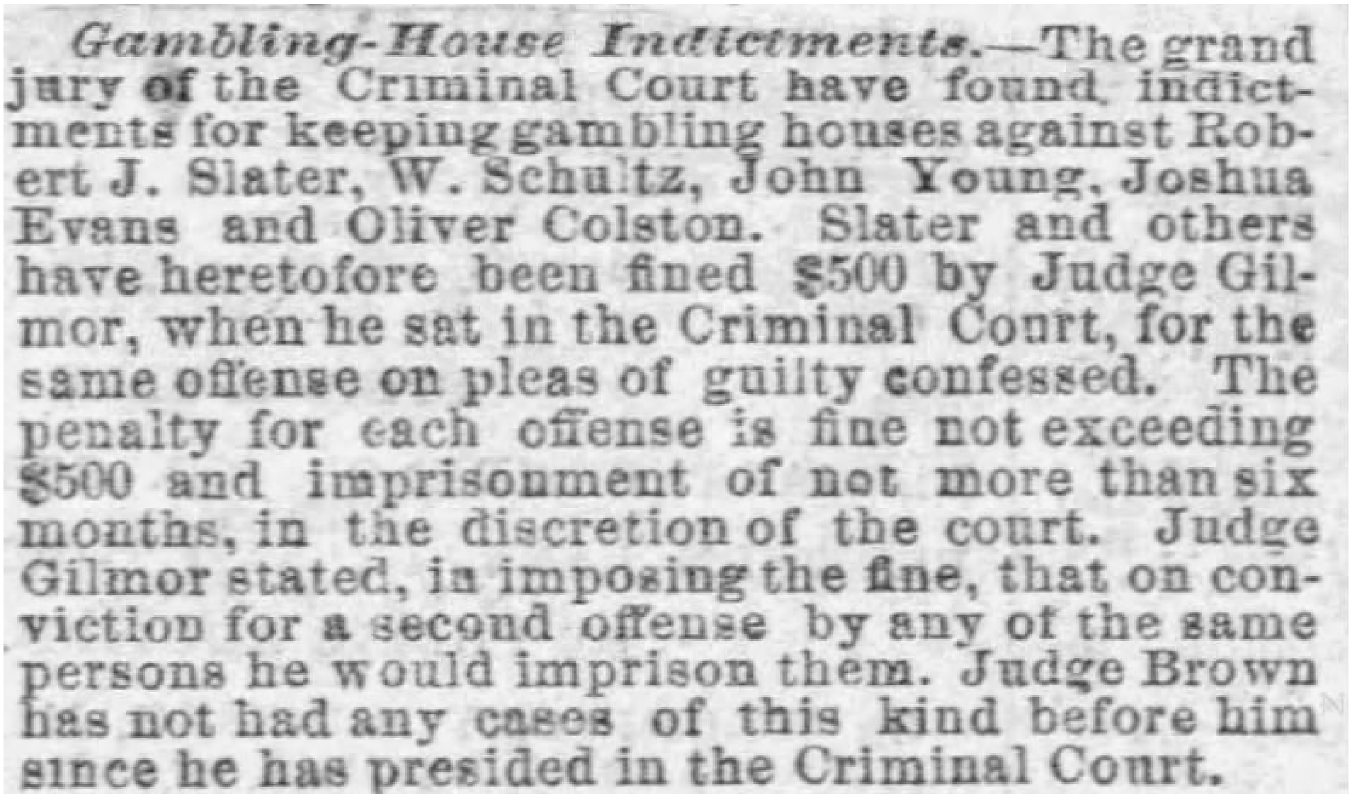
SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=Shepherdstown Register |date=1876-01-08 |title=In the Criminal Court of Baltimore...|page=3 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1876-01-08-Shepherdstow Register-Page-3}}

1876-05-20 - The Baltimore Sun Page 4



Gambling-House Indictments.—The grand jury of the Criminal Court have found indictments for keeping gambling houses against Robert J. Slater, W. Schultz, John Young, Joshua Evans and Oliver Colston. Slater and others have heretofore been fined $500 by Judge Gilmor, when he sat in the Criminal Court, for the same offense on pleas of guilty confessed. The penalty for each offense is fine not exceeding $500 and imprisonment of not more than six months, in the discretion of the court. Judge Gilmor stated, in imposing the fine, that on conviction for a second offense by any of the same persons he would imprison them. Judge Brown has not had any cases of this kind before him since he has presided in the Criminal Court.

1876-05-20 - The Baltimore Sun Page 4

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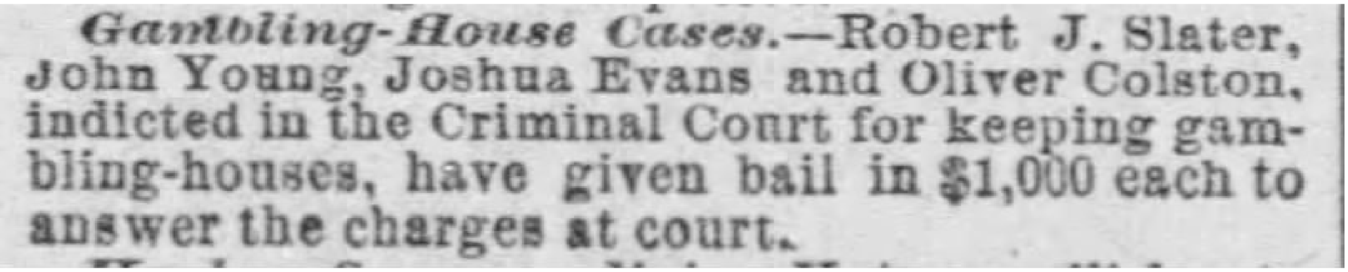
SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=The Baltimore Sun |date=1876-05-20 |title=Gambling-House Indictments |page=4 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1876-05-20-The-Baltimore-Sun-Page-4}}

1876-05-22 - The Baltimore Sun Page 4

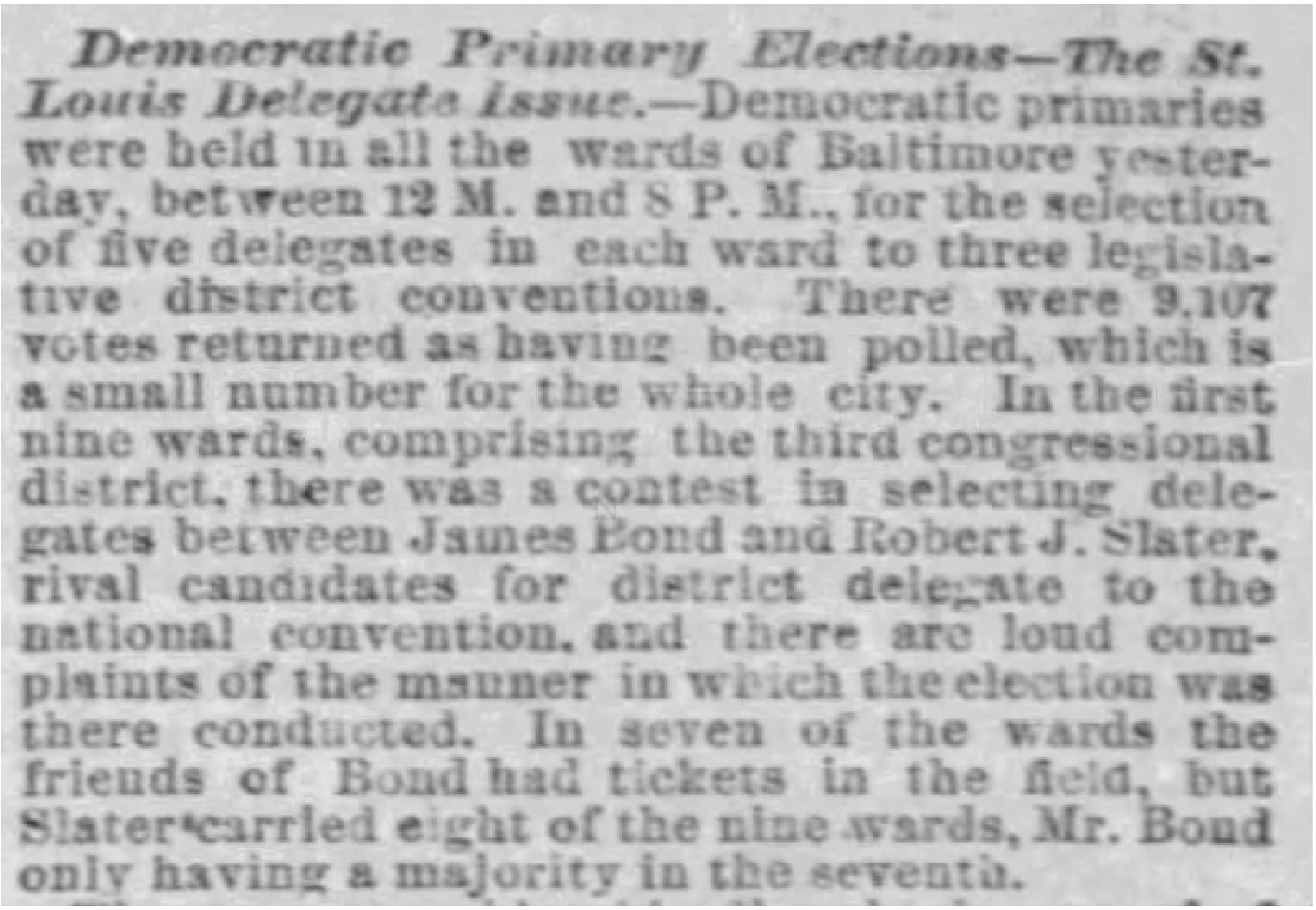


Gambling-House Cases.—Robert J. Slater, John Young, Joshua Evans and Oliver Colston, indicted in the Criminal Court for keeping gambling-houses, have given bail in $1,000 each to answer the charges at court.

1876-05-22 - The Baltimore Sun Page 4

Gambling-House Cases.–Robert J. Slater, John Young, Joshua Evans and Oliver Colston, indicted in the Criminal Court for keeping gambling-houses, have given bail in $1,000 each to answer the charges at court.

SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=The Baltimore Sun |date=1876-05-22 |title=Gambling-House Cases |page=4 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1876-05-22-The-Baltimore-Sun-Page-4}}



Democratic Primary Elections—The St. Louis Delegate Issue.—Democratic primaries were held in all the wards of Baltimore yesterday, between 12 M. and 8 P. M., for the selection of five delegates in each ward to three legislative district conventions. There were 9,107 votes returned as having been polled, which is a small number for the whole city. In the first nine wards, comprising the third congressional district, there was a contest in selecting delegates between James Bond and Robert J. Slater, rival candidates for district delegate to the national convention, and there are loud complaints of the manner in which the election was there conducted. In seven of the wards the friends of Bond had tickets in the field, but Slater carried eight of the nine wards, Mr. Bond only having a majority in the seventh.

ID: ref-1876-05-30-The-Baltimore-Sun-Page-1

1876-05-30 - The Baltimore Sun Page 1

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SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=The Baltimore Sun |date=May 30, 1876 |title=Democratic Primary Elections|The St.Louis Delegate Issue |page=1 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1876-05-30-The-Baltimore-Sun-Page-1}}

THE Democratic State Convention met in Raine's Hall, Baltimore, on Wednesday last, and selected delegates to represent the State at St. Louis. The delegates at large are: Hon. R. M. McLane; Hon. E. K. Wilson, of Wicomico county; Hon. R. B. Carmichael, of Queen Anne's county; and Hon. Outerbridge Horsey, of Frederick county. The delegates for the Second (this) Congressional District are: Hon. Stephenson Archer, of Harford county, and J. L. C. Talbott, Esq, of Baltimore county. Much dissatisfaction was expressed by some of the county delegates at the manner in which the district delegates were chosen, claiming that a large number of the county delegations were not consulted in the matter. The delegation is unpledged, but go to St. Louis, meaning to count, if possible, for the winning candidate. Doc Slater, the notorious Baltimore gambler, is one of the delegates.

AT THE Democratic primary elections, held in Baltimore, on Monday last, the same lawlessness, rowdyism and disorder that characterized the State election last Fall, and by virtue of which the ring continued in power in the State, was observable. In the first nine wards, comprising the Third Congressional District, where the contest was between James Bond and Robert J. Slater—better known as Doc Slater, the noted faro-bank keeper—for district delegate. It is charged by the friends of Bond that 400 Democrats were, by force and violence, deprived of the privilege of voting. The Slater mob had entire control in nearly all these nine wards, and it was, at the risk of life, that a Bond man offered his vote. Who can doubt now as to the means used by the ring rulers to roll up their heavy majorities in Baltimore last Fall? But let them alone, like the Kill-kenny cats, and there will soon be nothing left of them but the tails and a few broken claws.

ID: ref-1876-06-03-The-Cecil-Whig-Page-2

1876-06-03 - The Cecil Whig Page 2

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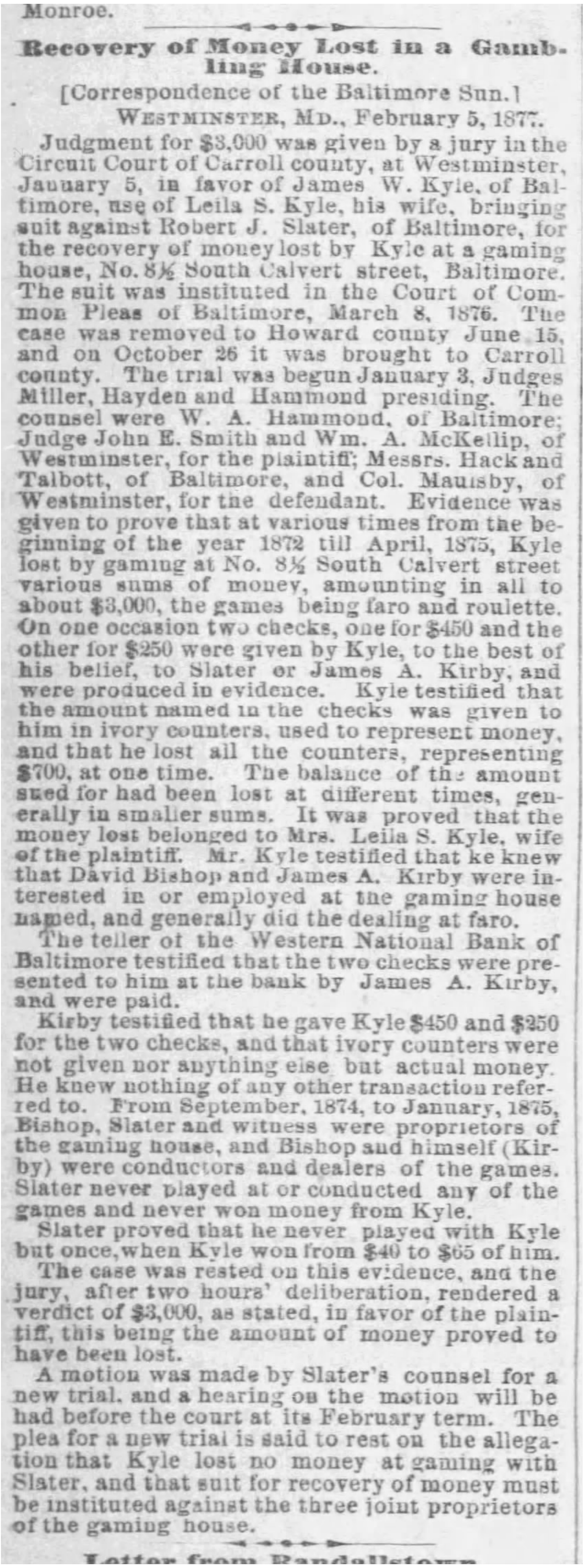
`SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=The Cecil Whig |date=1876-06-03 |title=The Democratic State Convention Met in Raine's Hall |page=2 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1876-06-03-The-Cecil-Whig-Page-2}}`



Monroe.

Recovery of Money Lost in a Gambling House.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WESTMINSTER, MD., February 5, 1877.

Judgment for $3,000 was given by a jury in the Circuit Court of Carroll county, at Westminster, January 5, in favor of James W. Kyle, of Baltimore, use of Leila S. Kyle, his wife, bringing suit against Robert J. Slater, of Baltimore, for the recovery of money lost by Kyle at a gaming house, No. 8½ South Calvert street, Baltimore. The suit was instituted in the Court of Common Pleas of Baltimore, March 8, 1876. The case was removed to Howard county June 15, and on October 26 it was brought to Carroll county. The trial was begun January 3, Judges Miller, Hayden and Hammond presiding. The counsel were W. A. Hammond, of Baltimore; Judge John E. Smith and Wm. A. McKellip, of Westminster, for the plaintiff; Messrs. Hack and Talbott, of Baltimore, and Col. Maulsby, of Westminster, for the defendant. Evidence was given to prove that at various times from the beginning of the year 1872 till April, 1875, Kyle lost by gaming at No. 8½ South Calvert street various sums of money, amounting in all to about $3,000, the games being faro and roulette. On one occasion two checks, one for $450 and the other for $250 were given by Kyle, to the best of his belief, to Slater or James A. Kirby, and were produced in evidence. Kyle testified that the amount named in the checks was given to him in ivory counters, used to represent money, and that he lost all the counters, representing $700, at one time. The balance of the amount sued for had been lost at different times, generally in smaller sums. It was proved that the money lost belonged to Mrs. Leila S. Kyle, wife of the plaintiff. Mr. Kyle testified that he knew that David Bishop and James A. Kirby were interested in or employed at the gaming house named, and generally did the dealing at faro.

The teller of the Western National Bank of Baltimore testified that the two checks were presented to him at the bank by James A. Kirby, and were paid.

Kirby testified that he gave Kyle $450 and $250 for the two checks, and that ivory counters were not given nor anything else but actual money. He knew nothing of any other transaction referred to. From September, 1874, to January, 1875, Bishop, Slater and witness were proprietors of the gaming house, and Bishop and himself (Kirby) were conductors and dealers of the games. Slater never played at or conducted any of the games and never won money from Kyle.

Slater proved that he never played with Kyle but once, when Kyle won from $40 to $65 of him.

The case was rested on this evidence, and the jury, after two hours' deliberation, rendered a verdict of $3,000, as stated, in favor of the plaintiff, this being the amount of money proved to have been lost.

A motion was made by Slater's counsel for a new trial, and a hearing on the motion will be had before the court at its February term. The plea for a new trial is said to rest on the allegation that Kyle lost no money at gaming with Slater, and that suit for recovery of money must be instituted against the three joint proprietors of the gaming house.

* * *

Letter from Randallstown

1877-02-06 - The Baltimore Sun Page 4

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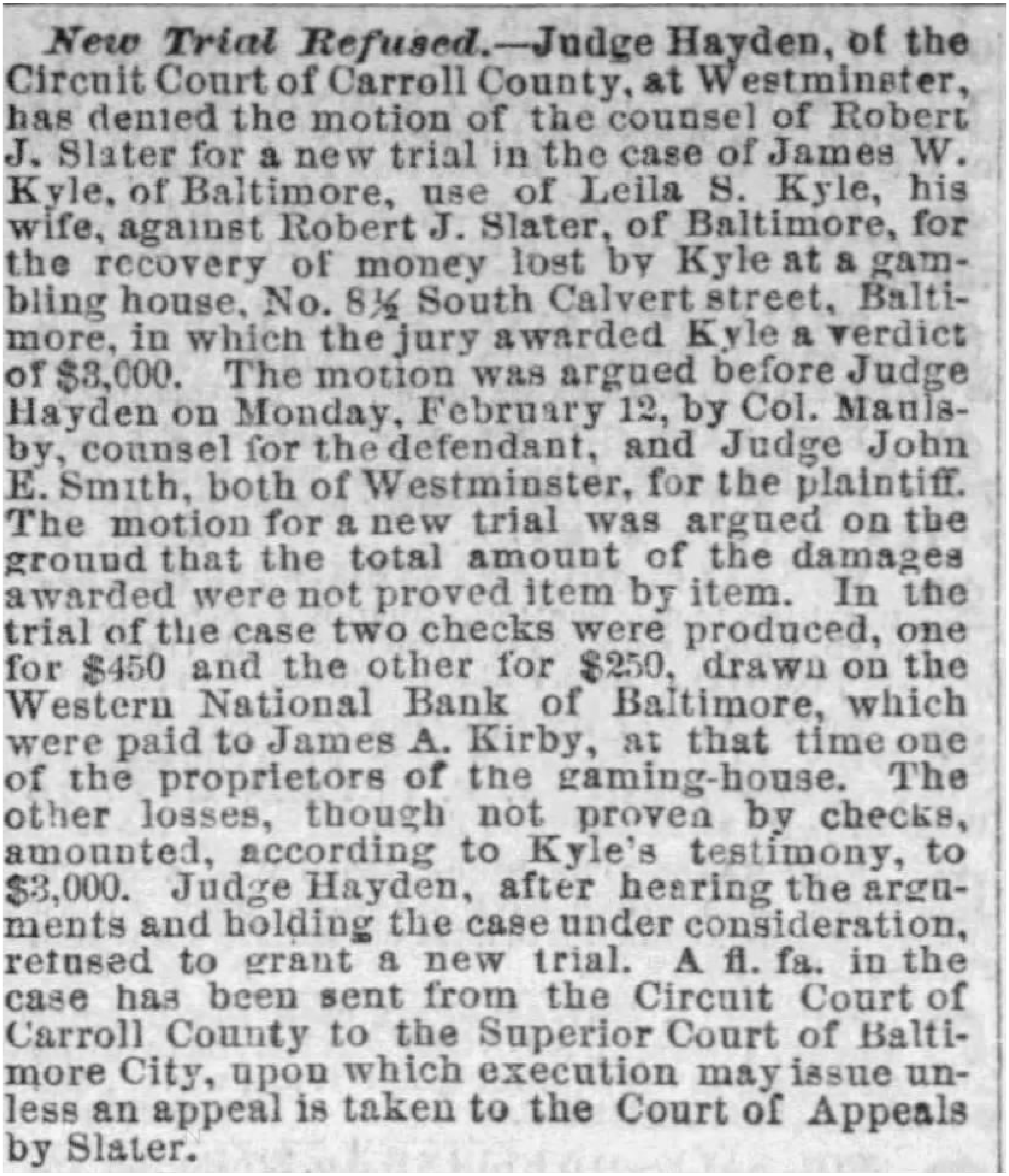
SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=The Baltimore Sun |date=1877-02-06 |title=Recovery of Money Lost in a Gambling House |page=4 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1877-02-06-The-Baltimore-Sun-Page-4}}



New Trial Refused.—Judge Hayden, of the Circuit Court of Carroll County, at Westminster, has denied the motion of the counsel of Robert J. Slater for a new trial in the case of James W. Kyle, of Baltimore, use of Leila S. Kyle, his wife, against Robert J. Slater, of Baltimore, for the recovery of money lost by Kyle at a gambling house, No. 8½ South Calvert street, Baltimore, in which the jury awarded Kyle a verdict of $3,000. The motion was argued before Judge Hayden on Monday, February 12, by Col. Maulsby, counsel for the defendant, and Judge John E. Smith, both of Westminster, for the plaintiff. The motion for a new trial was argued on the ground that the total amount of the damages awarded were not proved item by item. In the trial of the case two checks were produced, one for $450 and the other for $250, drawn on the Western National Bank of Baltimore, which were paid to James A. Kirby, at that time one of the proprietors of the gaming-house. The other losses, though not proven by checks, amounted, according to Kyle's testimony, to $3,000. Judge Hayden, after hearing the arguments and holding the case under consideration, refused to grant a new trial. A fi. fa. in the case has been sent from the Circuit Court of Carroll County to the Superior Court of Baltimore City, upon which execution may issue unless an appeal is taken to the Court of Appeals by Slater.

1877-02-22 - The Baltimore Sun Page 4

New Trial Refused.—Judge Hayden, of the Circuit Court of Carroll County, at Westminster, has denied the motion of the counsel of Robert J. Slater for a new trial in the case of James W. Kyle, of Baltimore, use of Leila S. Kyle, his wife, against Robert J. Slater, of Baltimore, for the recovery of money lost by Kyle at a gambling house, No. 8½ South Calvert street, Baltimore, in which the jury awarded Kyle a verdict of $3,000. The motion was argued before Judge Hayden on Monday, February 12, by Col. Maulsby, counsel for the defendant, and Judge John E. Smith, both of Westminster, for the plaintiff. The motion for a new trial was argued on the ground that the total amount of the damages awarded were not proved item by item. In the trial of the case two checks were produced, one for $450 and the other for $250, drawn on the Western National Bank of Baltimore, which were paid to James A. Kirby, at that time one of the proprietors of the gaming-house. The other losses, though not proven by checks, amounted, according to Kyle's testimony, to $3,000. Judge Hayden, after hearing the arguments and holding the case under consideration, refused to grant a new trial. A fi. fa. in the case has been sent from the Circuit Court of Carroll County to the Superior Court of Baltimore City, upon which execution may issue unless an appeal is taken to the Court of Appeals by Slater.

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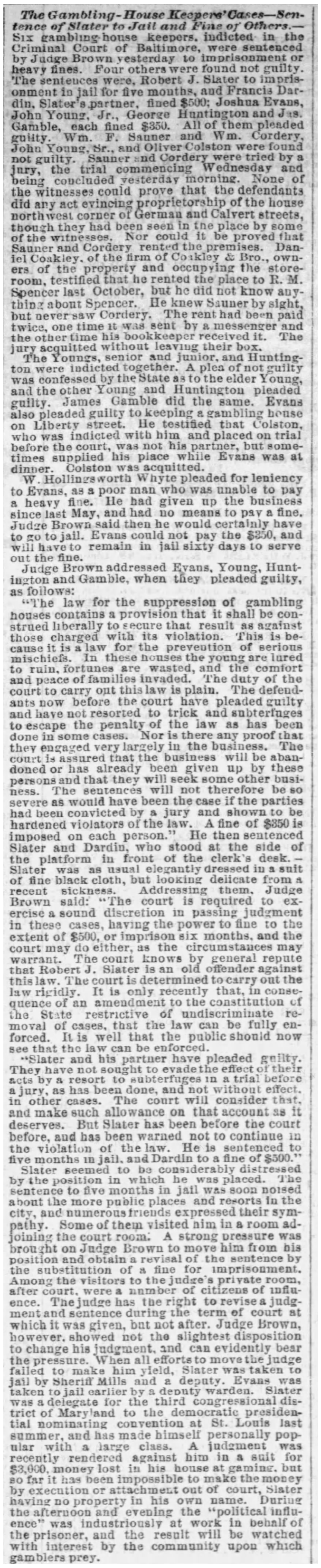

The Gambling-House Keepers' Cases—Sentence of Slater to Jail and Fine of Others.—Six gambling-house keepers, indicted in the Criminal Court of Baltimore, were sentenced by Judge Brown yesterday to imprisonment or heavy fines. Four others were found not guilty. The sentences were, Robert J. Slater to imprisonment in jail for five months, and Francis Dardin, Slater's partner, fined $500; Joshua Evans, John Young, Jr., George Huntington and Jas. Gamble, each fined $350. All of them pleaded guilty. Wm. F. Sauner and Wm. Cordery, John Young, Sr., and Oliver Colston were found not guilty. Sauner and Cordery were tried by a jury, the trial commencing Wednesday and being concluded yesterday morning. None of the witnesses could prove that the defendants did any act evincing proprietorship of the house northwest corner of German and Calvert streets, though they had been seen in the place by some of the witnesses. Nor could it be proved that Sauner and Cordery rented the premises. Daniel Coakley, of the firm of Coakley & Bro., owners of the property and occupying the store-room, testified that he rented the place to R. M. Spencer last October, but he did not know anything about Spencer. He knew Sauner by sight, but never saw Cordery. The rent had been paid twice, one time it was sent by a messenger and the other time his bookkeeper received it. The jury acquitted without leaving their box.

The Youngs, senior and junior, and Huntington were indicted together. A plea of not guilty was confessed by the State as to the elder Young, and the other Young and Huntington pleaded guilty. James Gamble did the same. Evans also pleaded guilty to keeping a gambling house on Liberty street. He testified that Colston, who was indicted with him and placed on trial before the court, was not his partner, but sometimes supplied his place while Evans was at dinner. Colston was acquitted.

W. Hollingsworth Whyte pleaded for leniency to Evans, as a poor man who was unable to pay a heavy fine. He had given up the business since last May, and had no means to pay a fine. Judge Brown said then he would certainly have to go to jail. Evans could not pay the $350, and will have to remain in jail sixty days to serve out the fine.

Judge Brown addressed Evans, Young, Huntington and Gamble, when they pleaded guilty, as follows:

"The law for the suppression of gambling houses contains a provision that it shall be construed liberally to secure that result as against those charged with its violation. This is because it is a law for the prevention of serious mischiefs. In these houses the young are lured to ruin, fortunes are wasted, and the comfort and peace of families invaded. The duty of the court to carry out this law is plain. The defendants now before the court have pleaded guilty and have not resorted to trick and subterfuges to escape the penalty of the law as has been done in some cases. Nor is there any proof that they engaged very largely in the business. The court is assured that the business will be abandoned or has already been given up by these persons and that they will seek some other business. The sentences will not therefore be so severe as would have been the case if the parties had been convicted by a jury and shown to be hardened violators of the law. A fine of $350 is imposed on each person." He then sentenced Slater and Dardin, who stood at the side of the platform in front of the clerk's desk.—Slater was as usual elegantly dressed in a suit of fine black cloth, but looking delicate from a recent sickness. Addressing them, Judge Brown said: "The court is required to exercise a sound discretion in passing judgment in these cases, having the power to fine to the extent of $500, or imprison six months, and the court may do either, as the circumstances may warrant. The court knows by general repute that Robert J. Slater is an old offender against this law. The court is determined to carry out the law rigidly. It is only recently that, in consequence of an amendment to the constitution of the State restrictive of undiscriminate removal of cases, that the law can be fully enforced. It is well that the public should now see that the law can be enforced.

"Slater and his partner have pleaded guilty. They have not sought to evade the effect of their acts by a resort to subterfuges in a trial before a jury, as has been done, and not without effect, in other cases. The court will consider that, and make such allowance on that account as it deserves. But Slater has been before the court before, and has been warned not to continue in the violation of the law. He is sentenced to five months in jail, and Dardin to a fine of $500."

Slater seemed to be considerably distressed by the position in which he was placed. The sentence to five months in jail was soon noised about the more public places and resorts in the city, and numerous friends expressed their sympathy. Some of them visited him in a room adjoining the court room. A strong pressure was brought on Judge Brown to move him from his position and obtain a revisal of the sentence by the substitution of a fine for imprisonment. Among the visitors to the judge's private room, after court, were a number of citizens of influence. The judge has the right to revise a judgment and sentence during the term of court at which it was given, but not after. Judge Brown, however, showed not the slightest disposition to change his judgment, and can evidently bear the pressure. When all efforts to move the judge failed to make him yield, Slater was taken to jail by Sheriff Mills and a deputy. Evans was taken to jail earlier by a deputy warden. Slater was a delegate for the third congressional district of Maryland to the democratic presidential nominating convention at St. Louis last summer, and has made himself personally popular with a large class. A judgment was recently rendered against him in a suit for $3,000, money lost in his house at gaming, but so far it has been impossible to make the money by execution or attachment out of court, Slater having no property in his own name. During the afternoon and evening the "political influence" was industriously at work in behalf of the prisoner, and the result will be watched with interest by the community upon which gamblers prey.

1877-03-02 - The Baltimore Sun Page 4

The Gambling-House Keepers' Cases—Sentence of Slater to Jail and Fines of Others.—Six gambling-house keepers, indicted in the Criminal Court of Baltimore, were sentenced by Judge Brown yesterday to imprisonment or heavy fines. Four others were found not guilty. The sentences were, Robert J. Slater to imprisonment in jail for five months, and Francis Dardin, Slater's partner, fined $500; Joshua Evans, John Young, Jr., George Huntington and Jas. Gamble, each fined $350. All of them pleaded guilty. Wm. F. Sauner and Wm. Cordery, John Young, Sr., and Oliver Colston were found not guilty. Sauner and Cordery were tried by a jury, the trial commencing Wednesday and being concluded yesterday morning. None of the witnesses could prove that the defendants did any act evincing proprietorship of the house northwest corner of German and Calvert streets, though they had been seen in the place by some of the witnesses. Nor could it be proved that Sauner and Cordery rented the premises. Daniel Coakley, of the firm of Coakley & Bro., owners of the property and occupying the storeroom, testified that he rented the place to R. M. Spencer last October, but he did not know anything about Spencer. He knew Sauner by sight, but never saw Cordery. The rent had been paid twice, one time it was sent by a messenger and the other time his bookkeeper received it. The jury acquitted without leaving their box.

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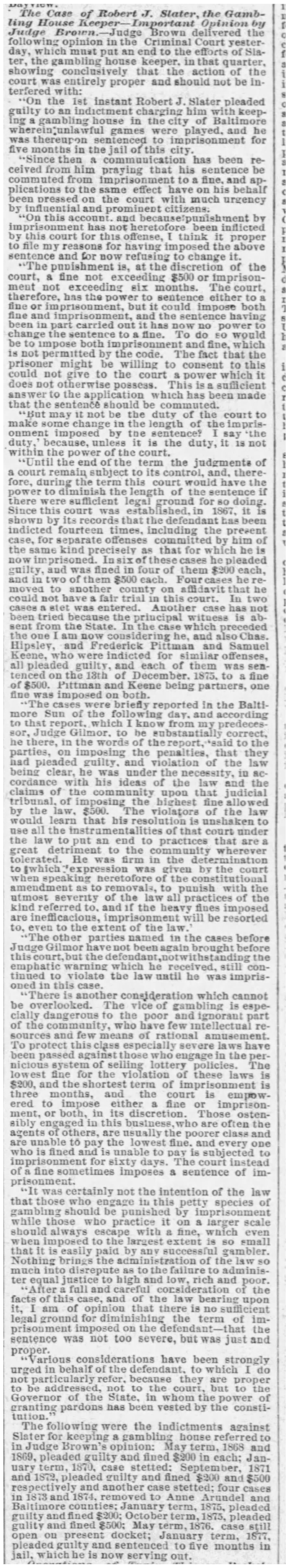

Bayview.

The Case of Robert J. Slater, the Gambling House Keeper—Important Opinion by Judge Brown.—Judge Brown delivered the following opinion in the Criminal Court yesterday, which must put an end to the efforts of Slater, the gambling house keeper, in that quarter, showing conclusively that the action of the court was entirely proper and should not be interfered with:

"On the 1st instant Robert J. Slater pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with keeping a gambling house in the city of Baltimore wherein unlawful games were played, and he was thereupon sentenced to imprisonment for five months in the jail of this city.

"Since then a communication has been received from him praying that his sentence be commuted from imprisonment to a fine, and applications to the same effect have on his behalf been pressed on the court with much urgency by influential and prominent citizens.

"On this account, and because punishment by imprisonment has not heretofore been inflicted by this court for this offense, I think it proper to file my reasons for having imposed the above sentence and for now refusing to change it.

"The punishment is, at the discretion of the court, a fine not exceeding $500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months. The court, therefore, has the power to sentence either to a fine or imprisonment, but it could impose both fine and imprisonment, and the sentence having been in part carried out it has now no power to change the sentence to a fine. To do so would be to impose both imprisonment and fine, which is not permitted by the code. The fact that the prisoner might be willing to consent to this could not give to the court a power which it does not otherwise possess. This is a sufficient answer to the application which has been made that the sentence should be commuted.

"But may it not be the duty of the court to make some change in the length of the imprisonment imposed by the sentence? I say 'the duty,' because, unless it is the duty, it is not within the power of the court.

"Until the end of the term the judgments of a court remain subject to its control, and, therefore, during the term this court would have the power to diminish the length of the sentence if there were sufficient legal ground for so doing. Since this court was established, in 1867, it is shown by its records that the defendant has been indicted fourteen times, including the present case, for separate offenses committed by him of the same kind precisely as that for which he is now imprisoned. In six of these cases he pleaded guilty, and was fined in four of them $200 each, and in two of them $500 each. Four cases he removed to another county on affidavit that he could not have a fair trial in this court. In two cases a stet was entered. Another case has not been tried because the principal witness is absent from the State. In the case which preceded the one I am now considering he, and also Chas. Hipsley, and Frederick Pittman and Samuel Keene, who were indicted for similar offenses, all pleaded guilty, and each of them was sentenced on the 13th of December, 1875, to a fine of $500. Pittman and Keene being partners, one fine was imposed on both.

"The cases were briefly reported in the Baltimore Sun of the following day, and according to that report, which I know from my predecessor, Judge Gilmor, to be substantially correct, he there, in the words of the report, 'said to the parties, on imposing the penalties, that they had pleaded guilty, and violation of the law being clear, he was under the necessity, in accordance with his ideas of the law and the claims of the community upon that judicial tribunal, of imposing the highest fine allowed by the law, $500. The violators of the law would learn that his resolution is unshaken to use all the instrumentalities of that court under the law to put an end to practices that are a great detriment to the community wherever tolerated. He was firm in the determination to which expression was given by the court when speaking heretofore of the constitutional amendment as to removals, to punish with the utmost severity of the law all practices of the kind referred to, and if the heavy fines imposed are inefficacious, imprisonment will be resorted to, even to the extent of the law.'

"The other parties named in the cases before Judge Gilmor have not been again brought before this court, but the defendant, notwithstanding the emphatic warning which he received, still continued to violate the law until he was imprisoned in this case.

"There is another consideration which cannot be overlooked. The vice of gambling is especially dangerous to the poor and ignorant part of the community, who have few intellectual resources and few means of rational amusement. To protect this class especially severe laws have been passed against those who engage in the pernicious system of selling lottery policies. The lowest fine for the violation of these laws is $200, and the shortest term of imprisonment is three months, and the court is empowered to impose either a fine or imprisonment, or both, in its discretion. Those ostensibly engaged in this business, who are often the agents of others, are usually the poorer class and are unable to pay the lowest fine, and every one who is fined and is unable to pay is subjected to imprisonment for sixty days. The court instead of a fine sometimes imposes a sentence of imprisonment.

"It was certainly not the intention of the law that those who engage in this petty species of gambling should be punished by imprisonment while those who practice it on a larger scale should always escape with a fine, which even when imposed to the largest extent is so small that it is easily paid by any successful gambler. Nothing brings the administration of the law so much into disrepute as to the failure to administer equal justice to high and low, rich and poor.

"After a full and careful consideration of the facts of this case, and of the law bearing upon it, I am of opinion that there is no sufficient legal ground for diminishing the term of imprisonment imposed on the defendant—that the sentence was not too severe, but was just and proper.

"Various considerations have been strongly urged in behalf of the defendant, to which I do not particularly refer, because they are proper to be addressed, not to the court, but to the Governor of the State, in whom the power of granting pardons has been vested by the constitution."

The following were the indictments against Slater for keeping a gambling house referred to in Judge Brown's opinion: May term, 1868 and 1869, pleaded guilty and fined $200 in each; January term, 1870, case stetted; September, 1871 and 1872, pleaded guilty and fined $200 and $500 respectively and another case stetted; four cases in 1873 and 1874, removed to Anne Arundel and Baltimore counties; January term, 1875, pleaded guilty and fined $200; October term, 1875, pleaded gulity and fined $500; May term, 1876, case still open on present docket; January term, 1877, pleaded guilty and sentenced to five months in jail, which he is now serving out.

1877-03-09 - The Baltimore Sun Page 1

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Judge Brown delivered the following opinion in the Criminal Court yesterday, which must put an end to the efforts of Slater, the gambling house keeper, in that quarter, showing conclusively that the action of the court was entirely proper and should not be interfered with:

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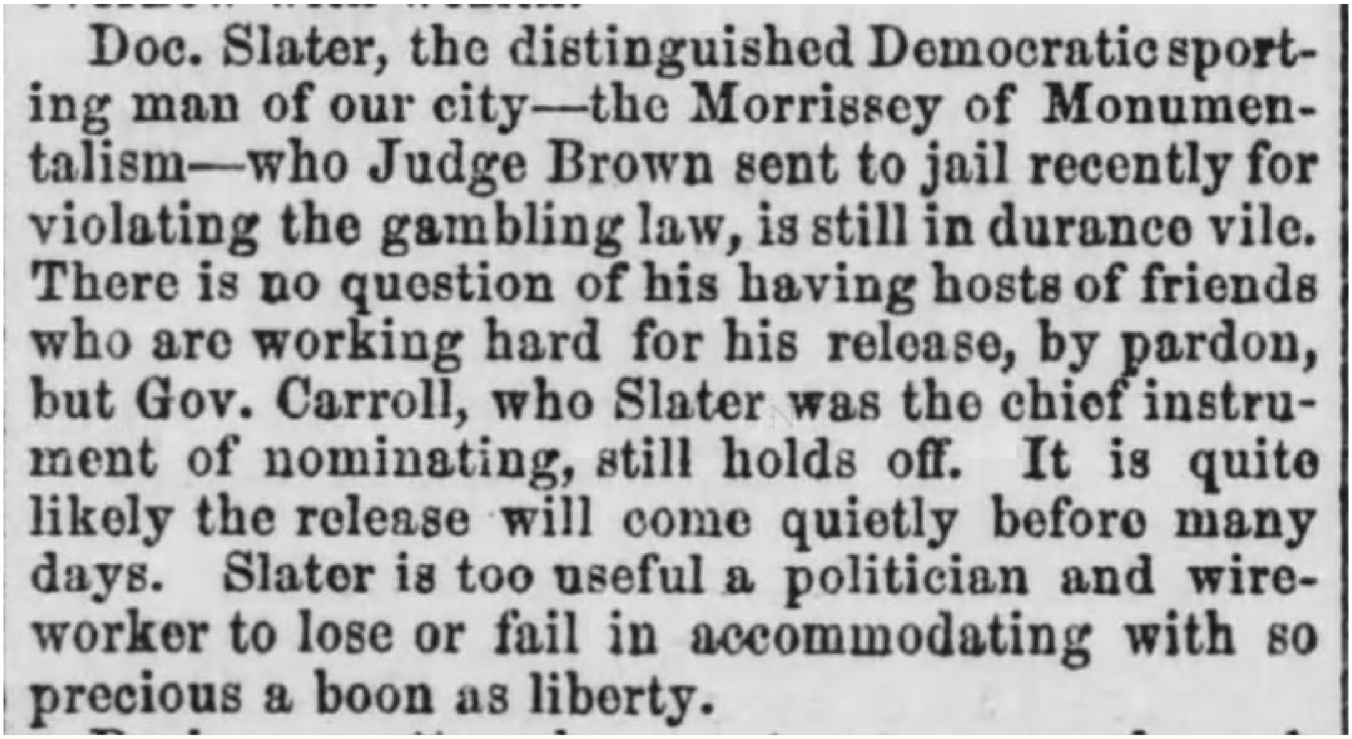

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1877-03-24 - The Baltimore County Union the Towson News Page 2

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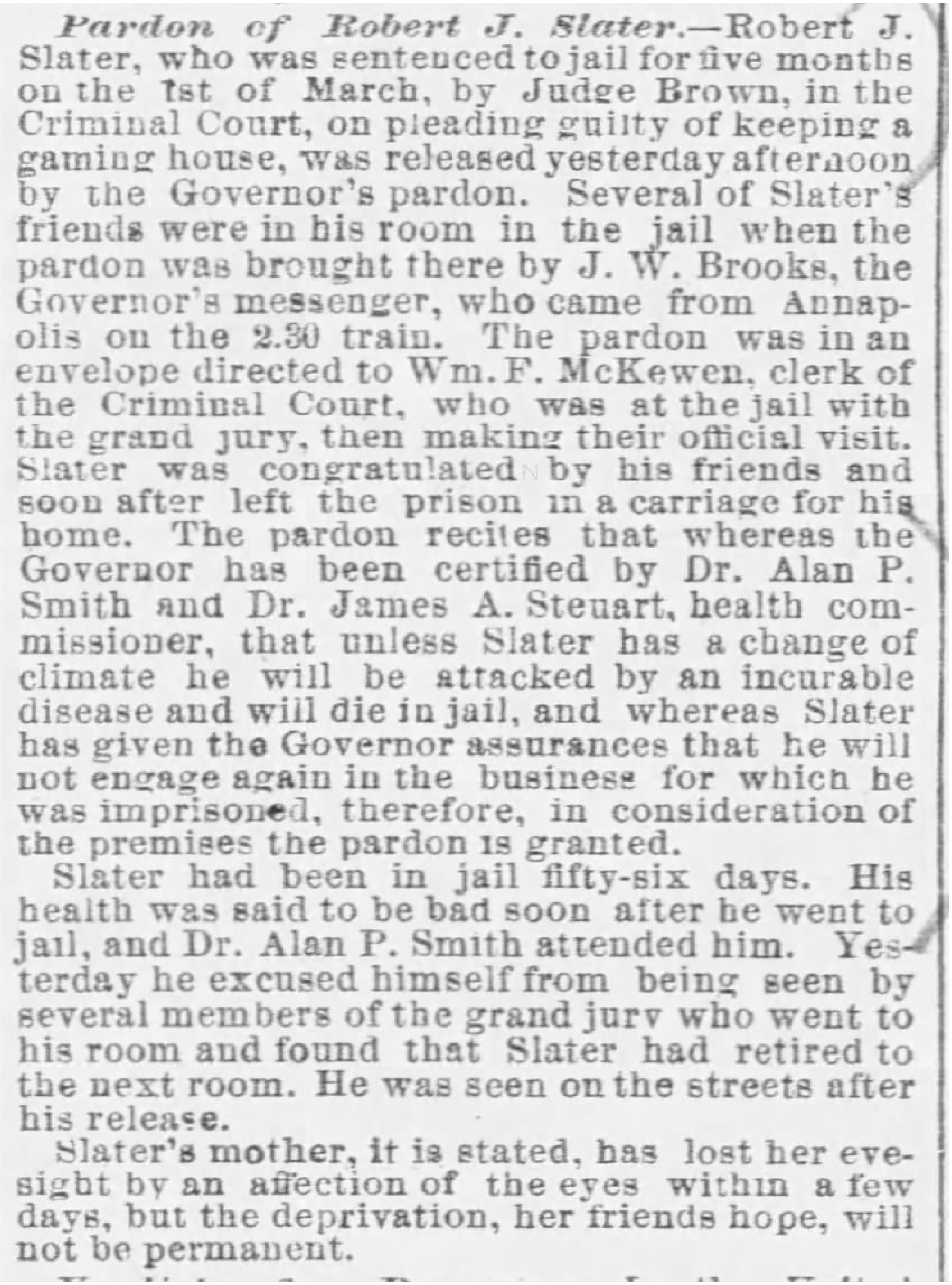

Pardon of Robert J. Slater.—Robert J. Slater, who was sentenced to jail for five months on the 1st of March, by Judge Brown, in the Criminal Court, on pleading guilty of keeping a gaming house, was released yesterday afternoon by the Governor's pardon. Several of Slater's friends were in his room in the jail when the pardon was brought there by J. W. Brooks, the Governor's messenger, who came from Annapolis on the 2.30 train. The pardon was in an envelope directed to Wm. F. McKewen, clerk of the Criminal Court, who was at the jail with the grand jury, then making their official visit. Slater was congratulated by his friends and soon after left the prison in a carriage for his home. The pardon recites that whereas the Governor has been certified by Dr. Alan P. Smith and Dr. James A. Steuart, health commissioner, that unless Slater has a change of climate he will be attacked by an incurable disease and will die in jail, and whereas Slater has given the Governor assurances that he will not engage again in the business for which he was imprisoned, therefore, in consideration of the premises the pardon is granted.

Slater had been in jail fifty-six days. His health was said to be bad soon after he went to jail, and Dr. Alan P. Smith attended him. Yesterday he excused himself from being seen by several members of the grand jury who went to his room and found that Slater had retired to the next room. He was seen on the streets after his release.

Slater's mother, it is stated, has lost her eyesight by an affection of the eyes within a few days, but the deprivation, her friends hope, will not be permanent.

1877-04-27 - The Baltimore Sun Page 4

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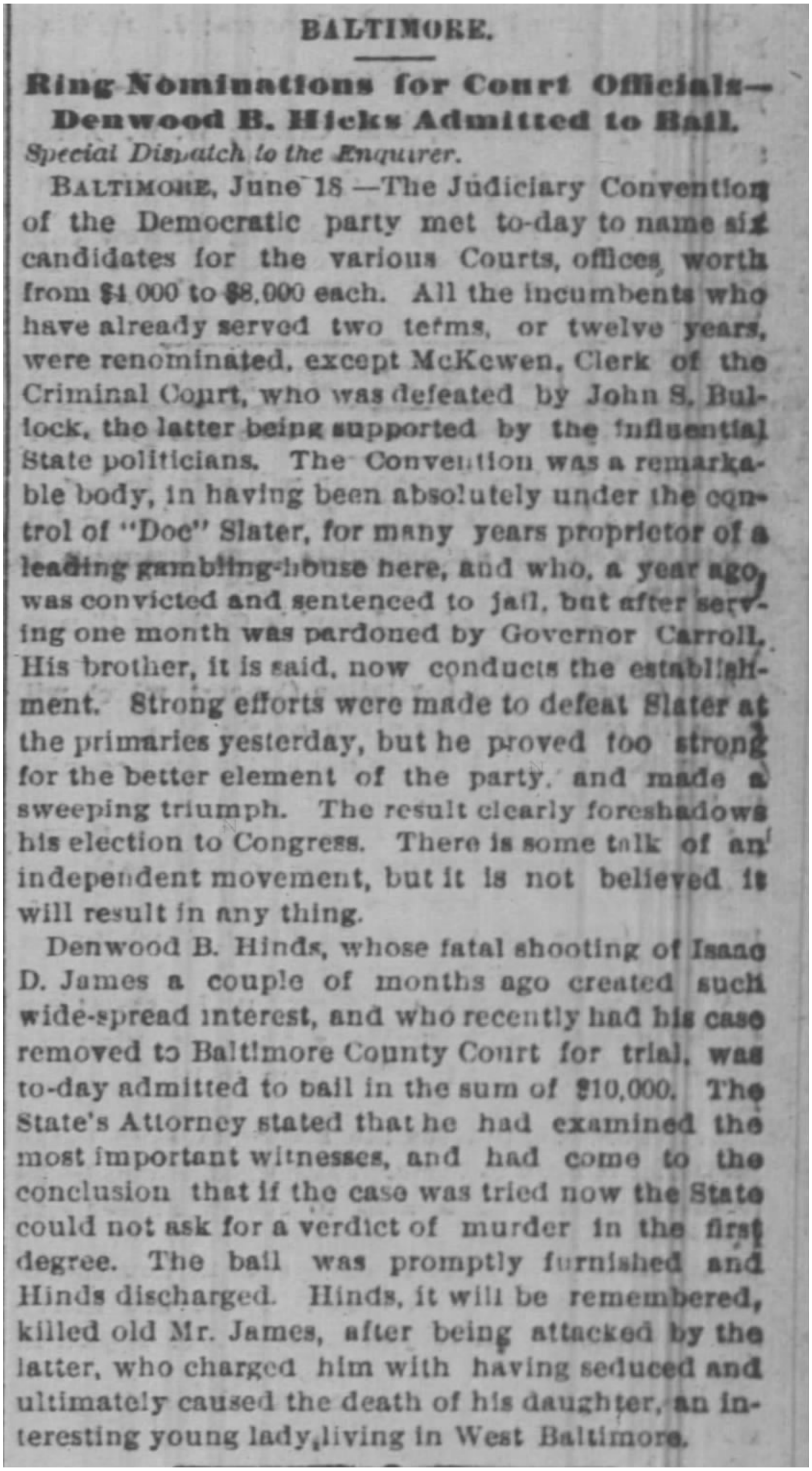

BALTIMORE.

Ring Nominations for Court Officials—Denwood B. Hicks Admitted to Bail.

Special Dispatch to the Enquirer.

BALTIMORE, June 18.—The Judiciary Convention of the Democratic party met to-day to name six candidates for the various Courts, offices worth from $4,000 to $8,000 each. All the incumbents who have already served two terms, or twelve years, were renominated, except McKewen, Clerk of the Criminal Court, who was defeated by John S. Bullock, the latter being supported by the influential State politicians. The Convention was a remarkable body, in having been absolutely under the control of "Doc" Slater, for many years proprietor of a leading gambling-house here, and who, a year ago, was convicted and sentenced to jail, but after serving one month was pardoned by Governor Carroll. His brother, it is said, now conducts the establishment. Strong efforts were made to defeat Slater at the primaries yesterday, but he proved too strong for the better element of the party, and made a sweeping triumph. The result clearly foreshadows his election to Congress. There is some talk of an independent movement, but it is not believed it will result in any thing.

Denwood B. Hinds, whose fatal shooting of Isaac D. James a couple of months ago created such wide-spread interest, and who recently had his case removed to Baltimore County Court for trial, was to-day admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000. The State's Attorney stated that he had examined the most important witnesses, and had come to the conclusion that if the case was tried now the State could not ask for a verdict of murder in the first degree. The bail was promptly furnished and Hinds discharged. Hinds, it will be remembered, killed old Mr. James, after being attacked by the latter, who charged him with having seduced and ultimately caused the death of his daughter, an interesting young lady, living in West Baltimore.

1879-06-19 - The Cincinnati Enquirer Page 1

BALTIMORE.

Ring Nominations for Court Officials—Denwood B. Hicks Admitted to Bail.

Special Dispatch to the Enquirer.

BALTIMORE, June 18—The Judiciary Convention of the Democratic party met to-day to name six candidates for the various Courts, offices worth from $4,000 to $8,000 each. All the incumbents who have already served two terms, or twelve years, were renominated, except McKewen, Clerk of the Criminal Court, who was defeated by John S. Bullock, the latter being supported by the influential state politicians. The Convention was a remarkable body, in having been absolutely under the control of ”Doc” Slater, for many years proprietor of a leading gambling-house here, and who, a year ago, was convicted and sentenced to jail, but after serving one month was pardoned by Governor Carroll. His brother, it is said, now conducts the establishment. Strong efforts were made to defeat Slater at the primaries yesterday, but he proved too strong for the better element of the party, and made a sweeping triumph. The result clearly foreshadows his election to Congress. There is some talk of an independent movement, but it is not believed it will result in any thing.

Denwood B. Hinds, whose fatal shooting of Isaac D. James a couple of months ago created such wide-spread interest, and who recently had his case removed to Baltimore County Court for trial, was to-day admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000. The State's Attorney stated that he had examined the most important witnesses, and had come to the conclusion that if the case was tried now the State could not ask for a verdict of murder in the first degree. The bail was promptly furnished and Hinds discharged. Hinds, it will be remembered, killed old Mr. James, after being attacked by the latter, who charged him with having seduced and ultimately caused the death of his daughter, an interesting young lady, living in West Baltimore.

SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=The Cincinnati Enquirer |date=1879-06-19 |title=Baltimore |page=1 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1879-06-19-The-Cincinnati-Enquirer-Page-1}}

COUNTY NEWS

THE CECIL WHIG

ESTABLISHED IN 1841,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
AT ELKTON, MD.,
BY H. R. TORBERT.

SUBSCRIPTION, TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. SIX MONTHS, ONE DOLLAR. NO SUBSCRIPTION WILL BE RECEIVED FOR LESS THAN SIX MONTHS.

THE OBJECT OF ITS PROPRIETOR BEING TO MAKE

THE WHIG

PRE-EMINENTLY VALUABLE FOR ITS LOCAL AS WELL AS GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, NEWS COMMUNICATIONS ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FROM ALL SECTIONS OF THE COUNTY, IN ADDITION TO THE WEEKLY CONTRIBUTIONS OF ITS REGULAR CORPS OF CORRESPONDENTS.

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS WILL RECEIVE NO ATTENTION, THE NAME OF THE WRITER BEING REQUIRED IN ALL CASES AS A GUARANTEE OF GOOD FAITH.

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES INSERTED GRATUITOUSLY. OBITUARIES WILL BE CHARGED HALF THE USUAL RATE OF TRANSIENT LOCAL MATTER.

Local matter, Ten cents a line for a single insertion.

Transient rates—Eight cents a line for one, and Four cents a line for every additional insertion.

One inch of space counted as Twelve lines. One Column, Five Dollars per inch, one year.

Four changes allowed to yearly advertisers without additional charge.

The circulation of The Whig being among the most intelligent classes of Cecil county and the adjoining counties of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Delaware, its proprietor confidently recommends it to Business Men as a most desirable medium for remunerative advertising.

To maintain its high standard as a family journal, no offensive or objectionable advertisements will be admitted into its columns at any price.

The Cecil Whig.

ELKTON, JUNE 21, 1879.

THE trouble with Tilden was not enough back-bone; the trouble with Bayard seems to be altogether too much.

◆

PRINCETON is to be cleared of its debt of $130,000, through the beneficence of one of its wealthy friends. It is safe enough for Princeton to run in debt.

◆

LET Mr. Bayard take the party left vacant by the withdrawal of David Davis. The Senator can't get along with his Democratic colleagues. Let him become an Independent.

◆

THE Republicans, during the special session, have been sowing for a large crop next Fall. They have also done a good deal of "harrowing," while the Democrats have been "harrowed," almost beyond endurance.

◆

GENERAL GRANT, who will reach San Francisco in August, expects to remain on the Pacific coast for several weeks, and will then go to Galena and stay until cold weather. He has not decided where to spend the Winter, but may go to Florida and Havana.

◆

THE Senate on Friday of last week, was duly called to order by Mr. Thurman prayed for, and its journal read, while Mr. Hill constituted the entire body. Where was Mr. Blaine? If he and Mr. Hill had been in the Senate, the course of debate and business would have been decidedly interesting.

◆

THE Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* pleasantly intimates that "it would be much better for the National Democracy to-day if Senator Bayard would move his bag and baggage into the Republican party." This is a fine indication of the temper of the Ohio Democracy. How will they act if they elect Ewing?

◆

WHEN General Grant was taking the good ship *Indiana* for Europe at the port of Philadelphia, with hundreds, of thousands of Democrats and Republicans wishing him God-speed across the sea, May 17, 1877, a friend said to him before he bade him farewell, "You will be welcomed by all the nations of the world as the best type of republican prowess and progress; and your presence will operate like a living Democratic arguments in favor of free institutions." A prediction literally realized.

◆

CONGRESS keeps drizzling along, instead of bringing to a close a session that has filled the people with apprehension and that has accomplished nothing except to make political capital for the Republican party. Some of the Democratic leaders are so painfully conscious of this fact, that they wantonly prolong the session, in order to make a little capital for their own side by all manner of sharp parliamentary devices. So the session dizzles along, and the end thereof is kept at a receding distance in the dim future. Few people care what is said or done—the great fight having been virtually concluded and all the important questions in controversy having been thoroughly discussed on both sides.

◆

SAYS the Chicago *Tribune*: "The announcement made by the Galena *Gazette*, upon trustworthy information, that it is the purpose of Gen. Grant, upon his return to this country, to settle down in his old home at Galena and remain there quietly until the cold weather may induce him to take his family South, will be received with satisfaction by all his friends and admirers. This programme, which is a proper and becoming course for Gen. Grant as a private citizen to pursue, will defeat both the speculators who desire to make money and the sensationalists who desire to make political capital out of his return home. It ought to induce the McMullen family to abandon their half rate excursions; but, in case they do not the present announcement will justify Gen. Grant in purposely avoiding the lion-hunters and political shark that will surely make up the majority of an excursion. He will probably manage to give this crowd the slip. Grant's common sense always serves him in good time, and it will probably not desert him now.

◆

Remarkable Verdict in a Remarkable Case.

The trial of Lillie Duer, for the murder of Ella Hearn, which has been in progress for the last fortnight at Snow Hill, was brought to a close, on Thursday last, by the rendition of a verdict of manslaughter. This verdict was wholly unexpected by every one acquainted with the evidence in the trial, which showed that Miss Duer, if guilty at all, was guilty of a higher crime than manslaughter. She was sentenced, on Thursday, to pay a fine of $500, which, it is stated, will shortly be paid by her friends, when she will be discharged.

◆

THAT TRIUMPHANT BLACKLEG.

Commenting on the result of Wednesday's Democratic nominations for the city Clerkships, when "Doc" Slater, the notorious gambler and rough, dictated terms and names to the people of Baltimore the *Morning Herald* says:

"There was an occasion in the history of this country when it was charged that a President was elected by a "coalition between the New England Puritan and the Kentucky Blackleg." What was the nature of the combination on yesterday that enabled a Calvert street gambler to dictate the nominations of a *Judicial* Convention? This question is one of no easy solution, but the results of yesterday's work at the Holliday Street Theatre are of such a character that it is to be hoped that society will no longer submit to the dictation of one who but a few short months ago, viewed Baltimore though the bars of the City Jail. The jail bird dictatation has selected the Clerks of our Courts, as well as the Register of Wills; we have passed beyond the rowdy element, we have gone in the hands of a gambler, and submitted to his manipulation all the vast and varied interests of the Courts and the administration of Estates.

Well, what are you going to do about it? Men of Baltimore, support the nominees, and vote the ticket, or, manfully and poistively determine that such interference in the good government of the city, shall be rebuked and crushed?"

◆

DEMORALIZED DEMOCRACY.

The country is astonished at the success of the Democratic Congress in one particular. It has displayed a capacity for blundering which is nothing less than marvelous. From the first day of the extra session the record of Congressional proceedings contains an unbroken series of Democratic blunders, and the party is so badly demoralized that its own members are forced to admit that the chances are not in their favor for 1880. The old leaders of the party are bewildered, and not one of them who has the confidence of the rank and file of the Democracy has a distinct plan which he is ready to present for the guidance of his befogged associates. Thurman, once the stalwart statesman of the Democratic party, is now pitifully weak, and dodging about to win the favor of opposing factions to his support as an aspirant for the Presidency, has bereft him of self-respect and alienated from him the prestige which he once enjoyed as an incorruptible, high-minded, sagacious statesman. Senator Bayard stands firm to his convictions, but he has lost favor with his party and can not be ranked as one of its leaders, at present. It is evident that the demoralization of the Democracy is to become complete ere long, unless a revulsion of feeling brings such men as Mr. Bayard to the front again.

◆

WHO IS THE SNEAK?

A Democratic contemporary eulogizes Senator Hill, of Georgia, as "a soldier," and defames Senator Blaine as "a sneak." So far as the two gentlemen named are concerned, their martial records, for the late civil war, are about the same, except that the Georgian presents the more inconsistent aspect. Mr. Blaine, but a few years younger than Mr. Hill, was sent to the House of Representatives in 1862. In that body and in the United States Senate he has served ever since. Mr. Blaine was a Republican editor when he entered Congress, and has remained an advocate of that party's principles and policy ever since. On the other hand Mr. Hill was a so-called Conservative Unionist, and had been a member of Congress. He was a member of the Georgia Secession Convention, and on both sides of the question. He never entered the Confederate army and never was a soldier, but was elected to the Confederate Senate from Georgia, in which body, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, he was known as Jefferson Davis' "right bower," and as a furious supporter of a furious war. He reported in 1864 the infamous article of war, which we believe was not adopted, proposing to sell colored soldiers captured in the field into slavery, and to treat all officers commanding them as outlaws not entitled to quarter. Mr. Hill was, after the war closed, a furious obstructionist—a sort of bomb-proof politician, while Mr. Blaine, as Speaker of the House, almost lost his party's confidence by opposing strenuously the Force bills and other measures of 1873-4-5-6. Are all Union men "sneaks" who, being in public or business life, did not enter the army? If so, what must be said of the Southerners like Hill, who blew hot and cold, becoming the most furious of Yankee-haters, while taking care not to risk their own carcasses within the range of a bullet? We do not believe that a man was necessarily a "sneak" because he failed to serve in either army.

◆

REPUBLICAN STATISTICS.

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, presented some exceedingly interesting statistics, last week, in behalf of his proposition that there had never been known anything like the progress and development shown by the history of this country under Republican rule. For instance: In 1861 we had but 31,286 miles of railway in operation. In 1877 we had 79,208 miles, costing $4,180,292,727. In 1878 there was added 2,748 miles, bringing the total up to 81,955 miles.

The result of this enormous and unprecented development has been that the cost of transportation has been greatly reduced. In 1860 the cost of carrying a bushel of wheat from Chicago to New York by water was twenty-eight cents, and is now eight and six tenths cents, or by rail sixteen cents. From St. Louis to New York an exceptional contract has recently been made by rail as low as seven cents per bushel. Our products, raw and manufactured, have all vastly increased during the two decades of Republican supremacy. The volume of our exports and imports has steadily enlarged. Our entire exports in 1860 amounted to $316,242,423, against $692,749,938 in 1878. The imports in 1860 were $353,616,619, against $439,061,535 in 1878. The imports of manufactured commodites in 1860 were $240,245,702; and, notwithstanding the much larger population, the amount in 1878 was no more than $273,172,943; The excess of the exports of gold and silver coin and bullion in 1860 over imports was $57,996,104, while it was only $3,918,811 in 1878, which leaves almost our entire production of both gold and silver for our own home consumption.

These eloquent statistics Senator Morrill presented with great force and concluded by saying that "if no greater achievements nor greater growth can be pointed out in any other epoch in our history, notwithstanding the rebellion and notwithstanding the universal depression since 1873 of the industries of the entire world, it would seem a marvel that the party which has been the sole break upon our progress, and whose influence has prevented a still greater advance, should have the audacity to denounce the guardians of the national life, and ask for the complete control of the future destinies of the government."

◆

BLUNDERING LEGISLATION.

Nothing more clearly indicates the revolutionary and lawless spirit of the Democratic party of to-day than the fact that when it had captured the Lower House of Congress, it straightway undertook to coerce the Senate, and when it got both Houses, it threatened to coerce the Executive. The spirit of the entire Congressional programme was revolutionary, and opposed both to the letter and spirit of the most conservative constitution ever adopted.

But aside from this, the Democratic Congress has shown its utter lack of capacity for governing. It has made a record of blunders more absurd than any Congress that ever preceded it. Not a single important bill has been sent to the President, that has not contained errors of the most serious character—errors that would ruin the character even of an ordinary State Legislature. The climax of absurdity was reached in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill reported last week (Friday) from the Senate Committee on Appropriations—a bill of the utmost import-

1879-06-21 - The Cecil Whig Page 2

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Commenting on the result of Wednesday's Democratic nominations for the city Clerkships, when "Doc" Slater, the notorious gambler and rough, dictated terms and names to the people of Baltimore the Morning Herald says:

"There was an occasion in the history of this country when it was charged that a President was elected by a 'coalition between the New England Puritan and the Kentucky Blackleg.' What was the nature of the combination on yesterday that enabled a Calvert street gambler to dictate the nominations of a Judicial Convention? This question is one of no easy solution, but the results of yesterday's work at the Holliday Street Theatre are of such a character that it is to be hoped that society will no longer submit to the dictation of one who but a few short months ago, viewed Baltimore through the bars of the City Jail. The jail bird dictation has selected the Clerks of our Courts, as well as the Register of Wills; we have passed beyond the rowdy element, we have gone in the hands of a gambler, and submitted to his manipulation all the vast and varied interests of the Courts and the administration of Estates.

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RUFFIANS AT ANNAPOLIS.

TWO DEMOCRATIC FACTIONS AT ODDS — ONE MAN SHOT YESTERDAY.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 17.—The strength of the dominant wing of the Democrats in the Maryland Legislature this session lies in the country members, and it suits their purpose to reform many abuses in the administration of Baltimore City, in order to break the power of the opposite wing, whose strength they still fear. Bills are already on their passage, with every prospect of becoming law, taking the drawing of jurors out of the City Marshal's hands, breaking up the system by which the Marshal controls the political patronage of the liquor, gambling, and bawdy-house interests, and to enact stringent Sunday laws and other much-needed reforms. The bill which has particularly incensed the city Ring, however, is one making the keeping of a gambling-house punishable by long imprisonment, instead of, as new, raising a purse semi-annually and stepping up to the Marshal's office to settle. The bill is aimed directly at Doc. Slater, who has long been the power behind the throne in Baltimore Democratic politics. Ill-feeling has been increasing for several weeks and a crisis was reached to-day.

Gangs of ward rounders of both factions came here to-day from Baltimore, the one determined to punish all legislators who were actively working for these reforms and to defeat the gamblers' bill. Patrick and Jack Kernan and four others, armed with new revolvers, last night followed the Hon. I. Freeman Rasin many squares, for the purpose of a murderous assault, but were prevented by the presence of other members of the Legislature. Senators Bians and Cooper were hounded in like manner to-day. The two factions met in Main-street, and Patrick Kernan got into a quarrel with Michael Farrell. The lie was passed and a fight ensued, in which Kernan shot Farrell in the face, wounding him seriously. Several other fights occurred during the day. The excitement over the matter is intense, and it is believed that the trouble is only begun. To-day a bill was introduced punishing lobbying with not less than five years' imprisonment. The Republicans will vote for these reform measures, and it is expected they will all pass.

1880-03-18 - The New York Times Page 1

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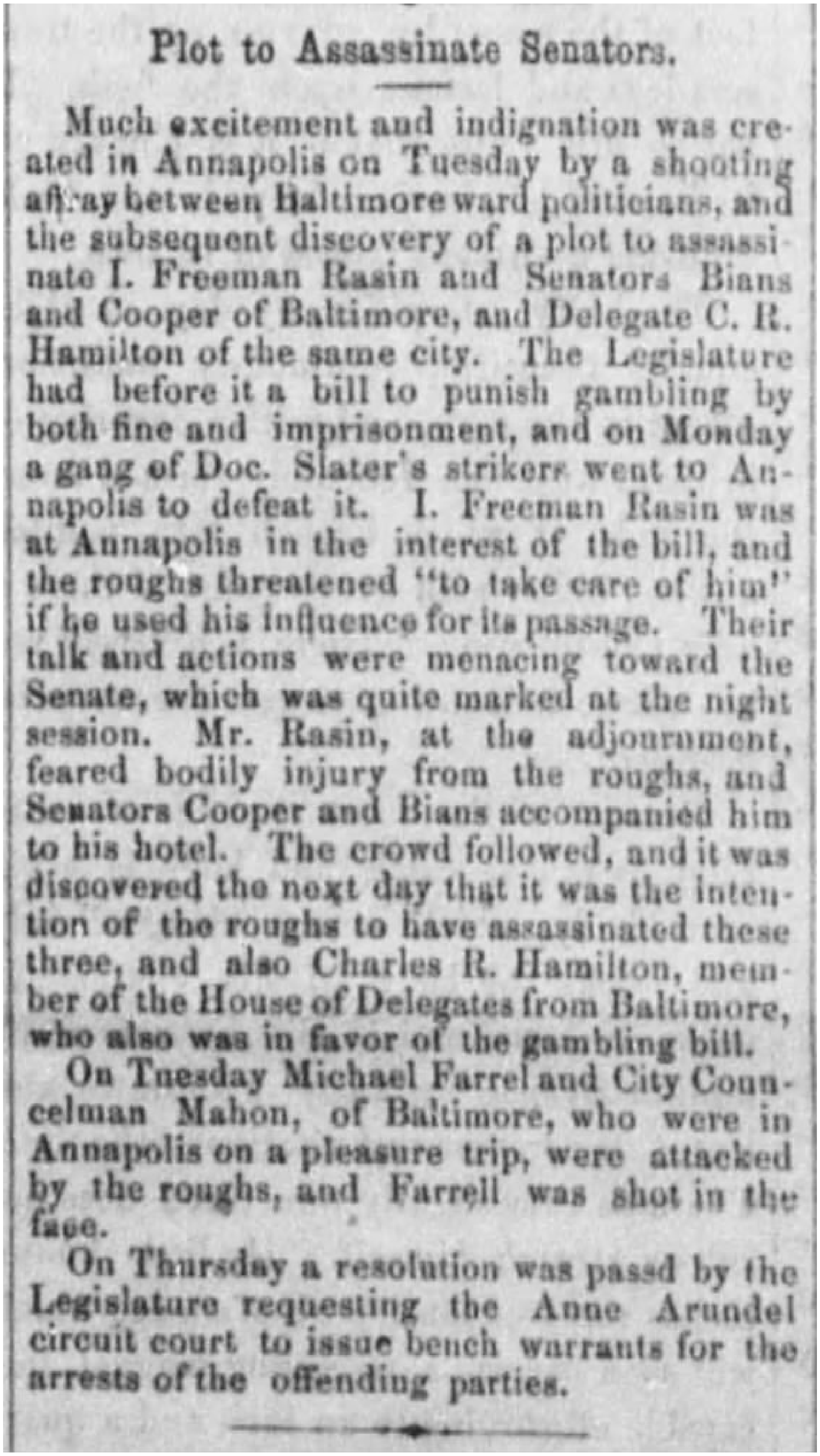

Plot to Assassinate Senators.

Much excitement and indignation was created in Annapolis on Tuesday by a shooting affray between Baltimore ward politicians, and the subsequent discovery of a plot to assassinate I. Freeman Rasin and Senators Bians and Cooper of Baltimore, and Delegate C. R. Hamilton of the same city. The Legislature had before it a bill to punish gambling by both fine and imprisonment, and on Monday a gang of Doc. Slater's strikers went to Annapolis to defeat it. I. Freeman Rasin was at Annapolis in the interest of the bill, and the roughs threatened "to take care of him" if he used his influence for its passage. Their talk and actions were menacing toward the Senate, which was quite marked at the night session. Mr. Rasin, at the adjournment, feared bodily injury from the roughs, and Senators Cooper and Bians accompanied him to his hotel. The crowd followed, and it was discovered the next day that it was the intention of the roughs to have assassinated these three, and also Charles R. Hamilton, member of the House of Delegates from Baltimore, who also was in favor of the gambling bill.

On Tuesday Michael Farrel and City Councelman Mahon, of Baltimore, who were in Annapolis on a pleasure trip, were attacked by the roughs, and Farrell was shot in the face.

On Thursday a resolution was passd by the Legislature requesting the Anne Arundel circuit court to issue bench warrants for the arrests of the offending parties.

1880-03-20 - The Democratic Advocate Page 2

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MARYLAND STATE AFFAIRS.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

ANNAPOLIS, March 31, 1880.

The Fight for Faro—Passage of the Bill to Punish Gambling—The Oyster Bill—Appropriation Bills—Acts Approved, &c.

Probably more intensity of feeling was developed in the House of Delegates over the bill to punish gambling by fine and imprisonment than has been caused by any other measure this session. The republicans held completely aloof from the contest, leaving the bitterness and the bone to the democratic factions. If anything was needed to demonstrate the hollowness of the republican support up to this time of the minority faction of the democratic party it is afforded by their course on this bill, where they could have been of use to their allies. But when it came to the scratch they all voted nearly solidly the other way. The total vote on the passage of the bill was yeas 51, nays 14, as follows:

Yeas—Speaker McCullough, Messrs. Holmes of St. Mary's, Graves, Ford of Kent, Hulme, Williams, Owens of Anne Arundel, Jones, Owings of Calvert, Chapman, Foard of Baltimore county, Ward, Sullivan, Wooters, Coulbourn, Smith of Dorchester, Newton, Lambdin, Steele, Touchstone, Roberts, Browning, Snowden, Sudler, Townsend, White, Riggs, Remsburg, Culler, Wilson of Frederick, Preston, Vandiver, Cashmyer, C. R. Hamilton, Morris, Hayes, O'Mahony, Campbell, Donavin, Scott of Washington, Funk, Grady, Owen of Montgomery, Turner, Shearer, Sellman, Dobbin, Hardey, Littleton, Willing, and Wilson of Garrett—51.

Nays—Messrs. Bannon, Mudd, Reading, Legg, Early, Rinehart, Emerich, W. C. Hamilton, Albaugh, Patterson, Bruce, Smith of Carroll, Crouse and Shriver—14.

Not voting—Messrs. Benson. Slade, Ridgely, Sterling, Barnard, Scott of Harford, Massey, Cox, McCosker, Bowen, Murray, McClure, Rose, Boyd, Holmes of Washington, Crampton, Anthony and Speicher—18.

It will be seen by this that only two republicans voted against the bill and five of the Baltimore city delegation.

During the discussion the opposition offered amendments to include private gambling, all kinds of card playing for money, and all kinds of card players, whether professional or amateur; games in all saloons and drinking places, all Pimlico and other pool selling, but they were all voted down. The only amendment which was allowed was one to substitute Jail for House of Correction, in order to remove the disgrace of wearing striped clothing, in which convicts of the House of Correction are clothed like penitentiary convicts. This amendment was a compromise, and accepted by the friends of the bill. Objection was made because the law deprives the judges of all discretion, and imposes $500 fine and six months' imprisonment. The law heretofore left it discretionary with the court to impose fine or imprisonment. The name of Robert J. Slater was introduced freely in the discussion. Mr. Bannon said the bill was aimed directly at Slater by the very men who had begged for his pardon when he was convicted and sent to jail by Judge Brown. Mr. Roberts, who managed the bill, said he knew Mr. Slater and respected him personally, but this was a public measure in which individuals were not considered. W. Campbell Hamilton characterized the measure as a piece of scoundrelly partisanship. He produced the record of 1878, when a bill was passed striking imprisonment from the law by the votes of some who are now foremost as advocates of morality. Mr. Campbell retorted that the opponents of the bill are all reformers now. As soon as the bill passed the House the clerks hurried it to the Senate, where the amendments were concurred in and it was locked up in a safe. It will be taken to the Governor for his approval to-morrow.

The Senate was occupied all the morning with the oyster bill as it came from the House, passing it to an engrossment, and voting down all amendments proposed. It seems to be settled, therefore, that this bill, which is a substantial measure of reform and retrenchment, in reducing oyster navy salaries and in other salutary provisions, will be adopted.

As the appropriation bills are among the most important of the session, it is a source of congratulation that they have both been passed by the House, without the protracted and exciting discussions to which these measures usually give rise. In the Senate the bill will meet with no obstruction. The tobacco, cattle, registration, grand jury and a few other important reform measures remain to occupy the Legislature during the few days that now remain of the session.

The Governor is now signing bills every day. This morning he approved a large batch, including the following: Amending the law in relation to cruelty to animals; amending the charter of the Baltimore Chemical Works; authorizing the Shenandoah Valley Railroad to borrow money and issue bonds and mortgage property and franchises in this State; and for the better regulation of public halls, churches, schools, &c., in Baltimore, Cumberland, Frederick, Annapolis, Hagerstown and Frostburg.

Intelligence has been received here of the death of Mr. F. B. Loney, who was lately confirmed as a notary public, and already there are applications for the place.

The Senate will probably act on Col. Harry Gilmor's appointment on Saturday.

Capt. F. M. Colston underwent a severe and protracted cross-examination by Senator Williams in the canal investigation to-day.

1880-04-01 - The Baltimore Sun Page 1

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Not voting—Messrs. Benson, Slade, Ridgely, Sterling, Barnard, Scott of Harford, Massey, Cox, McCosker, Bowen, Murray, McClure, Rose, Boyd, Holmes of Washington, Crampton, Anthony and Speicher—18.

It will be seen by this that only two republicans voted against the bill and five of the Baltimore city delegation.

During the discussion the opposition offered amendments to include private gambling, all kinds of card playing for money, and all kinds of card players, whether professional or amateur; games in all saloons and drinking places, all Pimlico and other pool selling, but they were all voted down. The only amendment which was allowed was one to substitute Jail for House of Correction, in order to remove the disgrace of wearing striped clothing, in which convicts of the House of Correction are clothed like penitentiary convicts. This amendment was a compromise, and accepted by the friends of the bill. Objection was made because the law deprives the judges of all discretion, and imposes $500 fine and six months' imprisonment. The law heretofore left it discretionary with the court to impose fine or imprisonment. The name of Robert J. Slater was introduced freely in the discussion. Mr. Bannon said the bill was aimed directly at Slater by the very men who had begged for his pardon when he was convicted and sent to jail by Judge Brown. Mr. Roberts, who managed the bill, said he knew Mr. Slater and respected him personally, but this was a public measure in which individuals were not considered. W. Campbell Hamilton characterized the measure as a piece of scoundrelly partisanship. He produced the record of 1878, when a bill was passed striking imprisonment from the law by the votes of some who are now foremost as advocates of morality. Mr. Campbell retorted that the opponents of the bill are all reformers now. As soon as the bill passed the House the clerks hurried it to the Senate, where the amendments were concurred in and it was locked up in a safe. It will be taken to the Governor for his approval to-morrow.

The Senate was occupied all the morning with the oyster bill as it came from the House, passing it to an engrossment, and voting down all amendments proposed. It seems to be settled, therefore, that this bill, which is a substantial measure of reform and retrenchment, in reducing oyster navy salaries and in other salutary provisions, will be adopted.

As the appropriation bills are among the most important of the session, it is a source of congratulation that they have both been passed by the House, without the protracted and exciting discussions to which these measures usually give rise. In the Senate the bill will meet with no obstruction. The tobacco, cattle, registration, grand jury and a few other important reform measures remain to occupy the Legislature during the few days that now remain of the session.

The Governor is now signing bills every day. This morning he approved a large batch, including the following: Amending the law in relation to cruelty to animals; amending the charter of the Baltimore Chemical Works; authorizing the Shenandoah Valley Railroad to borrow money and issue bonds and mortgage property and franchises in this State; and for the better regulation of public halls, churches, schools, &c., in Baltimore, Cumberland, Frederick, Annapolis, Hagerstown and Frostburg.

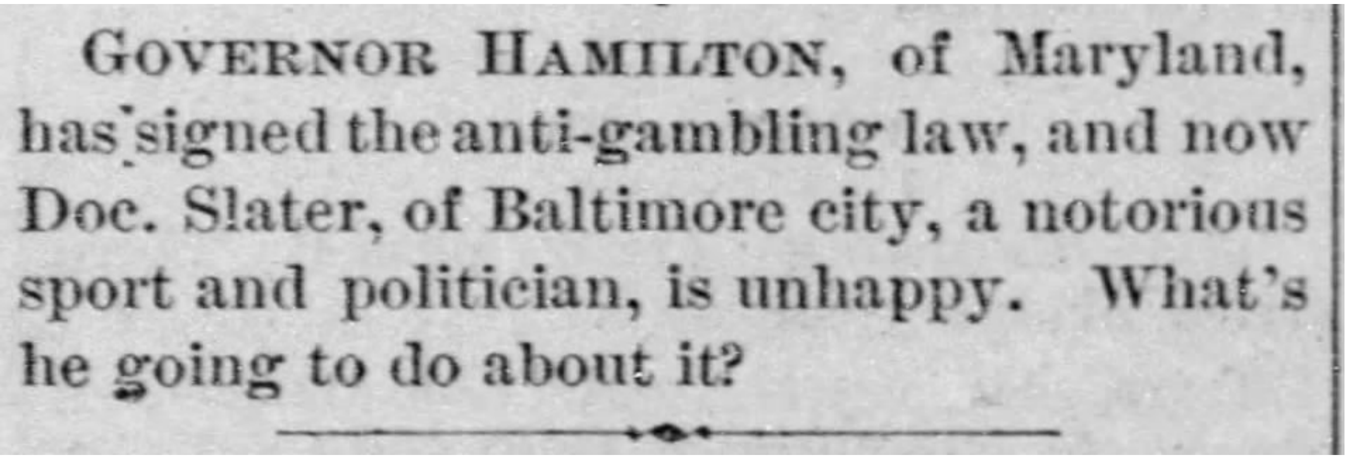
Intelligence has been received here of the death of Mr. F. B.

Loney, who was lately confirmed as a notary public, and already there are applications for the place.

The Senate will probably act on Col. Harry Gilmor's appointment on Saturday.

Capt. F. M. Colston underwent a severe and protracted cross-examination by Senator Williams in the canal investigation to-day.

SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=The Baltimore Sun |date=1880-04-01 |title=Maryland State Affairs |page=1 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1880-04-01-The-Baltimore-Sun-Page-1}}



GOVERNOR HAMILTON, of Maryland, has signed the anti-gambling law, and now Doc. Slater, of Baltimore city, a notorious sport and politician, is unhappy. What's he going to do about it?

1880-04-16 - The Morning News Page 2

GOVERNOR HAMILTON, of Maryland, has signed the anti-gambling law, and now Doc. Slater, of Baltimore city, a notorious sport and politician, is unhappy. What's he going to do about it?

SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=The Morning News |date=1880-04-16 |title=Governor Hamilton, of Maryland, has signed...|page=2 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1880-04-16-The-Morning-News-Page-2}}

Gov. Hamilton signed a number of important bills, last week, among them what are known as the insolvency and anti-gambling bills. In view of the fact that there now exists no general bankrupt law, the insolvency bill is a very important one. Its provisions are understood to be very stringent, bearing especially hard upon debtors. Probably, however, it will not be in operation long before we have a general bankrupt law, which would of course, for the most part, take the place of all state insolvent laws. The Governor showed his political sagacity in signing the anti-gambling law, which was aimed especially at "Doc" Slater, a now pronounced anti-Ring man. If the Governor had refused to sign this bill, which the Ring managers hoped and believed he would do, it would have been used with much effect against him hereafter.

Another bill of considerable importance was the one reorganizing the State Board of Health. Twelve bills were pocketed, most of which were special laws, incorporating institutions and companies. Attorney General Gwinn was opposed to these, as the constitution prohibits special laws for this purpose. Thus the work of law-making is over for two years, and when the next legislature meets it is to be hoped that it will be somewhat more competent for its duties than the last.

1880-04-21 - The Herald and Torch Light Page 2

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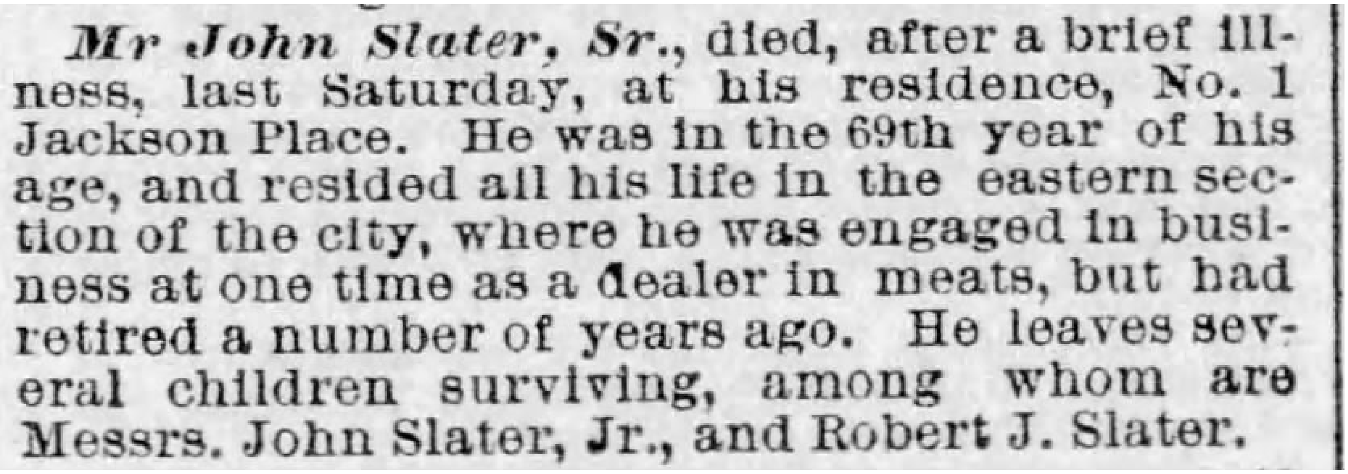
SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=The Herald and Torch Light |date=1880-04-21 |title=Gov.Hamilton Signed a Number of Important Bills |page=2 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1880-04-21-The-Herald-and-Torch-Light-Page-2}}

1880-11-15 - The Baltimore Sun Page 4



Mr John Slater, Sr., died, after a brief illness, last Saturday, at his residence, No. 1 Jackson Place. He was in the 69th year of his age, and resided all his life in the eastern section of the city, where he was engaged in business at one time as a dealer in meats, but had retired a number of years ago. He leaves several children surviving, among whom are Messrs. John Slater, Jr., and Robert J. Slater.

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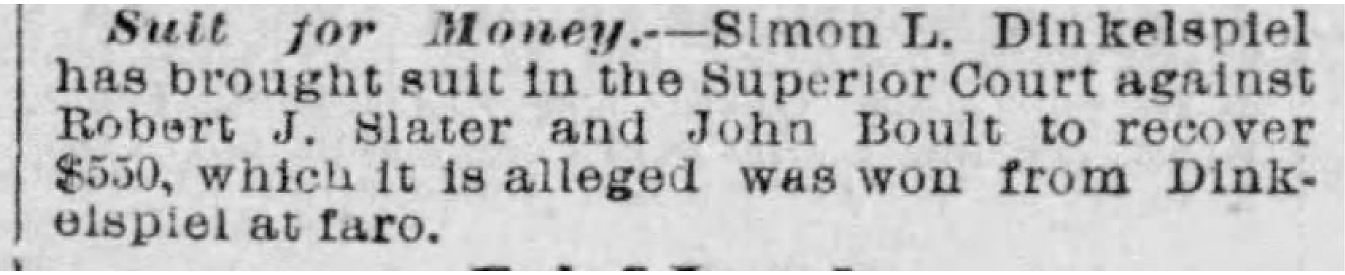
SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=The Baltimore Sun |date=1880-11-15 |title=Mr John Slater, Sr., Died. ..|page=4 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1880-11-15-The-Baltimore-Sun-Page-4}}

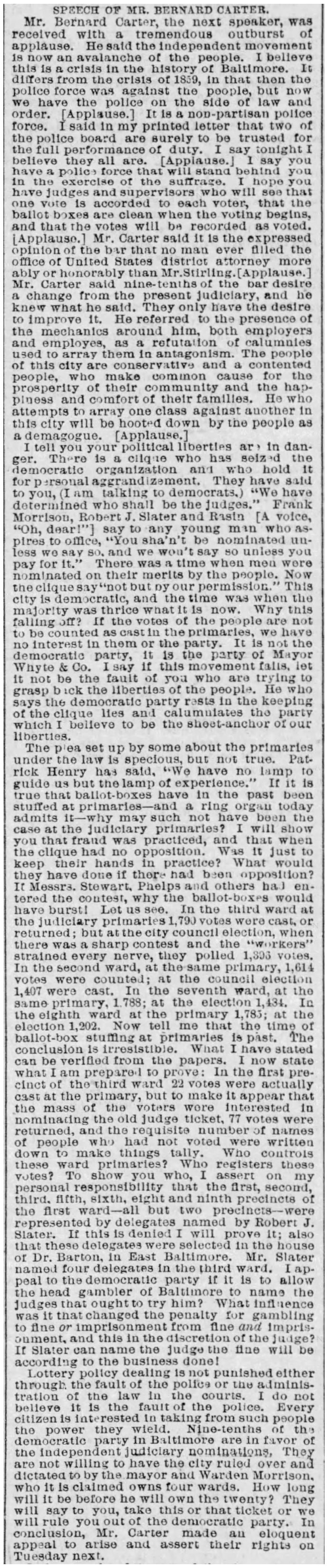


Suit for Money.—Simon L. Dinkelspiel has brought suit in the Superior Court against Robert J. Slater and John Boult to recover $550, which it is alleged was won from Dinkelspiel at faro.

1882-10-06 - The Baltimore Sun Page 4

Suit for Money.–Simon L. Dinkelspiel has brought suit in the Superior Court against Robert J. Slater and John Boult to recover $550, which it is alleged was won from Dinkelspiel at faro.

SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=The Baltimore Sun |date=1882-10-06 |title=Suit for Money |page=4 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1882-10-06-The-Baltimore-Sun-Page-4}}



SPEECH OF MR. BERNARD CARTER.

Mr. Bernard Carter, the next speaker, was received with a tremendous outburst of applause. He said the independent movement is now an avalanche of the people. I believe this is a crisis in the history of Baltimore. It differs from the crisis of 1859, in that then the police force was against the people, but now we have the police on the side of law and order. [Applause.] It is a non-partisan police force. I said in my printed letter that two of the police board are surely to be trusted for the full performance of duty. I say tonight I believe they all are. [Applause.] I say you have a police force that will stand behind you in the exercise of the suffrage. I hope you have judges and supervisors who will see that one vote is accorded to each voter, that the ballot boxes are clean when the voting begins, and that the votes will be recorded as voted. [Applause.] Mr. Carter said it is the expressed opinion of the bar that no man ever filled the office of United States district attorney more ably or honorably than Mr. Stirling. [Applause.] Mr. Carter said nine-tenths of the bar desire a change from the present judiciary, and he knew what he said. They only have the desire to improve it. He referred to the presence of the mechanics around him, both employers and employes, as a refutation of calumnies used to array them in antagonism. The people of this city are conservative and a contented people, who make common cause for the prosperity of their community and the happiness and comfort of their families. He who attempts to array one class against another in this city will be hooted down by the people as a demagogue. [Applause.]

I tell you your political liberties are in danger. There is a clique who has seized the democratic organization and who hold it for personal aggrandizement. They have said to you, (I am talking to democrats,) "We have determined who shall be the judges." Frank Morrison, Robert J. Slater and Rasin [A voice, "Oh, dear!"] say to any young man who aspires to office, "You sha'n't be nominated unless we say so, and we won't say so unless you pay for it." There was a time when men were nominated on their merits by the people. Now the clique say "not but by our permission." This city is democratic, and the time was when the majority was thrice what it is now. Why this falling off? If the votes of the people are not to be counted as cast in the primaries, we have no interest in them or the party. It is not the democratic party, it is the party of Mayor Whyte & Co. I say if this movement fails, let it not be the fault of you who are trying to grasp back the liberties of the people. He who says the democratic party rests in the keeping of the clique lies and calumniates the party which I believe to be the sheet-anchor of our liberties.

The plea set up by some about the primaries under the law is specious, but not true. Patrick Henry has said, "We have no lamp to guide us but the lamp of experience." If it is true that ballot-boxes have in the past been stuffed at primaries—and a ring organ today admits it—why may such not have been the case at the judiciary primaries? I will show you that fraud was practiced, and that when the clique had no opposition. Was it just to keep their hands in practice? What would they have done if there had been opposition? If Messrs. Stewart, Phelps and others had entered the contest, why the ballot-boxes would have burst! Let us see. In the third ward at the judiciary primaries 1,790 votes were cast, or returned; but at the city council election, when there was a sharp contest and the "workers" strained every nerve, they polled 1,393 votes. In the second ward, at the same primary, 1,614 votes were counted; at the council election 1,407 were cast. In the seventh ward, at the same primary, 1,788; at the election 1,434. In the eighth ward at the primary 1,785; at the election 1,202. Now tell me that the time of ballot-box stuffing at primaries is past. The conclusion is irresistible. What I have stated can be verified from the papers. I now state what I am prepared to prove: In the first precinct of the third ward 22 votes were actually cast at the primary, but to make it appear that the mass of the voters were interested in nominating the old judge ticket, 77 votes were returned, and the requisite number of names of people who had not voted were written down to make things tally. Who controls these ward primaries? Who registers these votes? To show you who, I assert on my personal responsibility that the first, second, third, fifth, sixth, eight and ninth precincts of the first ward—all but two precincts—were represented by delegates named by Robert J. Slater. If this is denied I will prove it; also that these delegates were selected in the house of Dr. Barton, in East Baltimore. Mr. Slater named four delegates in the third ward. I appeal to the democratic party if it is to allow the head gambler of Baltimore to name the judges that ought to try him? What influence was it that changed the penalty for gambling to fine *or* imprisonment from fine *and* imprisonment, and this in the discretion of the judge? If Slater can name the judge the fine will be according to the business done!

Lottery policy dealing is not punished either through the fault of the police or the administration of the law in the courts. I do not believe it is the fault of the police. Every citizen is interested in taking from such people the power they wield. Nine-tenths of the democratic party in Baltimore are in favor of the independent judiciary nominations. They are not willing to have the city ruled over and dictated to by the mayor and Warden Morrison, who it is claimed owns four wards. How long will it be before he will own the twenty? They will say to you, take this or that ticket or we will rule you out of the democratic party. In conclusion, Mr. Carter made an eloquent appeal to arise and assert their rights on Tuesday next.

1882-10-28 - The Baltimore Sun Page 1

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Mr. Bernard Carter, the next speaker, was received with a tremendous outburst of applause. He said the independent movement is now an avalanche of the people. I believe this is a crisis in the history of Baltimore. It differs from the crisis of 1859, in that then the police force was against the people, but now we have the police on the side of law and order. [Applause.] It is a non-partisan police force. I said in my printed letter that two of the police board are surely to be trusted for the full performance of duty. I say tonight I believe they all are. [Applause.] I say you have a police force that will stand behind you in the exercise of the suffrage. I hope you have judges and supervisors who will see that one vote is accorded to each voter, that the ballot boxes are clean when the voting begins, and that the votes will be recorded as voted. [Applause.] Mr. Carter said it is the expressed opinion of the bar that no man ever filled the office of United States district attorney more ably or honorably than Mr. Stirling. [Applause.]

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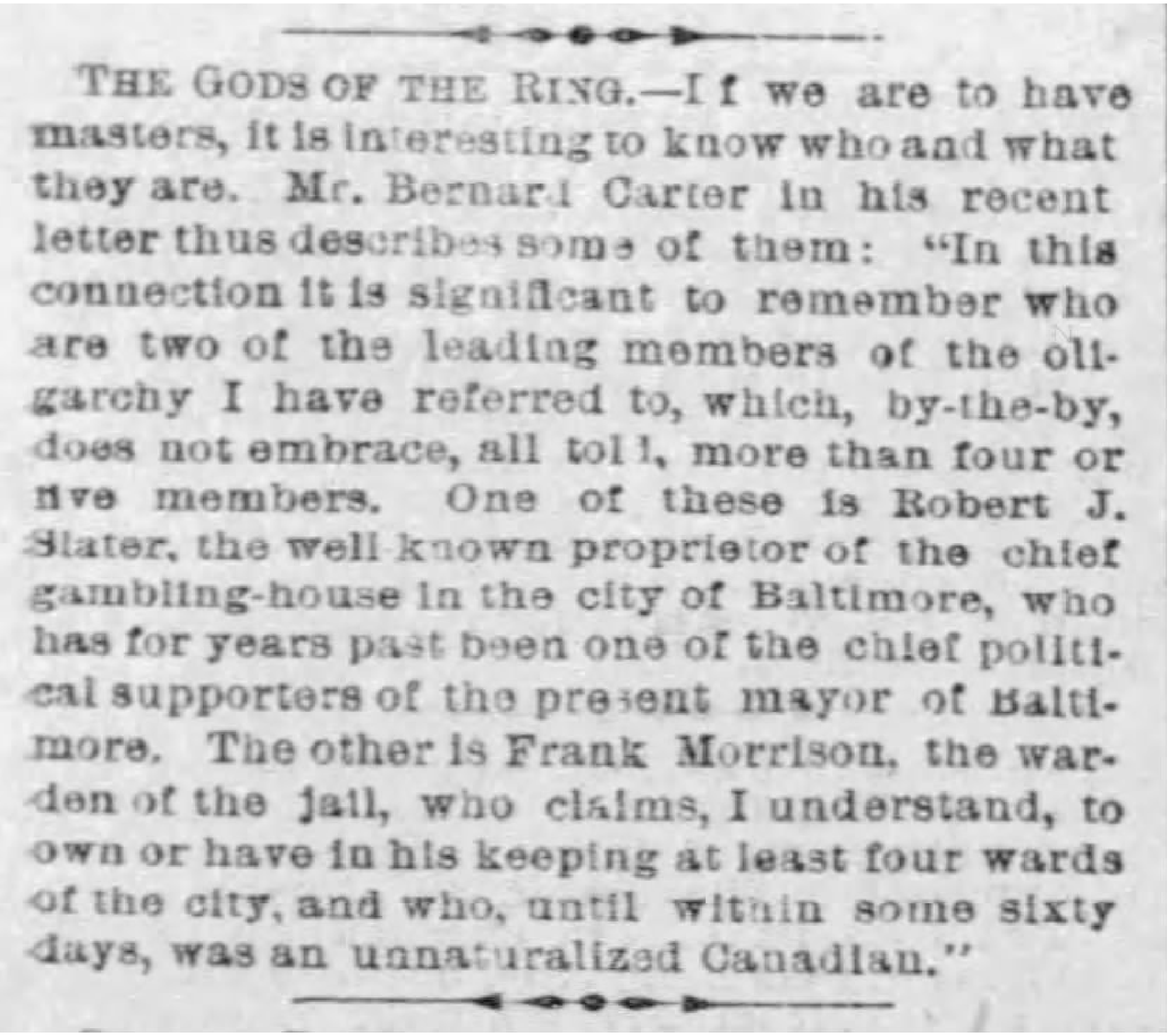

THE GODS OF THE RING.—If we are to have masters, it is interesting to know who and what they are. Mr. Bernard Carter in his recent letter thus describes some of them: "In this connection it is significant to remember who are two of the leading members of the oligarchy I have referred to, which, by-the-by, does not embrace, all told, more than four or five members. One of these is Robert J. Slater, the well-known proprietor of the chief gambling-house in the city of Baltimore, who has for years past been one of the chief political supporters of the present mayor of Baltimore. The other is Frank Morrison, the warden of the jail, who claims, I understand, to own or have in his keeping at least four wards of the city, and who, until within some sixty days, was an unnaturalized Canadian."

1882-10-28 - The Baltimore Sun Page 2

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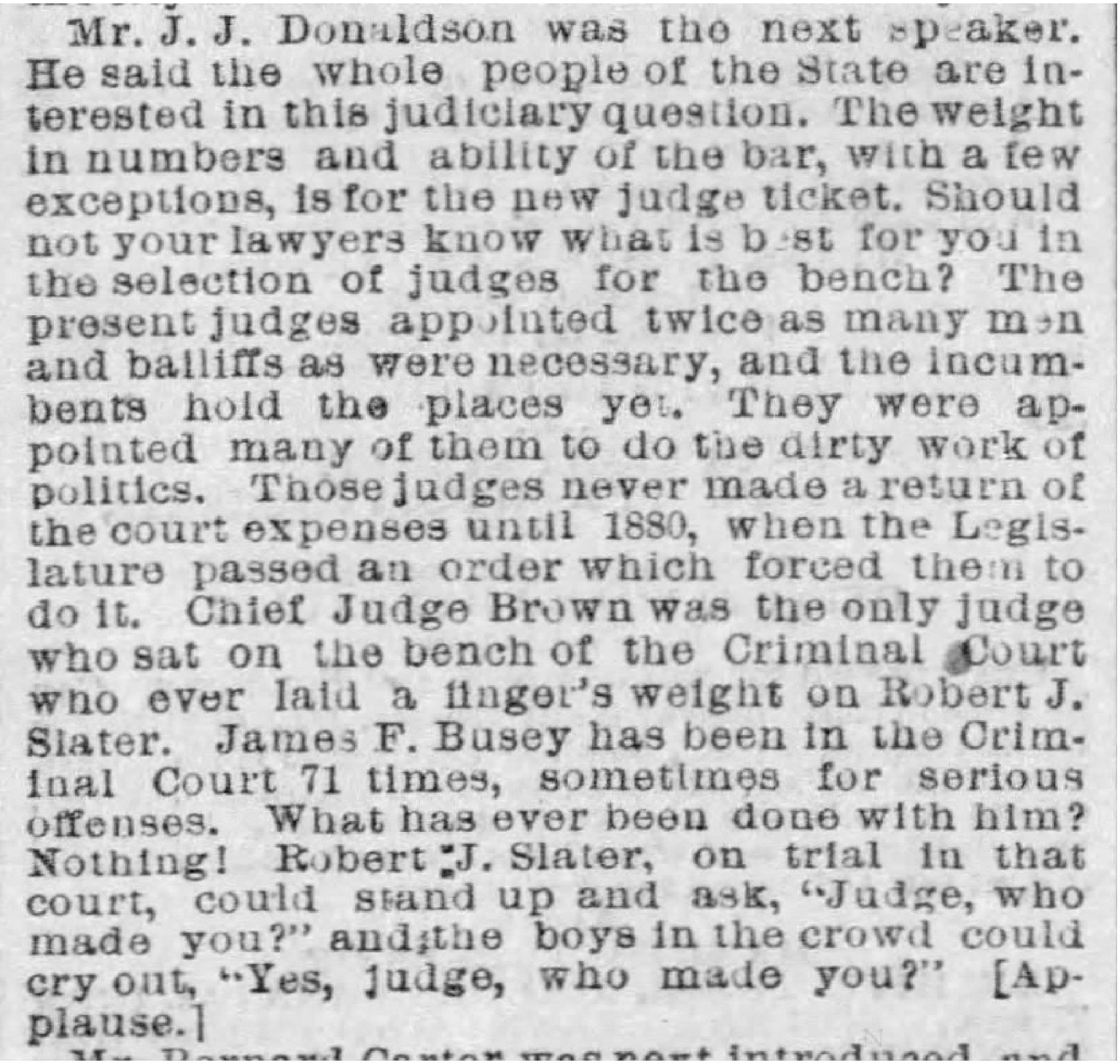

Mr. J. J. Donaldson was the next speaker. He said the whole people of the State are interested in this judiciary question. The weight in numbers and ability of the bar, with a few exceptions, is for the new judge ticket. Should not your lawyers know what is best for you in the selection of judges for the bench? The present judges appointed twice as many men and bailiffs as were necessary, and the incumbents hold the places yet. They were appointed many of them to do the dirty work of politics. Those judges never made a return of the court expenses until 1880, when the Legislature passed an order which forced them to do it. Chief Judge Brown was the only judge who sat on the bench of the Criminal Court who ever laid a finger's weight on Robert J. Slater. James F. Busey has been in the Criminal Court 71 times, sometimes for serious offenses. What has ever been done with him? Nothing! Robert J. Slater, on trial in that court, could stand up and ask, "Judge, who made you?" and the boys in the crowd could cry out, "Yes, judge, who made you?" [Applause.]

1882-11-03 - The Baltimore Sun Page 1

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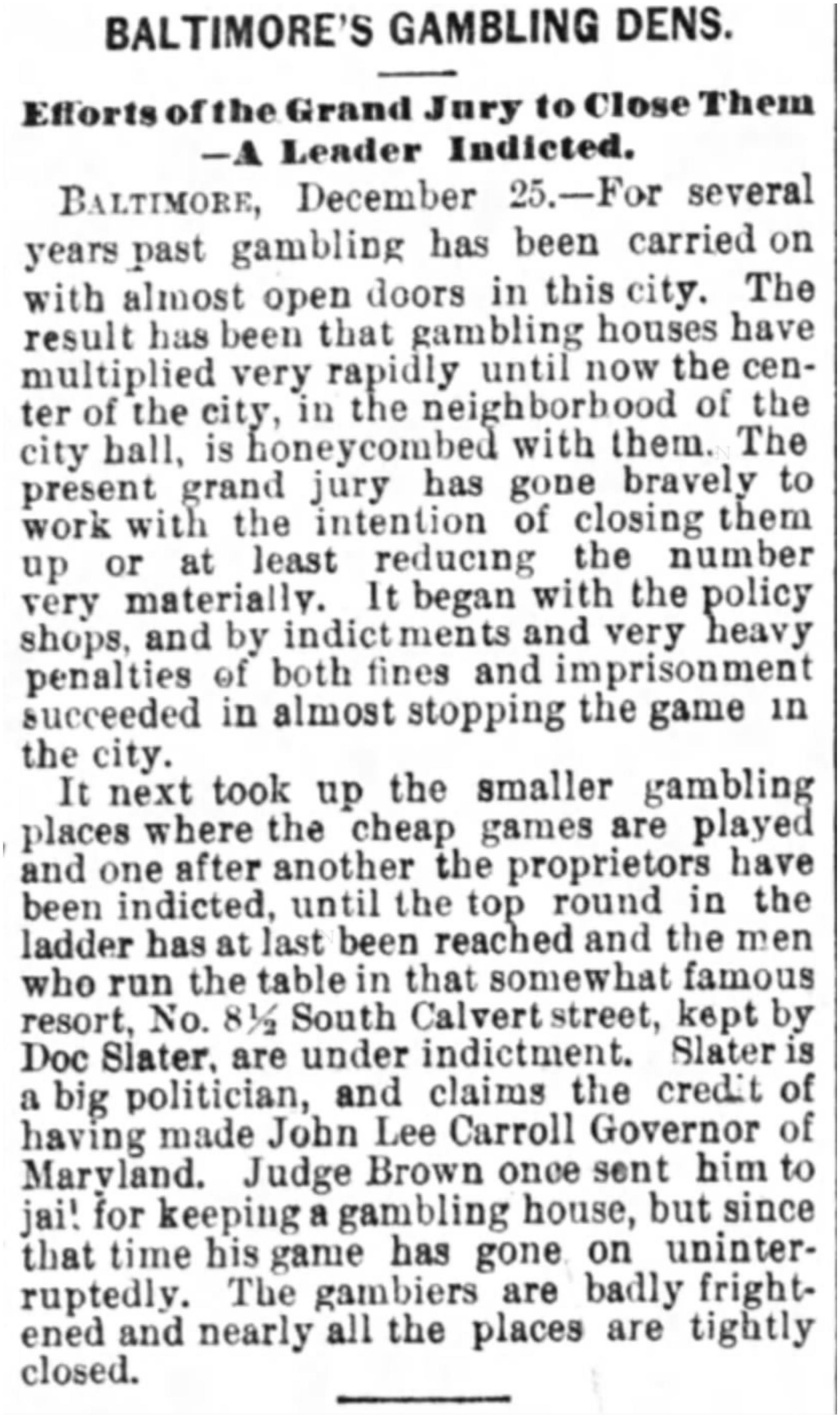

BALTIMORE'S GAMBLING DENS.

Efforts of the Grand Jury to Close Them —A Leader Indicted.

BALTIMORE, December 25.—For several years past gambling has been carried on with almost open doors in this city. The result has been that gambling houses have multiplied very rapidly until now the center of the city, in the neighborhood of the city hall, is honeycombed with them. The present grand jury has gone bravely to work with the intention of closing them up or at least reducing the number very materially. It began with the policy shops, and by indictments and very heavy penalties of both fines and imprisonment succeeded in almost stopping the game in the city.

It next took up the smaller gambling places where the cheap games are played and one after another the proprietors have been indicted, until the top round in the ladder has at last been reached and the men who run the table in that somewhat famous resort, No. 8½ South Calvert street, kept by Doc Slater, are under indictment. Slater is a big politician, and claims the credit of having made John Lee Carroll Governor of Maryland. Judge Brown once sent him to jail for keeping a gambling house, but since that time his game has gone on uninterruptedly. The gamblers are badly frightened and nearly all the places are tightly closed.

1882-12-26 - The Daily Register Page 1

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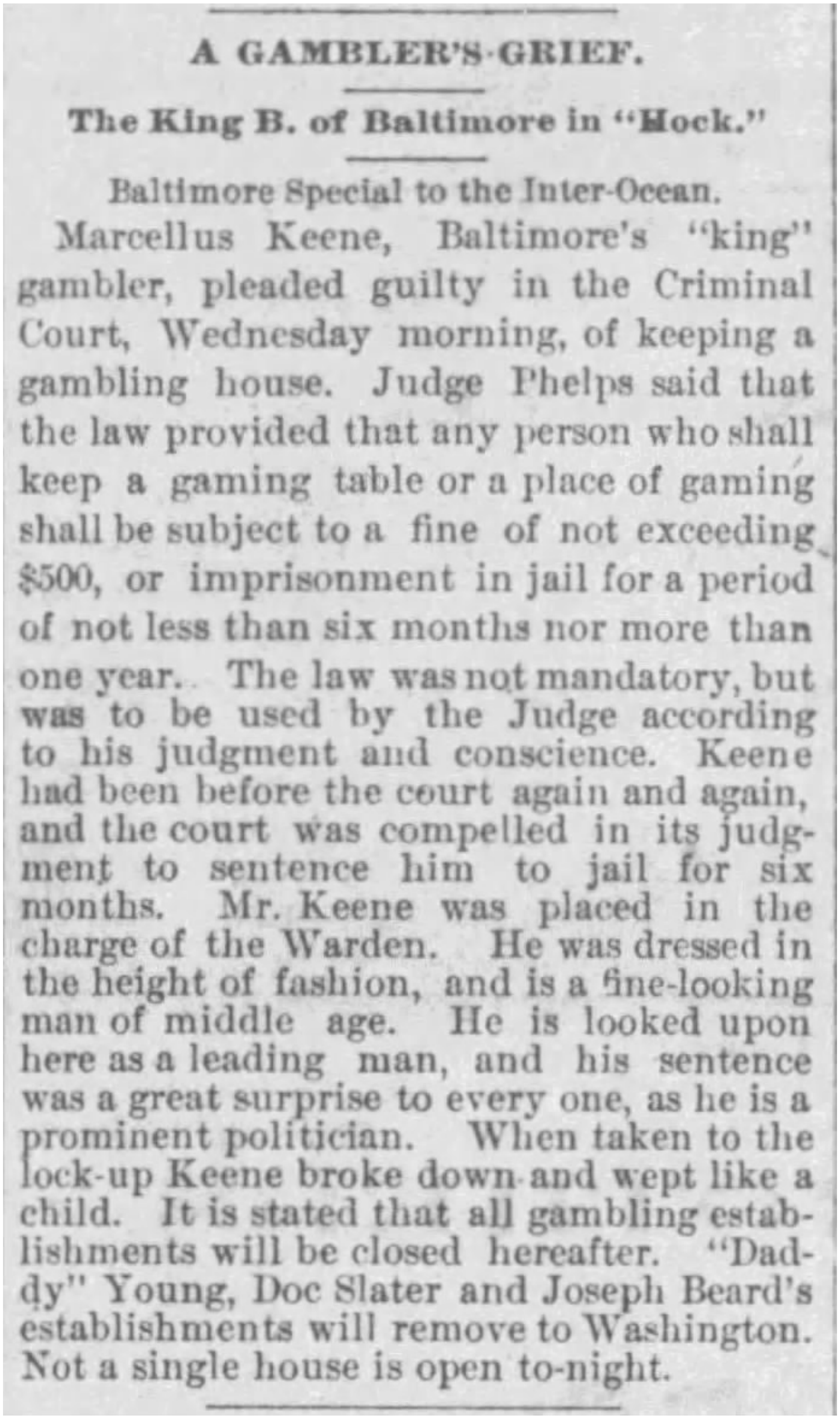


A GAMBLER'S GRIEF.

The King B. of Baltimore in "Hock."

Baltimore Special to the Inter-Ocean.

Marcellus Keene, Baltimore's "king" gambler, pleaded guilty in the Criminal Court, Wednesday morning, of keeping a gambling house. Judge Phelps said that the law provided that any person who shall keep a gaming table or a place of gaming shall be subject to a fine of not exceeding $500, or imprisonment in jail for a period of not less than six months nor more than one year. The law was not mandatory, but was to be used by the Judge according to his judgment and conscience. Keene had been before the court again and again, and the court was compelled in its judgment to sentence him to jail for six months. Mr. Keene was placed in the charge of the Warden. He was dressed in the height of fashion, and is a fine-looking man of middle age. He is looked upon here as a leading man, and his sentence was a great surprise to every one, as he is a prominent politician. When taken to the lock-up Keene broke down and wept like a child. It is stated that all gambling establishments will be closed hereafter. "Daddy" Young, Doc Slater and Joseph Beard's establishments will remove to Washington. Not a single house is open to-night.

1883-01-28 - The Tennessean Page 12

A GAMBLER'S GRIEF.

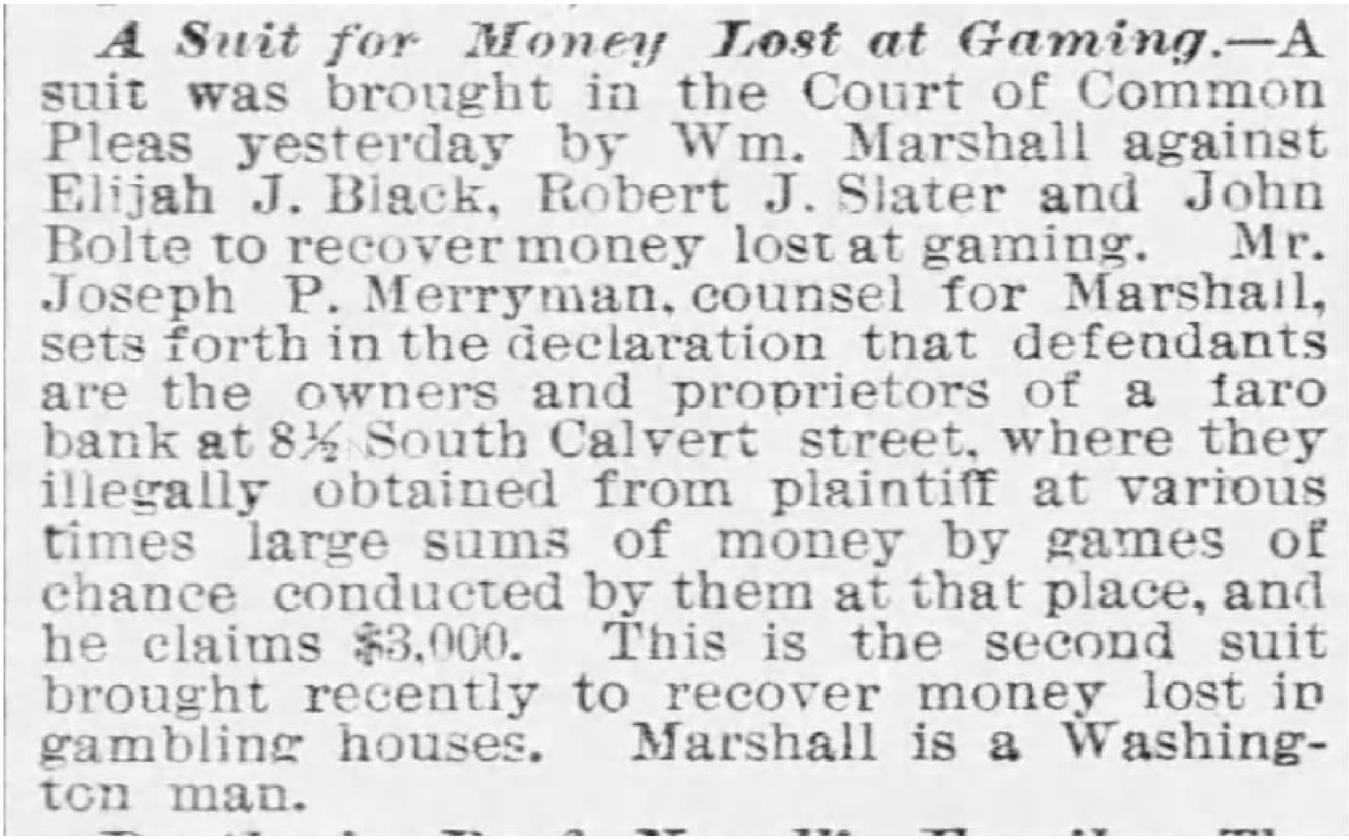
The King B. of Baltimore in ”Hock.”

Baltimore Special to the Inter-Ocean.

Marcellus Keene, Baltimore's ”king” gambler, pleaded guilty in the Criminal Court, Wednesday morning, of keeping a gambling house. Judge Phelps said that the law provided that any person who shall keep a gaming table or a place of gaming shall be subject to a fine of not exceeding $500, or imprisonment in jail for a period of not less than six months nor more than one year. The law was not mandatory, but was to be used by the Judge according to his judgment and conscience. Keene had been before the court again and again, and the court was compelled in its judgment to sentence him to jail for six months. Mr. Keene was placed in the charge of the Warden. He was dressed in the height of fashion, and is a fine-looking man of middle age. He is looked upon here as a leading man, and his sentence was a great surprise to every one, as he is a prominent politician. When taken to the lock-up Keene broke down and wept like a child. It is stated that all gambling establishments will be closed hereafter. ”Daddy” Young, Doc Slater and Joseph

Beard's establishments will remove to Washington. Not a single house is open to-night.

SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=The Tennessean |date=1883-01-28 |title=A Gambler's Grief |page=12 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1883-01-28-The-Tennessean-Page-12}}



A Suit for Money Lost at Gaming.—A suit was brought in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday by Wm. Marshall against Elijah J. Black, Robert J. Slater and John Bolte to recover money lost at gaming. Mr. Joseph P. Merryman, counsel for Marshall, sets forth in the declaration that defendants are the owners and proprietors of a faro bank at 8½ South Calvert street, where they illegally obtained from plaintiff at various times large sums of money by games of chance conducted by them at that place, and he claims $3,000. This is the second suit brought recently to recover money lost in gambling houses. Marshall is a Washington man.

1883-09-05 - The Baltimore Sun Page 4

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DON'T LIKE THE FRAUD.

Intense Dissatisfaction in Baltimore Over Latrobe's Nomination.

The Primary Boxes Stuffed Until the Lids Nearly Flew Open.

A Vigorous Effort to Bring Out an Independent Candidate Likely to Succeed.

The Party Thoroughly Disorganized and Expecting Defeat.

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The fight was fiercest for the superior court clerkship. It was a triangular one between James Bond, W. J. Cummings, and George McCaffray. Mr. Bond was backed by I. Freeman Rasin, Morris A. Thomas, and others of the bosses; Mr. Cummings by J. Frank Morrison, one of the indicted fire board, Robert J. Slater, the proprietor of the famous gaming establishment, and others, also bosses. Bosses who had brought Mr. McCaffray out deserted him and went to Bond, and Bond consequently won the prize. In the first ward William Hamilton was arrested in the act of stuffing the box, and has been held for a hearing. In the ninth ward Bond's friends opened the polls an hour before the other judges arrived and took hundreds of votes. In every other ward there are charges of crooked business, and such a howl is being raised in all branches of the party as threatens to drive it from power.

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1883-10-04 - National Republican Page 1

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SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=National Republican |date=1883-10-04 |title=Don't Like the Fraud |page=1 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1883-10-04-National-Republican-Page-1}}

GIGANTIC DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS.

Ballot-Box Stuffing by Wholesale.

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1883-10-10 - The Weekly Chronicle Page 1

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HELP FOR HEISKELL.

A Prominent Democratic Lawyer Joins His Adherents—The Resignation of York.

Special Dispatch.

BALTIMORE, MD., Oct. 10.—There were some interesting political developments today, the most important of which was the announcement that S. Teackle Wallis, the leading member of the bar of Maryland, and whose efforts in behalf of a reform in the judiciary were so potential last fall, had decided to espouse the candidacy of Mr. Heiskell as against that of ex-Mayor Latrobe, the candidate of the ring. Mr. Wallis is a gentleman of spotless integrity, learned in the law, and a brilliant, polished, and caustic speaker. His delicate satire and keen invective have on more than one occasion proved most effectual political weapons. His practice is large and lucrative, and he has repeatedly declined political honors. But, nevertheless, he has opinions, and is not afraid to express them.

As indicating the high esteem in which Mr. Wallis (though a democrat) is held by republicans, I may mention that at a recent ratification meeting of republicans Mr. R. Stockett Mathews, one of the speakers, paid a very glowing tribute to his personal and professional worth. His indorsement of Heiskell will add socially to the latter's strength, and will unite the republicans solidly in his favor.

Mr. Charles S. York, the mayoralty candidate of the union labor party, announced his declination this evening. Mr. York is an intelligent young mechanic, and having been indorsed by the Knights of Labor would have polled a large vote. All of his influence will now go to Mr. Heiskell.

The democratic primaries to nominate candidates for sheriff, state's attorney, city surveyor, and members of the legislature for the three city districts were held between 4 and 8 p. m. to-day. The aggregate vote polled was about 18,000, as against 25,000 at the recent fraudulent primary election for mayor. The winning ticket for the three city offices are Ex-State Senator E. T. Joyce, proprietor of the Niagara house, for sheriff; August Bouldin, who a few years ago held a term, for city surveyor, and the present incumbent, Charles G. Kerr, for states attorney. The fight was mainly on the sherifalty. Early in the day the Rasin-Whyte faction issued orders to support Dr. Donavin for sheriff, but Robert J. Slater and Warden of the Jail Morrison, the other faction, went to work actively, and beat Rasin's ticket badly. The republican leaders held a further conference to-night, but postponed final action until to-morrow. There is no doubt that they will indorse Heiskell for mayor, but it is not yet fully determined as to how far the fusion ticket will be made up. The republicans are jubilant to-night.

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The Battle of the Democratic Factions—On to Chicago.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

The city members of the democratic State central committee met yesterday at the party headquarters, No. 144 West Baltimore street, and arranged for the primaries and district conventions to send delegates to the State convention. Those present were John Q. A. Robson and M. P. McDonough, of the first legislative district; John J. Mahon, James E. Trott and Morris A. Thomas, second disrrict; B. E. Smith and H. A. Schultz, third district. Mr. Smith was chairman and Mr. Schultz secretary.

On motion of Morris A. Thomas, the primary election for delegates to district conventions to elect delegates to State convention was ordered to be held on Tuesday, June 3, between 4 and 8 o'clock P. M.

A resolution offered by Mr. Thomas was adopted, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the chairman give public notice through the press that the candidates in the several wards present a list of judges for the above-named election to the chairman on or before Saturday, at 8 P. M., May 31, said list to be considered and acted upon by the members comprising the committee at 144 West Baltimore street, Saturday, at 8 P. M., May 31."

The three legislative district conventions will meet on Wednesday, June 4, at noon, respectively at Broadway Institute, Raine's Hall and Hollins Hall. Each will send seven delegates to the State convention, which meets in Baltimore on Thursday, June 5. The primaries will be held by wards. The congressional nominating primaries will not be held until August 4.

Messrs. Robert J. Slater and William I. Montague are receiving support as delegates to Chicago from the third congressional district. The names of Hon. Charles J. M. Gwinn and Frederick Raine have been presented in the fourth district.

The board of supervisors of the judges and clerks to serve at the democratic city convention primaries of June 10 held a meeting last evening at the headquarters. Nearly all the lists were in from the 180 precincts. Protests were received against some of the precinct appointees, which the supervisors will settle.

Mr. Robert J. Slater, whose name is associated with the triumvirate of so-called managers in this city convention campaign, yesterday expressed his opinions quite freely upon the situation. He said: "This contest has been forced by men who are always looking for ghosts. They claim to see in every political event a movement against them, when the truth is they are never satisfied until they have everything for themselves. This faction fight is an outrage, because it is unnecessary. I am a democrat and a conservative man, but when there is an effort to put a rope around a man and drive him and his friends into the dock, what can he do except turn and battle for self-preservation? My name has been coupled with Rasin and Morrison before the people, and we have been the text for the campaign documents for years. I know that the people are tired of bosses, and if the democratic party is saved this year it will be the presidential election that will do it. The people of the party are taking no hand in these disgraceful proceedings, but are standing off and laughing at us. Are we to stand up before the public like three clowns every year, while the democratic party is being destroyed by the opprobrium these factions bring upon it? I am tired of that sort of thing, and I will do my best to bring about a change. I want to see the masses drive this bossism out of the party and take affairs into their own hands."

The Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad trains on Saturday night will be loaded with delegations of republicans for Chicago. The Baltimore and Ohio has ordered a large concentration of passenger coaches at Washington, where the delegates from some of the Southern States will gather for the start. The Maryland delegation will leave Camden Station at 9 P. M. in a special sleeper of the regular express. At Washington the Mahone delegation from Virginia, 150 strong, will take a section for themselves. The North Carolina delegation, most of the Georgia brigade, the Columbia Club of Washington, and other delegations will fill other sections, and the West Virginia delegates will be taken on up the road. The Pennsylvania Road will also have a heavy passenger list from Washington, and from cities in Pennsylvania, New York and other States.

It is stated that State Senator Thomas S. Hodson, one of the delegates at large to the national republican convention, is so ill that he may not be able to go to Chicago. In that case his alternate, J. T. L. Smith, colored, a clerk in the Baltimore postoffice, will go in Senator Hodson's place.

Resolutions adopted by the central executive committee of the Maryland State Temperance Alliance May 6, in favor of a prohibition plank in the national platform of both parties, have been sent to Mr. James A. Gary, to be laid before the republican convention at Chicago. At the annual meeting of the State Temperance Alliance, April 17, a resolution was adopted pledging the prohibition vote to the candidates who should stand on the prohibition plank, and authorizing the executive committee, if it sees fit, to nominate an electoral ticket in case of failure of both Chicago conventions to recognize the prohibition issue.

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The Battle of the Democratic Factions.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

The city members of the democratic State central committee met yesterday at the party headquarters, No. 144 West Baltimore street, and arranged for the primaries and district conventions to send delegates to the State convention. Those present were John Q. A. Robson and M. P. McDonough, of the first legislative district; John J. Mahon, James E. Trott and Morris A. Thomas, second district; B. E. Smith and H. A. Schultz, third district. Mr. Smith was chairman and Mr. Schultz secretary.

On motion of Morris A. Thomas, the primary election for delegates to district conventions to elect delegates to State convention was ordered to be held on Tuesday, June 3, between 4 and 8 o'clock P. M.

A resolution offered by Mr. Thomas was adopted, as follows:

"Resolved, That the chairman give public notice through the press that the candidates in the several wards present a list of judges for the above-named election to the chairman on or before Saturday, at 8 P. M., May 31, said list to be considered and acted upon by the members comprising the committee at 144 West Baltimore street, Saturday, at 8 P. M., May 31."

The three legislative district conventions will meet on Wednesday, June 4, at noon, respectively at Broadway Institute, Raine's Hall and Hollins Hall. Each will send seven delegates to the State convention, which meets in Baltimore on Thursday, June 5. The primaries will be held by wards. The congressional nominating primaries will not be held until August 4.

Messrs. Robert J. Slater and William I. Montague are receiving support as delegates to Chicago from the third congressional district. The names of Hon. Charles J. M. Gwinn and Frederick Raine have been presented in the fourth district.

The board of supervisors of the judges and clerks to serve at the democratic city convention primaries of June 10 held a meeting last evening at the headquarters. Nearly all the lists are in from the 180 precincts. Protests were received against some of the precinct appointees, which the supervisors will settle.

Mr. Robert J. Slater, whose name is associated with the triumvirate of so-called managers in this city convention campaign, yesterday expressed his opinions quite freely upon the situation. He said: "This contest has been forced by men who are always looking for ghosts. They claim to see in every political event a movement against them, when the truth is they are never satisfied until they have everything for themselves. This faction fight is an outrage, because it is unnecessary. I am a democrat and a conservative man, but when there is an effort to put a rope around a man and drive him and his friends into the dock, what can he do except turn and battle for self-preservation? My name has been coupled with Rasin and Morrison before the people, and we have been the text for the campaign documents for years. I know that the people are tired of bosses, and if the democratic party is saved this year it will be the presidential election that will do it. The people of the party are taking no hand in these disgraceful proceedings, but are standing off and laughing at us. Are we to stand up before the public like three clowns every year, while the democratic party is being destroyed by the opprobrium these factions bring upon it? I am tired of that sort of thing, and I will do my best to bring about a change. I want to see the masses drive this bossism out of the party and take affairs into their own hands."

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The jury summoned by Dr. Alex. Hill, coroner, met at the central police station at 3 P. M. yesterday. The jurymen were F. A. Mowbray, T. B. Baldwin, A. H. Martin, Matthew Sporer, Dell Bartineo, H. H. Downes, O. E. Webb, G. Germand, Theodore L. Borst, Wm. Sims, John Hodes, James W. Bosson, Jr. Wm. Clark, proprietor of the saloon in front of which the shooting occurred, told the jury under oath that he was within his saloon, which was closed, when the shooting occurred, and did not see anything of it. O'Donnell and McGowan came in his saloon about 12.30 Monday night. They were noisy, and seemed about to fight. He told them if they wanted to create a disturbance to go outside. McGowan said he wouldn't allow any one to put him out. Clark then turned the gas down, and they went out. He then closed his place up in front allowing Slater, Roberts, McGinnis and a few others to come in through the side door. Shortly afterwards McGowan came back and tried to get in. Clark said he advised him to go home, but he would not, and asked if Slater and Roberts were in the saloon. Clark again told him he couldn't come in, and McGowan then said, "Then I'll wait and settle with them when they come out." His tone was threatening. It was probably an hour or an hour and a-half after this that Slater and the others left his saloon, and he closed for the night. In fifteen minutes afterwards he heard the shots. He thought McGowan had left long before that. Slater may have taken a few glasses of beer, but was not drunk.

Henry McGinnis testified that he came out of Clark's about half-past two and started down Fayette street. Heard some one say, "Here comes McGowan," and saw him crossing the street. Then some one exclaimed, "Look out, Gus!" and the shots followed immediately afterwards. Did not see Slater at the time, and had no idea who fired the shots.

Michael Wurtzberger testified to meeting McGowan shortly after 12 o'clock. Took drinks with him in various saloons in the neighborhood of the City Hall and left him on the southeast corner of Fayette and Holliday streets a few moments before the shooting. Witness went into a saloon under Reid's Hotel, and was just about to take a drink when the shots were fired. Could not see who fired them, and knew nothing about the shooting. Five minutes before the shooting McGowan told witness he did not have his pistol.

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Dr. Hill, who, with Dr. S. V. Hoopman, made a post-mortem examination of McGowan's body, told the jury that the ball entered the right side of the neck 2½ or 3 inches below the ear. It passed almost directly inwards, severing the jugular vein and carotid artery and passed through the spinal column, literally breaking McGowan's neck. It lodged in the left side of the neck. Internal hemmorrhage from the fractured blood-vessels caused death. Dr. Hill said that from the direction the ball took it looked as if the man shot had his right side towards the man who shot him, but he could not say such was the case for certain. The ball was here exhibited. It was flattened at the top and scraped on one side. Another bullet, flattened out of all shape, was also exhibited. It is supposed to be the second bullet, and was picked up on the pavement where the shooting occurred.

The jury found the following verdict: "That Wm. McGowan came to his death on July 8, 1884, about 2.30 A. M., in front of 41 West Fayette street, from a bullet wound in the right side of the neck, caused by a pistol shot supposed to have been fired by Augustus Slater."

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"PRINCE" M'GOWAN,

The Noted Baltimore Gambler, Meets His Fate.

Special Dispatch to the Leader.]

BALTIMORE, July 8.—William McGowan, familiarly known among the sporting fraternity as "Prince" McGowan, was shot and killed about 3 o'clock this morning at the corner of Holliday and Fayette streets, by Augustus Slater, nephew of Robert J. Slater, of political fame. The scene of the tragedy is in the midst of a number of sporting houses, where quiet seldom reigns. McGowan, about one year ago, shot and killed Onno Garler, a well-known sporting man, within ten yards of the place where he met his own fate. Slater was an intimate friend of Gorler, and since Gorler's death he has frequently spoken revengefully against McGowan. Last night the latter and Slater met, and a quarrel ensued as to who was the better man of the two. Words were followed by blows, and as McGowan was in the act of drawing his revolver Slater shot him in the neck, causing injuries which proved fatal five minutes afterwards. The bullet, of 38-caliber, severed the internal jugular vein and carotoid artery, producing hemorrhage. Slater was arrested and committed to jail to answer the charge of murder. McGowan was a son of Harry McGowan, proprietor of the road house known as McGowan's, a few miles outside this city. He was thirty-one years old, and married. Gus Slater, the prisoner, is thirty-five years old, and has been dealer at Slater's sporting house for several years. McGowan's wife had given birth to a child a few minutes before her husband was killed. Both men were popular among the sporting fraternity. McGowan received his title of "Prince" owing to his lavish expenditure of money.

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Special Dispatch to the Leader.

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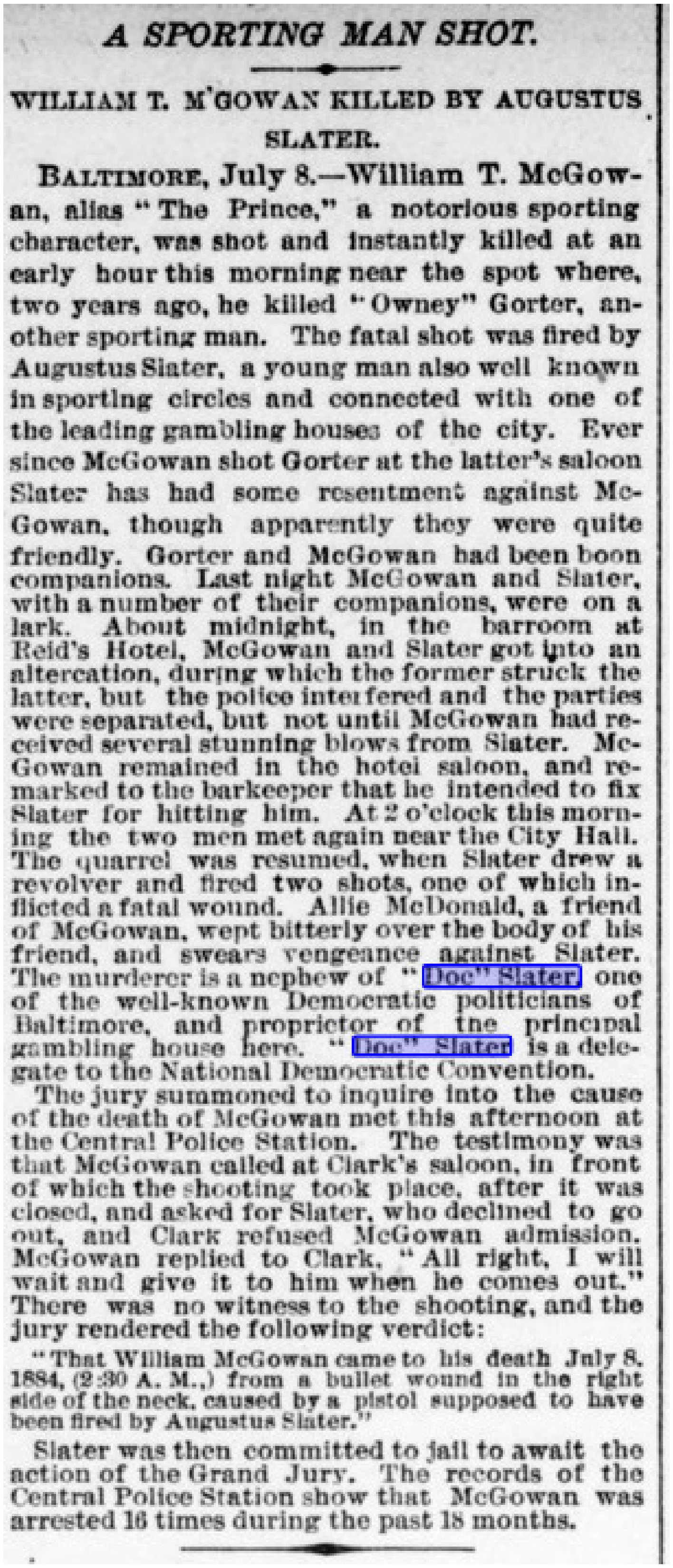
SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=The Cleveland Leader |date=1884-07-09 |title='Prince' M'Gowan, the Noted Baltimore Gambler, Meets His Fate |page=6 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1884-07-09-The-Cleveland-Leader-Page-6}}



A SPORTING MAN SHOT.

WILLIAM T. M'GOWAN KILLED BY AUGUSTUS SLATER.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—William T. McGowan, alias "The Prince," a notorious sporting character, was shot and instantly killed at an early hour this morning near the spot where, two years ago, he killed "Owney" Gorter, another sporting man. The fatal shot was fired by Augustus Slater, a young man also well known in sporting circles and connected with one of the leading gambling houses of the city. Ever since McGowan shot Gorter at the latter's saloon Slater has had some resentment against McGowan, though apparently they were quite friendly. Gorter and McGowan had been boon companions. Last night McGowan and Slater, with a number of their companions, were on a lark. About midnight, in the barroom at Reid's Hotel, McGowan and Slater got into an altercation, during which the former struck the latter, but the police interfered and the parties were separated, but not until McGowan had received several stunning blows from Slater. McGowan remained in the hotel saloon, and remarked to the barkeeper that he intended to fix Slater for hitting him. At 2 o'clock this morning the two men met again near the City Hall. The quarrel was resumed, when Slater drew a revolver and fired two shots, one of which inflicted a fatal wound. Allie McDonald, a friend of McGowan, wept bitterly over the body of his friend, and swears vengeance against Slater. The murderer is a nephew of "Doc" Slater, one of the well-known Democratic politicians of Baltimore, and proprietor of the principal gambling house here. "Doc" Slater is a delegate to the National Democratic Convention.

The jury summoned to inquire into the cause of the death of McGowan met this afternoon at the Central Police Station. The testimony was that McGowan called at Clark's saloon, in front of which the shooting took place, after it was closed, and asked for Slater, who declined to go out, and Clark refused McGowan admission. McGowan replied to Clark, "All right, I will wait and give it to him when he comes out." There was no witness to the shooting, and the jury rendered the following verdict:

> "That William McGowan came to his death July 8, 1884, (2:30 A. M.,) from a bullet wound in the right side of the neck, caused by a pistol supposed to have been fired by Augustus Slater."

Slater was then committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The records of the Central Police Station show that McGowan was arrested 16 times during the past 18 months.

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THE PRINCE SHOT.

Particulars of the Baltimore Shooting.

Wm. McGowan, popularly known as "Prince" McGowan among the gambling and sporting fraternity, was shot and almost instantly killed at an early hour Tuesday morning by Gus Slater, a nephew of Robert J. Slater, the well-known gambler of Baltimore. Both men have long been known as conspicuous figures among the sports and gamblers, and McGowan's record shows that he has been arrested at sixteen different times on various charges, one of which was for shooting and killing Onno Gorter, in the latter's saloon, a little more than a year ago. Gorter was a man of good family and social connections, but he had become an associate of a gang of "rounders" and finally opened a saloon at Fayette and Holliday streets. McGowan entered one day and after some words drew his pistol and fired at Gorter, inflicting a wound which caused his death in a few days. McGowan was tried, but through some legal informality was acquitted. He has since been drinking heavily, and it is a singular fact that on the opposite corner of the street from Gorter's saloon, and not thirty feet from where he fired the fatal shot he himself was shot.

The scene of the tragedy is in the midst of a number of sporting houses and all-night saloons and favorite lounging places for gambling house cappers and roughs. McGowan and Slater had been together during the night for several hours. They visited several saloons and other resorts, drinking freely, and both were intoxicated. They appeared to be on friendly terms, though at times they had been bantering each other on trifling topics. The last seen of McGowan alive was about 2 o'clock Tuesday morning, at which time he entered the barroom of Reilly's hotel bleeding from several face wounds. He said to the barkeeper that he had just ended a fight with Slater, and that the cuts were the work of Slater's boots. After washing his face he drank a glass of seltzer water and requested the loan of $2, which was given him. He then remarked that he was going home, and passed out into the street.

A half hour later two pistol shots attracted policemen to Fayette and Holliday streets. McGowan was found lying on the sidewalk in a pool of blood which gushed from a wound in the right side of his neck. A dozen steps away stood Slater holding a smoking pistol in his hand, which, as the officer approached, he threw into the street. He offered no resistance and was locked up. McGowan was carried to the Central police station, where he died in fifteen minutes. The testimony before the Coroner's inquest proved many facts, having an important bearing on the case. Robert Clark, the proprietor of the saloon in front of which the shooting took place, stated that McGowan, Slater and three or four others came to his place early in the evening and after drinking had a quarrel. Slater struck McGowan a heavy blow in the face and Clark put them all out of his place and shut up the saloon. Later he allowed Slater and one or two others to come in at a side door and they played cards and drank until 2 o'clock. Then McGowan knocked at the door. Witness went out and told McGowan, who had been drinking heavily, to go home, which he refused to do. McGowan asked if Slater was inside, and when answered in the affirmative said he would wait. About five minutes later Slater and his friends went out, and witness closed up his place for the night. He went upstairs to bed and a few minutes later heard the shots, looked out of the window and saw McGowan stretched on the pavement.

Officer Doyle testified to seeing Slater standing near McGowan after the shots in the act of throwing something across the street. The witness heard the object strike against the brick wall of the opposite house and picked up a 38 calibre Colt's revolver, from which the fatal shots were fired. Other witnesses were examined, most of whom were friends of McGowan and Slater, and they denied any knowledge of who fired the shot. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased "came to his death from a pistol shot, believed to have been fired by Augustus Slater." Slater was sent to jail. Owing to the well-known desperate character of McGowan it is not thought probable that Slater will ever be punished for the killing. He will be materially aided in his defense by his uncle, "Doc." Slater, a gambler, who, by the way, was recently elected one of the delegates to the Chicago Convention.

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1884-07-16 - Lancaster Examiner and the Semi Weekly New Era Page 2

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THE SLATER TRIAL.

The Case Abandoned by the State and a Vervict of Not Guilty Rendered.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

Augustus Slater was yesterday acquitted in the Criminal Court of the charge of killing Wm. McGowan by shooting him on Fayette street, near Gay, at 2.15 o'clock on the morning of July 8, 1884. The State abandoned the case after submitting all its testimony, consisting mainly of that of policemen and others who were attracted by the shots and who saw Slater standing in the street and McGowan lying on the sidewalk dead. Oliver O'Donnell, who was said to have been present at the shooting and who was summoned as a witness, was returned as being absent in New York, and policeman Roberts, who was the first officer to arrive on the scene, is dead.

The defendant, who is a stout young man with back mustache, hair and eyes and bright complexion, came into court accompanied by his father, John Slater, who is a brother of Robert J. Slater, the well-known politician. Bail had been taken in the case by Judge Duffy several days after the shooting. The court-room was crowded. Hon. Wm. Pinkney Whyte and his son, Mr. W. Hollingsworth Whyte, appeared for the defense. Judge Phelps was on the bench.

The following jury was selected, all but three being taken from the regular panel: John T. Doughaday, D. Howard Tuxworth, Wm. D. Kennard, Geo. W. Flack, Jr., Joseph E. Tyler, Robert J. Rochfort, John W. Hickman, Ansel Ulman, Jacob Rice, Geo. Bopp, Joseph Miller and Chas F. Namuth.

Dr. Alexander Hill, coroner of the central district, was the first witness. He testified that about 2.30 A. M. on July 8, 1884, he was called to attend a man who had been shot, and found Wm. McGowan dead at the central police station. The only wound was by a pistol ball in the right side of the neck, two inches below the ear. The ball in its passage severed the jugular vein and the carotid artery and broke the bone of the neck. The witness produced the bullet taken from the wound, and said it had been somewhat reduced in weight by contact with the bone. Dr. E. V. Hoopman, who assisted at the post-mortem examination, testified to the same facts.

Policeman John Doyle testified that at two o'clock on the morning of the tragedy he was standing on Gay street seventy-five yards north of Fayette street, when he heard shots. The witness ran up Fayette street and saw Slater standing in the street. McGowan was lying on the sidewalk in front of Wm. Clarke's saloon, on the north side of Fayette street, three doors west of Gay street. Several persons were standing around the body. The witness heard a noise of something striking the door of John N. McCoy's undertaking establishment, opposite, on Fayette street, and on going there to search saw policeman Wm. Doyle find a pistol, which was produced. Other policemen testified to the same facts and identified the pistol.

Mr. Alexander McComas, gunsmith, was examined as an expert. He testified that he examined the balls and weighed them. The ball said to have been found in McGowan's neck weighed 194 grains; a ball taken from the pistol found in the area weighed 143 grains. The ball which killed McGowan could not have been fired from the pistol found in the area.

Wm. H. Truehart testified that he was in the street, and heard the shooting.

Michael Wurtzberger said he saw McGowan about 12 o'clock in the central station. He said he had been running a foot-race around the block, and Lieut. Frazier told him to go home. Witness went out with McGowan and visited several saloons. The two separated at Fayette and Holliday streets about 2 A. M.

John Thomas, night clerk in the Baltimore and Ohio District Telegraph office, No. 37 West Fayette street, said he was standing in the office door and saw a crowd about Clark's saloon. McGowan came down from Holliday street and put his hand behind him as if to draw a pistol. The witness ran into the office and soon after heard the pistol shots.

Wm. Clark, at whose saloon the shooting took place, testified that about twelve o'clock McGowan and Oliver O'Donnell were in his saloon and became boisterous. In order to get them out he extinguished the lights and closed the saloon. He heard quarreling outside and saw the flashes of the pistols.

At the close of the testimony for the State Mr. Kerr said that he felt it his duty to say to the jury that there was no evidence in the case to warrant him in asking a verdict of guilty. A verdict of not guilty was rendered without hearing any testimony for the defense, and young Slater left the courtroom with his friends.

1884-10-02 - The Baltimore Sun Page 5

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PENN'S OWN.

The Abduction of Two Children the Trying Sequel of Marital Unpleasantness.

One of the Finest Residences of Philadelphia Sold and the Millionaire Owner Broken-Hearted.

The Baltimore & Ohio in a Dilema—The Council Very Slow—West-Shore Receivership.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 13.—The following advertisement in the Philadelphia newspapers yesterday was read with general interest:

$500 REWARD FOR THE ARREST of the persons who abducted two children, named Charles Robelen, aged 6 years, and Daisy Robelen, aged 4 years. H. F. ROBELEN.

Mr. Robelen is a wealthy music-publisher, and was married a little more than a year ago to Miss Cleland of Wilmington, a belle and heiress. He had two children, whose names appear in the above advertisement, by a former marriage. Mr. Robelen did not, however, live happily with his second wife, who was many years younger than her husband. Her gayety and extravagance were constantly the subject of gossip, and last November he sought and obtained without much difficulty a divorce from her, with the custody of his children. Mrs. Robelen, strenuously sought to get possession of the children, but received instead the full amount of her marriage settlement—$70,000—on leaving her husband's house. She was afterward seen at theatres and other public places in the company of a Mr. James Sheppey, who had been a suitor for her hand before her marriage. Day before yesterday Mr. Robelen was called away from his residence for about five minutes. The children were playing in the yard when he left, but when he returned they had disappeared. A hurried search through the neighborhood failed to discover them. Finally a friend told Mr. Robelen that he had seen his former wife with Mr. Sheppey and the children driving away in a carriage. Which way the carriage had turned the friend did not know, and in spite of a careful search the clew was lost. Mr. Robelen next inserted an advertisement, but neither his divorced wife, nor his children, or their nurse have been seen since.

A sad family history is recalled by the public sale this week of the magnificent residence, furniture, art collections, and books of Lewis C. Cassidy, Attorney-General of this State. He is one of the best, if not the best, criminal lawyers in Pennsylvania, and his private practice was worth $40,000 a year. For his successful defense of the Malleys in the Jennie Cramer case he received, it is said, $20,000. If there had been fifteen more Democratic votes in the Legislature four years ago he would now be a United States Senator instead of Attorney-General. One of his strongest trials was his devotion to his wife and daughter, both of whom accompanied him on every journey. Three years ago Miss Cassidy married young Senator Cochran, who died within the year. Six months later Mrs. Cassidy, the Attorney-General's devoted wife, died, after an illness of twelve hours, and the bereaved husband shut himself up with his widowed daughter and her child. Mrs. Cochran's health soon failed. She started for Bermuda last February and died on the way. Her child did not long survive her. Hence the sale of one of the finest private residences in Philadelphia and the utter prostration of its millionaire owner, who is no longer seen on the streets or in society.

A fierce railroad war is raging in this city. The Baltimore & Ohio Road is rapidly building its line from Baltimore to Philadelphia. It follows the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Road very closely. It has the right of way to the city limits, and the problem it is now trying to solve is how it can connect with the Reading Road and thereby secure its through line between New York, Baltimore, Washington, and Chicago. As a whole, the members of the City Council are a pretty bad lot. The office pays no salary, but there is most always something on hand in the way of a job for those who are on the make, and for such the office is an attractive one. This railroad is an opportunity that comes but once in a lifetime. The subject is now before the Railroad Committee, where it advances slowly. In the meantime the Baltimore & Ohio is paying eight newspapers over $10,000 a day for reading notices addressed to the public and to the Council.

It is not yet settled whether Mr. Cassatt will be the receiver of the West Shore. It is now understood that his acceptance is contingent on the raising of some $1,200,000 to be used to remove some pressing pecuniary obligations of the company. Gentlemen acquainted with the situation said to THE TRIBUNE correspondent that it was not probable the money would be raised.

Senator McPherson and most of the Jersey Congressmen returned from Washington yesterday and do not propose going back again this summer if they can avoid it. They are all thoroughly tired and disgusted. They say they would not go through with the ordeal of the last three months again for numberless gold mines. They have consumed an immense amount of time and accomplished but little.

A RAILROAD SENSATION.

A startling rumor concerning the Central Transportation Company, whose stock is owned principally in Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, was circulated in the last ten minutes of banking hours yesterday. It was discovered that there had been an overissue of stock amounting to 1,000 shares, the authorized shares being 44,000. The discovery of the fraud was attributed to the investigations of the new management of the company. The stock fell from 27¾, at about which figure Mr. Pullman of Chicago has recently made large purchases, to 23. Mr. Stevens, the President of the company, had a conference today with Mr. Opdyke, the Secretary and Treasurer, and subsequently made the following statement to your correspondent:

"Immediately after our election as officers of the company, in the latter part of last April, we came into possession of the books and accounts. We commenced the examination of the stock account and as there were about 1,100 stockholders we found it a long and tedious operation. About three weeks since we discovered some discrepancies and called to see the late Treasurer, Mr. J. F. Cottringer, at his office in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Building, where he occupies the position of Paymaster, and learned that he had obtained leave of absence and would probably be away for four months. We then engaged the services of an expert, and went into a thorough, systematic examination of the bonds, and found an apparent overissue of 800 shares of the stock. This we reported to our attorneys, Messrs. John M. Johnson and George Thorn, who advised us to keep the matter secret until they made an examination to ascertain if Mr. Cottringer had any property which he could attach. Finding none, a warrant was issued for his arrest. Detectives have been sent to Bushkill, where he is said to be trout-fishing." Mr. Stevens also said that should the overissue prove to be as bad as the examination it cannot amount to over 10 per cent of the total stock of the company, and would therefore only affect the present value of the stock to the amount of $3 per share. It has been selling steadily for $30, and therefore should not go below $27, if the stockholders do not get frightened and throw their stock on the market, in which case Mr. Pullman would probably purchase a controlling interest and try to force an unjust settlement of the company's claim against the Pullman Palace-Car Company which is now in negotiation. He also said that the attorneys are now, at the request of the Board of Directors, preparing a plan to submit to them the best way of disposing of the surplus fund, dividing the same among the stockholders at an early date.

Mr. Cottringer's alleged overissue of stock extends over a period of fifteen years, and it appears that after he once got into the mire he was compelled to issue more every time a dividend was paid. Every three months he received $44,000 he would raise a certificate say from ten to 100 shares, divide it up into several parts, and mark the surplus.

The attorneys are now, at the request of the Board of Directors, preparing a plan to submit to them, showing the best way of disposing of the surplus fund and dividing the same among the stockholders at an early date.

The Central Transportation Company is closely connected with the Pullman Palace-Car Company. The meeting of the stockholders here March 18 was held for the purpose of considering a modified lease with the Pullman Company. The modified lease gave a cash dividend of 3 per cent. The first lease was executed when the Pullman Palace-Car Company was yet in its infancy. The company desired to secure an Eastern outlet over the Pennsylvania and other roads and offered to give the Central Transportation Company in return for its sleeping-cars and its contracts a guaranteed dividend of 12 per cent on its capital stock for ninety-nine years. The capital stock of the company amounts to 44,000 shares at $50 per share, or $2,200,000, and this would give the stockholders an annual income of $264,000. The Pullman Company reserved the right to abrogate the lease if it failed to make $264,000 from the contracts of the transportation company.

The Central Transportation Company has always been regarded as a flourishing corporation. The assets comprise Government bonds valued at $660,000 and 119 sleeping cars of an estimated average value of $8,000. This makes $1,612,000, in addition to its contracts with the Pullman Palace-Car Company.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE C. CAMPBELL.

A meeting of prominent members of the bar to take action on the death of George C. Campbell was held in Judge Blodgett's courtroom, in the Government building, yesterday afternoon, Judge Drummond presiding. The following were in attendance: B. F. Ayer, F. Q. Ball, B. C. Cook, E. F. Ball of Ottawa, D. L. Hough, L. H. Boutelle, Judge Rogers, C. W. Needham, Alexander McCoy, John N. Jewett, Cyrus Bentley, Van H. Higgins, George Harding, Thomas Dent, Edwin Walker, C. H. Lawrence, Judge Blodgett, John Woodbridge, Louis Umlauf, J. K. Edsall, A. N. Waterman, J. J. Herrick, C. C. Bonney, D. F. Cameron, C. M. Osborne, W. B. Keep, M. W. Fuller, J. L. High, Judge Anthony, Lyman Trumbull, A. W. Green, Judge J. B. Bradwell, Leonard Swett, E. G. Asay, C. M. Dawes, C. L. Easton, F. H. Winston, Judge Boyton.

Mr. Fuller presented a tribute to the memory of the deceased in the form of a minute for entry upon the records of the several Federal and State Courts, which he introduced with a touching eulogy. The paper, which sets forth that "in affectionate remembrance of their deceased brother, George C. Campbell, the minute has been adopted by the bar of Chicago, with the request that it be entered upon the records of the United States Courts." It contains the following brief sketch of his life: "George Cook Campbell was born in Cayuga County, New York, May 3, 1833, graduated at Hamilton College July, 1852, was for a time Professor of Mathematics at Ithaca Academy; in 1854 he engaged in civil engineering until the spring of 1857. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar of Illinois, and in 1861 became a member of the firm of Glover, Cook & Campbell at Ottawa, where he practiced until 1869, when he was appointed General Solicitor of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company and removed to Chicago, which thenceforward remained his place of residence. In October, 1872, he resigned the position and entered upon an extensive general professional practice (chiefly in the firm of Lawrence, Campbell & Lawrence) until his death, May 15, 1885.

"As a lawyer Mr. Campbell possessed in a rare degree that happy combination of qualities which fitted him for prominence at the bar. But, while thoroughly equipped by training and experience for wise counsel and for the negotiation of important questions which constitute so large a part of the work of a successful lawyer, it was in the trial of closely-contested causes that he more especially excelled. . . . This also may be said of our brother—that every contest was fairly fought and every victory honorably won."

Eulogies were delivered by the following gentlemen: Judge Drummond, Judge Blodgett, James L. High, Edwin Walker, and Judge Anthony, and after adopting the paper of Mr. Fuller as its own expression the meeting adjourned.

SENATOR PLATT.

WHAT HE THINKS ABOUT CONNECTICUT POLITICS AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

Senator O. H. Platt of Connecticut, who is a member of the Special Committee on Inter-State Commerce, was asked yesterday concerning the claims that ex-Senator Barnum, of seven-mule fame, was using the patronage of the State to place himself in Senator Hawley's seat two years hence. "Only the Senators of the Legislature elected this fall will hold over to the Senatorial election. What is being done about them I do not know, but I think entirely too much strength is placed on the power of what is called patronage to turn a State. It has been a source of weakness to the Republicans for the last twelve or fifteen years, hanging like a millstone upon the neck of every politician who has attempted to use it, finally drawing him under. I do not believe that the Democrats can capture the Legislature, but a great deal depends on the Administration. If it is considered by the people a splendid success then there is no telling the result. The Administration is approaching a critical position. It must take a stand on the great questions of finance which must be met when Congress convenes. There are in the party in Ohio, for example, three wings whose views are seemingly irreconcilable—the greenbackers, the silver or bimetallists, and the goldites. With the House Democratic the Administration must take a stand upon the money question which will alienate the other two wings. On the tariff there is the same radical difference between the protectionists and free-traders. For twelve or fifteen years the Democrats have been making promises, their differences being overlooked in their anxiety to get the Republicans out. They must now begin to fulfill their promises, and a step in any direction on any question will arouse the bitterest discord and opposition within their ranks. To do nothing will be even worse. Yes, the future contains so many perplexing conditions that it is impossible to look far into it."

"Do you expect much opposition in the Senate to the President's appointments?"

"There can be no rules laid down in the Senate about confirmation; that is to say that men in this class where Republicans have been removed shall not be confirmed. Each case must be considered by itself. It is my personal opinion, however, that most of the appointments of the President will be confirmed without captious opposition."

A TALK WITH GILMORE.

Gilmore was seen in his cell last night. He said: "I knew Dwyer the minute I saw him."

"Now that you have been in the County Clerk's office you can tell at what end of the building you delivered the parcels."

"At the Randolph street end—at the north end of the building."

"You are sure of that?"

"I cannot be mistaken."

"Did you see Dwyer put the ballots in the vaults?"

"I did."

"Are you certain of that?"

"Yes."

"Did you see him open the vault?"

"I saw him turn the screw and put in what I delivered to him."

A statement has been made that Gilmore is somewhat demented and has been for some time. Maj. John Murphy of Stafford & Murphy was questioned about this last evening. He said: "Gilmore worked for me. I always thought him a pretty shrewd sort of fellow. He worked well while he was sober. He did like wine and women, that I admit. But he is not insane by any means. He is a good man while he is sober." Gilmore himself admits that he is subject to the weakness Maj. Murphy refers to.

District-Attorney Tuthill, when asked if he should take any action based on Gilmore's statements, said that he should not until they were confirmed by other testimony. He was still searching for and collecting evidence, and if he found any which tended to implicate Dwyer, of course he should take proper action. At present, however, he had nothing to say.

"Dutchy" O'Keefe, when visited last evening, feigned sleep. He was not unmindful of the questions put to him, however. It is expected that some revelations will be made in a few days concerning the ballot-box burglary. It may be stated on semi-official authority that negotiations are now in progress between certain parties in Chicago and the notorious Johnny Connors. Condon knows more, however.

IN AND ABOUT BALTIMORE

Local Democrats and How They Work "The Grandmother's Fund" in Politics.

Methodists Badly Torn Up Over the Introduction of Ritualistic Novelties in Service.

Daniel, the Prohibitionist, Again Talking—A Flat-Earth Theorist—Eating Locusts for Lunch.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 13.—[Special.]—Without the "Grandmother's Fund" the Maryland "ring" Democracy would be at a loss to know how to steer through some of the campaigns in this State, particularly when a doubtful district is to be carried or an uncertain ward held in the Democratic column. How this campaign savings bank got the name of the "Grandmother's Fund" is a secret in the "ring" history. Surely it is a misnomer, as no respectable grandmother would care to be acknowledged as the custodian or surety for a fund used for any such purpose as bribing voters and paying repeaters and ballot-box stuffers. United States Senator Arthur P. Gorman will have need of the "Grandmother's Fund" next fall in securing a Legislature that will reëlect him to the Senate. The fund is very low just at present. Some of the most generous contributors are out with the bosses and not friendly to Gorman. How to bolster up the "Grandmother" is a question that now puzzles the politicians. This fund in Maryland is not like the campaign funds in other States that are only raised from time to time when election emergencies demand. The "Grandmother's Fund" is never entirely exhausted. There is always a few hundred in the treasury, election or no election. Regular assessments are levied on the Democratic State and city officeholders. When any of them kick, they get a warning. The city fund is kept separate from the State fund, and there's where the growl is raised. Many of the city officeholders, when assessed to help along the Mayoralty fight, don't care to be taxed also for contests in the counties or the Gubernatorial election. Probably the largest giver to the "Grandmother's Fund" is Robert J. Slater, commonly known as "Doc" Slater, the proprietor of the "swell" gambling establishment of this city. "Doc" Slater contributes handsomely, and consequently is a power in Baltimore City politics. He never holds any office himself. He prefers to be the power behind the throne. Time has been when "Doc" Slater named the man who should fill the Mayoralty chair. He has even named the Judges who should try the gamblers and liquor-dealers. Some of Slater's power has gone. The great reform movement of 1882 that elected new Judges to all the Baltimore courts was not engineered by Slater. Then, too, rival bosses have taken a hand and euchred the "Doctor" more than once. Still the politicians like to have Slater with them. Half of the battle is won when he is on their side. Eugene Higgins and "Doc" Slater used to be great friends. Perhaps they are still, though possibly not, as Slater has not had the ear of Gorman as much as he would have liked. "Gene" is Gorman's bosom friend. He plays "Polonius" to Gorman and always thinks and sees things as Gorman thinks and sees them. While Baltimore does not glory in a Carter Harrison, it has a third-term Mayor who wants to be elected a fourth time. He is a member of the city "ring." He never runs on the reform ticket, but with the "machine" every time. Gen. F. C. Latrobe is an able lawyer and possessed of a noble ancestry, but the people are beginning to think that he has been Mayor long enough and ought to give some of the other "zealots" a chance. But Latrobe, like "Chicago's only Carter," never gets enough of a good thing. He is in the field again for reëlection this fall. He hopes with the aid of the "Grandmother's Fund" and his good record to occupy the Mayoralty for two more years. The reform Democrats will probably unite with the Republicans to beat Latrobe, but the Baltimore Democratic machine, like Chicago's, is hard to smash.

METHODISTS EXCITED.

There is a flutter in Methodist Episcopal Church circles here over the new departure of Grace Church, which has one of the largest and wealthiest congregations in the conference. Two years ago the good old-time Methodists were similarly disturbed by Mount Vernon, the leading M. E. Church of Baltimore, adopting a ritual of worship. The choir was enlarged, grand music from the masses was sung, and a cornetist accompanied the organ. When this cornetist made his first appearance in the choir and gave his introductory toot one old elder in a front pew arose in his seat, adjusted his glasses, looked up at the choir gallery, and, beholding the cornetist, quickly picked up his hat and left the church. He was an influential member, and the trustees had great difficulty in persuading him to return and bear with the cornetist.

"That organ and highfalutin singin' was bad enough," said the old man, "but when they began to introduce a brass band I couldn't stand it any longer." Mount Vernon Church, however, was always a sort of church distinct from the conference yet connected with it. The congregation always calls its own pastor and the conference cannot change him about. The conference has always objected to this procedure. The ministers would no doubt like to each have a chance at the Mount Vernon pastorate, as it pays a magnificent salary and furnishes an elegant parsonage. Not so much surprise was manifested when Mount Vernon Church began adopting "forms and ceremonies," but now that Grace Church, one of the most important in the conference, departs from the old rule, there is consternation in the ministry. Last Sunday evening there was a "vesper service" at Grace Church. The order of service was printed on programs distributed among the congregation, and minute instructions given in regard to sitting, standing, and kneeling. The program was similar to the rubrics in the Episcopal Book of Common Prayer. This was even going farther than Mount Vernon Church. The use of the term "vesper" by a large and influential Protestant body shows the drift toward ceremonials of a character hitherto confined to the Roman Catholic Church and the ritualistic party in the Anglican church. A special vesper hymn was sung, composed by the pastor, the Rev. J. St. Clair Neal, one of the ablest ministers in the Maryland Conference. In conversation with THE TRIBUNE representative Pastor Neal said that he did not think the service was a step toward the adoption of a full ritual, although among the different denominations an advance in that direction was quite marked. He further said that John Wesley had always used a distinct and dignified ritual, so that this was not entirely a new departure after all.

DANIEL, PROHIBITIONIST.

William Daniel, ex-candidate for Vice-President on the Prohibition ticket, who, as published in THE TRIBUNE last Sunday, can no longer control the Prohibitionists of Maryland, assembled his third-party friends the other day at a mass-meeting. He made a lengthy speech, in the course of which he said: "This talk of opposition to a Prohibition party will not last long. The temperance people will all come around to it. About nine-tenths of those opposing it are Republicans, and four-fifths Methodists. There has been no set-back to the cause. We have had since the election more temperance legislation than for ten years past." Daniel said the National League was organized in January, 1885, by about six people, the chief among them being Mrs. Ellen Foster, Dr. Dorchester, and Joseph D. Weeks. There were no representatives from the church or Sunday-school. About five of the six worked hard to elect Blaine. Mrs. Foster of the W. C. T. U. first advised the members to be non-partisan, but later in the campaign wanted Blaine elected. Dec. 31 in Chickering Hall, New York, she said every decent temperance man ought to hang his head in shame at the result of the election; and now by a curious change she is the leader of this movement. When the organization was first made known papers like THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and the Toledo *Blade* praised it, and have been doing so ever since. "It is said," continued Daniel, waxing warm, "that the hand of politics is in all this. St. John has been insulted by political roughs in Illinois. ["Good for Illinois!" shouted a man in the crowd.] But St. John has had a triumph. They have accused him of being bribed, and because he did not accept it they have been hounding him very since."

A VERITABLE "BRUDDER JASPER."

"Brudder Jasper" of Richmond was not alone in his theory "dat de sun do move." For the last ten years Prof. William Carpenter, an amateur astronomer of Baltimore, has been studying this subject. The other night he made his début on the lecture stage. He now gives his views to the world. While he agrees with Brother Jasper in theory, he has another style of argument. His line is not the "sun do move," but that the earth is flat. When he appeared before an audience of 200 persons in a hall the other evening he had a number of maps and diagrams on the platform. These showed the earth's foundation according to Prof. Proctor. The Flat-Earth Professor declared that he had challenged Prof. Proctor several times, but the latter had not met him in debate or noticed his challenges. He displayed a diagram which he called "Proctor's Outrageous Perspective," and on which were represented three ships, four miles distant from each other. The first was just starting from a given point and sailing on the rise of a curve. The second was traveling in a straight line, and the third was just disappearing below the horizon. This, said Prof. Carpenter, was contrary to common sense, for it was but natural that the vessel should go down at once if the earth was round, and not up and then down. He also showed a diagram representing a balloon away up above the earth's surface. Looking from the elevation to the ground directly beneath, the earth seemed to be receding, while it appeared on a level with the eye when looking away in the distance. He wound up by saying that the theory of the earth traveling around the sun was absurd. Prof. Carpenter will travel from city to city and enlighten the whole country with his idea that the earth is flat.

NOTES OF THE ORIOLE.

Baltimore just now has a locust epicurean craze. There have been several "locust lunches" at the Merchants' Club. French cooks prepare the locusts in cream and they are served with toast, and washed down with champagne. To settle a wager the other night three members of the Maryland Club sat down to a locust feast. One man paid the wager rather than sample the delicacy. The others after tasting the dish treated to wine rather than finish the meal. A police officer gathered a dozen plump locusts in Patterson Park yesterday, and had his wife make him a locust pie. He chopped off the heads and wings of the locusts and had them made into a custard-pie. His wife and children would not join him in the feast. He ate the whole pie. Today he is a very sick man. He was seized with severe cramps shortly after eating the locusts.

Mr. A. Williams, the colored candidate for United States Minister to Liberia, is now a messenger at the Enoch Pratt Library, this city. He is highly educated, having studied for the Catholic priesthood at the American College of the Propaganda in Rome. His appointment is urged by the Democrats and Republicans of Maryland.

FAIR WEATHER,

FOLLOWED BY LOCAL RAINS, STATIONARY TEMPERATURE, AND VARIABLE WINDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, fair weather, followed by local rains, warmer in the eastern portion, nearly stationary temperature in the western portion, variable winds.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, local rains, variable winds, generally southerly, slight changes in temperature.

For the Missouri Valley, local rains, winds generally shifting southeasterly, slight change in temperature.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 13—11 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Places of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Direction of wind	State of weather.	Rainfall during last eight hours.
Mid. Atlantic States—					
Albany	29.87	71	S.	Clear	....
Eastern Gulf States—					
Vicksburg	29.97	81	S. E.	Clear	....
Western Gulf States—					
El Paso	29.75	78	W.	Fair	*—
Fort Smith	29.86	80	S.	Cloudy	....
Galveston	29.99	84	S.	Clear	....
New Orleans	29.97	84	S. W.	Clear	.01
Shreveport, La.	29.96	82	S. E.	Clear	....
Ohio Valley & Tenn.—					
Cincinnati	29.96	77	W.	Clear	....
Indianapolis	29.96	75	W.	Fair	....
Louisville	30.00	83	S.	Clear	....
Memphis	29.95	83	S. W.	Clear	....
Nashville	29.97	73	S. E.	Fair	....
Pittsburg	29.88	76	S. W.	Clear	....
Lower Lake Region—					
Buffalo	29.75	64	S. W.	Clear	.01
Cleveland	29.88	73	W.	Clear	....
Detroit	29.86	73	W.	Clear	....
Erie	29.82	71	S. W.	Fair	....
Oswego	29.70	74	S.	Fair	.14
Port Huron	29.79	70	W.	Clear	.03
Rochester, N. Y.	29.70	75	S. W.	Fair	....
Sandusky	29.89	76	W.	Clear	....
Toledo	29.88	74	W.	Clear	....
Upper Lake Region—					
Chicago	29.90	77	W.	Clear	....
Duluth	29.81	65	N. W.	Clear	.12
Escanaba	29.77	69	N. E.	Clear	....
Grand Haven	29.85	59	N. W.	Clear	....
Marquette	29.78	58	....	Clear	....
Milwaukee	29.85	72	W.	Clear	....
Mackinaw	29.77	56	W.	Cloudy	....
Upper Miss. Valley—					
Cairo	29.95	77	S. E.	Th'n'g	....
Davenport	29.89	72	N.	Clear	....
Des Moines	29.86	75	E.	Clear	....
Keokuk	29.86	76	N. E.	Cloudy	....
La Crosse	29.84	70	S. W.	Clear	....
Moorehead	29.79	63	S. W.	Clear	....
St. Louis	30.00	73	S. W.	Th'n'g	.50
St. Paul	29.83	71	....	Fair	....
Springfield	29.79	70	S.	†Lt. rain	.07
Missouri Valley—					
Leavenworth	29.81	67	S. E.	Th'n'g	.94
Omaha	29.93	74	E.	Clear	....
Yankton	29.72	70	S. E.	Cloudy	.09
Extreme Northwest—					
Bismarck	29.79	65	W.	Clear	..
Fort Buford	29.81	58	N.	Cloudy	*—
St. Vincent, Minn.	29.76	62	S. W.	Fair	.03
Northern Slope—					
Cheyenne	29.65	57	E.	Clear	*—
Fort Custer	29.76	64	N. W.	Fair	....
Middle Slope—					
Denver	29.64	67	N. E.	Clear	....
Dodge City	29.69	75	S. E.	Clear	....
North Platte	29.68	65	E.	†H. rain	.23
Canadian Stations—					
Minnedosa	29.69	54	S. W.	Fair	....
Chatham	29.82	61	S.	Cloudy	.08
Father Point	29.64	62	S. W.	Lt. rain	.16
Fort Garry	29.70	62	S. W.	Lt. rain	.05
Halifax	30.05	55	S.	Clear	....
Kingston	29.63	63	S.	Lt. rain	.53
Montreal	29.66	67	S.	Cloudy	.14
Quebec	29.69	67	W.	Lt. rain	.02
Rockliffe	29.49	66	....	H. rain	.58
Saugeen	29.72	55	S. W.	Cloudy	....
Sydney	29.97	56	S.	Clear	....
Toronto	29.68	70	W.	Clear	....
Yarmouth	30.06	54	W.	Clear	....
Other Points—					
New York	29.99	66	S.	Clear	....
Boston	29.96	65	S. W.	Clear	....
Philadelphia	29.98	70	S.	Clear	....
Washington	29.99	72	S.	Clear	*—
Little Rock	29.91	83	S.	Clear	....
Salt Lake	29.74	60	N.	Cloudy	....
Elliott	29.81	72	S.	Cloudy	....
Helena	29.76	61	N. E.	Clear	....
Huron, Dak.	29.81	67	N. E.	Th'n'g	....
Stockton	29.90	70	S.	H. rain	.25
Las Animas	29.56	75	S.	Clear	....

*Too small to measure. †Thunder-storm.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Dir.	Ve	Rain	Weather
6 a. m.	29.720	69.0	79.8	W.	4	.02	Fair.
10 a. m.	29.727	77.5	56.6	S. W.	16	......	Clear.
2 p. m.	29.762	83.5	49.9	W.	18	......	Clear.
6 p. m.	29.804	84.2	47.2	W.	6	......	Clear.
10 p. m.	29.897	76.6	64.3	W.	2	......	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 84.5.
Minimum temperature, 65.5.
Mean daily barometer, 29.783.
Mean daily thermometer, 76.4.
Mean daily humidity, 64.4.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The United States steamer Powhatan, Commander Beardsley, arrived today from Aspinwall. Arrived, the steamers Donau and Ems, from Bremen; the State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow; the steamer British Empire, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, June 13.—Arrived, the steamer Etruria, from New York for Liverpool.

DECORATING FOR CONFEDERATE DEAD.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., June 13.—[Special.]—The Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association of this city today decorated the graves in Rose Hill Cemetery of the 2,500 Confederate dead who were killed at South Mountain, Antietam, and in skirmishes around this city. The Hagerstown Cornet Band furnished music. Mr. Buchanan Schley delivered an address, after which an original poem by a lady of this city was read. The attendance was large. The monument erected by the States of Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland was handsomely trimmed with evergreen and rare flowers.

WEST DIVISION CONDUCTORS AND DRIVERS.

At a meeting of the conductors and drivers of the West Division Railway Company held last night at No. 99 West Randolph street it was decided that after thirty days' service each conductor on the line should demand 21 cents an hour and each driver 20 cents. Charles Hagley, one of the Division Superintendents, has in many ways made himself obnoxious to the employés of the company, and a resolution was adopted demanding his resignation inside of three days. It was stated that charges had been preferred against him to James K. Lake, but that no attention had been paid to them. These conclusions were reached after a spirited debate, which lasted till 2 o'clock this morning. The men seem to be determined, and if their demands are not acceded to will probably strike.

PICTURES AND PAINTERS.

WHAT THERE IS TO BE SEEN AT THE GALLERIES AND STUDIOS.

There is not a great deal of activity in the art business, but the galleries have some attractions to offer. The picture-buyers are for the most part visitors from neighboring States. At Stevens' gallery the Haseltine collection held the walls all week, and the receipts from admission fees have been gratifying. A few good sales were closed, of which the following is a partial list: Constantine's "Competitive Dance," $600; "In the Stream," by J. M. Hart, $350; De Penne's "Approaching Stranger," $500; Smith-Hald's "Early Morning on the Norway," $1,000; Daubigny's "Solemn Hour of Day," $2,000; Van Marcke's "Queen of the Herd"; "The Poulter's Daughter," by Rota, $300; Munier's "Early Breakfast," $650, and "The Letter of Love," $375. The collection will be taken to Milwaukee tomorrow.

A large collection of Belgian paintings has been placed on exhibition at O'Brien's, which will be open to the public tomorrow. There are 320 pictures on the walls, and nearly 200 artists are represented. Some of the most attractive pictures are by the Portielijes, the father and son being represented by a dozen works. The former, J. Portielje, has a work called a "Bunch of Flowers," in which a little girl is seen lying on the grass near a lot of fresh flowers, evidently gathered with her own hands. The face is lifelike, and the expression of youthful innocence very pleasing. Two heads, similar in treatment and composition, give wide scope to the painter's art.

G. Portielje is a specialist in interior compositions, and his "Wisdom Tooth" is considered a perfect specimen of the school to which he belongs. The picture shows an old couple in a dentist's office. The wife sits near the door with a coat, high white hat, and umbrella in her lap, and all unmindful of the miseries of her chicken-hearted husband, who clings to the dentist's chair with a deathlike grip, is staring at a parrot perched above her head. She has a little white poodle dog chained to her wrist. The dentist regards his patient from under a green shade which covers the upper part of his face, and his implements of torture are very conspicuously displayed. Over the bookcase is a skull. The drawing is capital and the painting one that anybody can appreciate. "The Cavalryman's Report" is also good. The face and attitude of the old man are admirably represented.

It will not be expected that anything approaching justice can be done the display in one article. Many of the best Belgian painters are out in full force. Brissot, a pupil of Jacques, has a sheep picture which is not many degrees below the productions of the celebrated Parisian.

Maes shows a fine piece of work where two chickens are fighting for the possession of a mouse. He has also a barn scene with David Col. Col is one of the artists of Antwerp, where he is regarded as a second Meissonier. His works in this country are not numerous.

Gregori's latest work is on exhibition in O'Brien's art store. The subject is "Lalla Rookh," and it represents the bust of a young woman of ideal beauty enveloped in a scarf of transparent silk gauze. The filmy stuff covers her head, neck, arms, and shoulders. The flesh tints are delicate. There is nice work on the jewels, especially those about the wrists, and the eyes, which are full of expression, are as true as life.

George Harvey, formerly of this city, has returned to Chicago, after a long residence on the frontier, and is fixed for the present in one of Brand's studios. He brings a number of admirable water-colors, which are exhibited in Parker's gallery.

Leon Roecker comes out with a couple of landscapes, the most interesting of which is a sketch from Hyde Park, called the "Road to the Beach."

Since he closed his studio in the Lakeside Building, Frank Green has been engaged as a figure painter, to assist on the Shiloh panorama painting, which will be ready for exhibition next month.

Frank Bromley's business is better than the average and his studio is opened to visitors only one day in the week—Friday. One picture, "Duck-Hole," is a view opposit the Elgin camp, Geneva Lake. The sketch was made in the fall and the entire picture finished out of doors. The sky is in the peculiar tones adopted by the artist and the representation is so real that any one at all familiar with the locality will recognize the fidelity to Nature. "Near Geneva" is a pleasing landscape. A third work is "Bristol Channel," which affords the artist scope for some strong marine painting.

The prospectus of the annual art excursion to the Alleghenies has been issued from the Art Institute, and arrangements are being made for a large party. The trip will be made via the Pennsylvania Road. The location chosen is one of the prettiest on that line—Tyrone—situated on the picturesque Juniata in the very heart of the mountains, where the sketchers will have every facility for the study of outdoor landscape. The party will leave Chicago about July 2. The time covered by the trip will be four weeks. There will be a lesson in outdoor sketching every day from 9 to 12 o'clock in oil, water-colors. The total expense of the trip, including transportation, sleepers, baggage fee, hotel and tuition bills, will be $68. Classes will be in charge of Messrs. Alex. Schilling, J. H. Vanderpoel, and S. M. Ketcham.

R. Swain Gifford's painting "Near the Coast," which received one of four prizes of $2,500 each at the recent New York Prize Fund Exhibition of the American Art Association, will remain in New York and become the property of the Metropolitan Museum. Mr. Gifford's work has become most widely known by his "Oasis of Filiach in Algiers," which has been reproduced by L. Prang & Co., in excellent imitation of the water-color effects of the original. By lot the destination of the other three prize pictures will be: "Le Crepuscule," by Alexander Harrison, to the Museum of Fine Arts of St. Louis; "A Rough Day, Entrance to the Harbor of Harfleur," by Frank M. Boggs, to the Museum of Fine Arts at Boston; and "The Last Sacrament," by Henry Mosler, to the Polytechnic Institute of Louisville.

IS JIM M'DERMOTT DEAD?

ROSSA SAYS HE ISN'T, BUT INSISTS THAT THE AVENGERS HAVE HIM SPOTTED.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—A notice in a morning paper to the effect that Jim McDermott, the Brooklyn informer, had passed away and that his wife was wearing mourning was treated by the rank and file of dynamiters as a good joke. By 11 o'clock today O'Donovan-Rossa settled the question by showing a cablegram which read:

All a hoax. McDermott is still alive. We have him placed. More by mail.

"This dispatch," said the chief of the dynamiters, "is from a Brooklyn man in England. His duties are to notify certain parties here and in Chicago as to any change that may be made in McDermott's location. There is no harm in telling you that when we last heard from this agent McDermott was then in Portland prison. There is barely a chance of his escaping the men that are watching him. Now, don't misunderstand me. I have no reference whatever to anything like assassination. It is for other reasons we are watching McDermott and any visitors who may call upon him. While I have no inclination to interfere with McDermott's domestic relations I am constrained to say that I understand that there was no further communication between McDermott and his wife. If this is an attempt to remove the watch from McDermott you may publish the fact that it will not do. In addition to the cablegram I have just shown you, my impression is that the English Government would be but too glad to announce McDermott's death, for they know it would save them a great deal of trouble. Mind you, I have nothing to do with it, but I tell you in all sincerity that the men who are on McDermott's track are unrelenting, and if ever the opportunity presents itself McDermott will be launched into eternity without much if any parleying. Ever since he has been transferred to Portland Prison he has been watched day and night by men who have sworn to do their duty."

John Kearney, who figured so prominently in the Phelan-Short stabbing affray, said he had been informed that McDermott died over a month ago. He had made many efforts to prove the truth of the statement, but failed.

The story printed this morning was to the following effect: Ex-Detective Charles Frost says he met Mrs. McDermott, wife of James, on Fulton street a few days ago. She was dressed in deep mourning and wore a heavy crape veil. He did not know her, he says, until she raised her veil. She told him she was a widow; that James died a couple of months ago. When he asked for particulars she refused to give him any. McDermott was last seen near London.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

State Street Bridge, Loaded with Passengers and Vehicles, Badly Wrecked in a Collision.

The Accident Caused by a Propeller's Reversing Gear Getting Out of Order at a Critical Moment.

A Woman Hurt—Frightened Pedestrians—A Car-Team's Cold Bath—An Arrest.

At 2:20 yesterday afternoon, while the State street bridge was crowded with people on foot and a line of vehicles including a street-car loaded with passengers, the structure was run into by the propeller William A. Averill. The bridge was struck just north of the centre pier on the east side and swung off gear, where it stuck fast about half turned, while the propeller steamed rapidly on up the river as though its Captain was not at all concerned by the consternation and destruction his vessel had caused. The line of teams was blocked at South Water street by a line crossing east, and the horse-car on the bridge, No. 153 of the Lincoln Park and City Limits Line, was bringing up the rear. As the bridge swung open at the south end by sliding north off its abutment the gap opened immediately under the feet of the horses attached to the car, allowing them to drop into the river. The animals scrambled tenaciously with their fore feet as they fell, hind legs downward, into the water, their heads pulling through their collars and leaving the harness clinging to the bridge ledge at the south approach. Meanwhile the twelve or fifteen passengers on the car, most of whom were women, jumped in all haste on the bridge and screamed loud and shrill as the crashing timbers and lumber of the bridge flew in splinters about their heads.

"PRESENCE OF MIND."

It was claimed to the credit of the driver that he had sufficient presence of mind to pull the bolt of the whiffletree, but this was not the fact, the bolt being broken short off by the weight of the horses. The driver was so dazed by the fall of his team into the water that he stood on the front platform of his car, which remained on the bridge, for full ten minutes, while one of the horses swam up stream and the other down. The off one was rescued unhurt at the foot of Dearborn avenue, while the nigh one swam to the Goodrich docks below Rush street bridge before it recovered from its fright in the cool water and came ashore. Neither of the horses received a scratch, and they will be put at work on a State street car today.

Although the rest of the people on the bridge were pretty well shaken up, none were seriously injured. All got safely down the ladders which are attached to the bridge and came ashore in small boats.

The propeller was coming up the river at a rapid rate of speed. The bridge had just closed one and one-half minutes before the propeller struck it. The boat stopped about 100 feet back, started ahead and stopped again. The second time she stopped Capt. L. W. Bailey gave the warning bell to the engineer to back. The engineer, either disobeying or misunderstanding the signal, pushed ahead into the bridge. No warning-bell was heard by the people on the bridge or by Joseph Nolan, the bridgetender.

Nolan swore out a warrant before Justice Hawkinson for the arrest of Capt. Bailey for disorderly conduct. Officer Bold arrested Capt. Bailey, and he was turned over to the Harbor-Master by Sergt. Bartram. There will probably be no case made out against him, as it is pretty clear to all the witnesses that the Captain did his duty in giving the signals. The bridgetender also did his duty, as the ball was up, and he could not turn the bridge while the car was on it.

The driver of the car, E. J. Bullert, was seen, but his account of the loss of his team was given in such incoherent and unintelligible terms that the reporter could not use it. He seemed inordinately stupid. Conductor A. M. Kreger was found much more intelligent and gave the facts related above in detail. Bystanders said he coolly assisted the women to get off his car while it was about to plunge into the dirty stream.

THE STORY OF THE ACCIDENT.

The only person known to have been seriously injured is Mrs. Amsden, who had her ankle broken in jumping off the car. Mrs. Amsden resides with her son-in-law, Mr. George M. Love, a traveling salesman, at No. 1 Hammond street. She and her daughter, Mrs. Love, with Mrs. Love's two children, Floy, aged 14, and a little tot of 3, were on their way to the Frœbel Kindergarten graduating exercises at the Church of the Messiah, in which the elder child was to participate, at the time the accident occurred. A reporter called at Mr. Love's residence last evening. Mrs. Amsden had just had a visit from her family physician, Dr. Parks, who said the bone was broken and the swelling too great to allow of him setting it for twenty-four hours. She seemed to be suffering spasms of acute pain. Mrs. Love had sprained her foot in jumping off the car, and was slightly lame, but otherwise was uninjured. Both the children escaped without a scratch, though Mrs. Love had the younger one in her arms and was flung against the braces of the bridge when jumping off. Mrs. Amsden is exactly 58 years old today.

The story of the occurrence as told by Mrs. Amsden, Mrs. Love, and the little girl is substantially as follows:

"We saw the boat coming from the direction of the lake. It must have been pretty near the abutments of the bridge before the street-car went on the bridge, and we wondered why the car or the boat didn't stop or what they intended doing. There were about thirteen passengers on the car, counting three children, and all were watching the boat, it was so near the bridge and coming so fast. The tug beside the boat was dipping in the water, evidently trying to pull back the boat. The signal-ball was up, showing that the bridge was shut. We heard no bell before we got on the bridge. Immediately we got on the bridge the driver lashed the horses forward. It was an open car and the blinds were down on one side because of the sun. We heard people shouting to us to jump off. Floy jumped through the blinds first, and then all the others jumped off as quick as they could. We saw the boat dashing into the bridge and heard the shouts at the same time, and we jumped as fast as we could. It was all over in a minute. Mrs. Amsden was the last passenger to jump off, and the horses were still flying along, so she fell. If the driver had jumped off also, and let car and horses go into the river, nobody would have been drowned, anyhow. The bridge spun around and the boat went through on the north side and on towards Clark street. The bridgetender was asked why he did not open the bridge, and he said he had had it open but a minute before and could not open it again. Mrs. Love had the child in her arms when jumping. She struck the braces, reeled a little, but did not fall. The bridge could not be turned, and we went down to the lower part and were taken off in a yawl and taken home. Dr. Parks got a carriage for us. Some other doctors were there. It was thought at first Mrs. Amsden had only sprained her ankle, but Dr. Parks found the bone was broken.

Mr. Love was asked if he intended suing for damages. He said he had not had time to think of that yet, but he presumed some one should be held responsible.

CAPT. BAILEY.

Capt. Bailey, master of the Averill, made the following statement: "I was at my post on top of the pilot-house when the collision occurred. We were bound up the river without cargo and I took the precaution to employ a tug so as to steady our bows. I signaled State street bridge to open, but after passing through the draw of Rush street bridge I noticed that a vessel had just passed through the draw of State street bridge and that it was being closed. I then signaled my engineer to stop. The engines ceased working and we drifted toward the port side of the river. As there were two steamers lying alongside of the Graham & Morton dock I rang the bell to back, intending to drop astern of them and wait for the bridge to open, but much to my surprise the Averill started ahead. Thinking the engineer had mistaken my signal I rang two bells, which means to back strong, and at the same time my mate rushed aft and sang out to the engineer to back quick. Then we struck the bridge. My heart leaped into my throat when I saw the structure fly open and witnessed the car horses plunge into the river. It was a miracle that no one was drowned, and I thank God from the bottom of my heart that the unfortunate mishap did not turn out worse. Please say to the public that I did everything in my power to avoid the collision. The second engineer was on watch at the time, and, although I have always found him to be a careful and competent man up to this time, my duty to my employers has compelled me to dismiss him."

The engineer was seen and he corroborated the statement given by Capt. Bailey. He said that he fully understood the signals, but that the reverse gear got out of order and refused to work. The Captain, he said, was blameless.

WHAT SORT OF OFFICERS ARE THESE?

This accident shows in the most forcible way the dangers of the navigation of the Chicago River and the necessity for the utmost precaution on the part of those vessels which have to pass its numerous bridges before they reach the points where they load or unload their freight. It is but little short of a miracle that yesterday's accident did not result in the loss of scores of lives. Had the bridge been knocked off its centre pier, as might well have been the case, hardly one of those upon the structure would have escaped; the loss of life would have been frightful. The Captain professes that he was not to blame because he gave the right signal. The engineer appears to disclaim any particular responsibility, because the reversing gear of his engine didn't work. He admits he received the proper signals, and he professes to have attempted to obey them; but his engine went back on him. This excuse, however, even if it is a correct statement of the facts in the case, is getting a little threadbare. When a vessel runs into a bridge the excuse is always made that the engines failed to work. It was so at the time of the accident at the Adams street bridge. It was so at the last accident at Wells street bridge. It was so at Clark street bridge. This is the excuse which is always put forward, and generally results in the acquittal of the parties concerned. It is a little curious, however, that these defects of engines are developed only at the moment of nearing a bridge. They never happen when one vessel runs into another. They never happen outside of the harbor mouth. They always occur only on the Chicago River or its branches, and then only when there is a bridge to be damaged.

TEACH THEM A LESSON.

Perhaps it is nearer the truth to state that the vesselmen have so long been the lawless and uncontrolled navigators of the stream that they think they have a right to travel up and down it at all hours without regard to the rights or the comfort of others, and are irritated and vexed at the slightest obstacle that is put in their path. But, assuming that the excuse is a correct one, and that the reverse gear of the engine wouldn't work, and, consequently, the engineer was unable to execute his Captain's order and stop the boat from running into a bridge loaded with street cars, carriages, and foot passengers, what sort of a Captain is it who has an engine which is thus out of order? What sort of a Captain is it who doesn't know something about the condition of the most important portion of his vessel? What kind of an engineer is it who doesn't report such defects to his superior officer? and what sort of a Captain is it who will force his vessel up a narrow waterway with an engine which his engineer is unable to control, and which ought to be in a machine-shop rather than in the hold of a vessel? It is about time to make an example of somebody, and to ascertain whether the citizens of Chicago have any rights which Captains and engineers are bound to respect. Scores of people barely escape death or mutilation, one of the great traveled bridges of the city is rendered useless for days or weeks, teams and travelers are driven from their accustomed route to seek bridges which are already overcrowded, and yet the probabilities are that the Captain and the engineer to whom all this mischief is due will escape responsibility on the plea that, at the critical moment, the engine refused to work. It is their business not to have such engines. The city authorities should prosecute the case vigorously. They should see whether this flimsy excuse, worn out by use, will hold good in a Criminal Court. They should secure a conviction and then, perhaps, the fact may dawn upon Captains, and engineers, and vessel-owners that it is not safe for them to attempt to run on the Chicago River vessels whose machinery is beyond their control.

WHAT WILL BE DONE.

Capt. Bailey of the propeller was taken before Commissioner Cregier and stated that he gave the signal to back, and the engineer went ahead. He was willing to pay the damages, and suggested that the vessel be libeled. This could not be done, as the United States courts were closed, so Cregier told him he couldn't leave until he had deposited enough to pay the bill. George P. Gilman, a tug Captain who accompanied Bailey, offered to put up a check for $5,000, and they were turned over to City-Attorney Washburne.

Commissioner Creiger said he couldn't tell how much the bridge was damaged, but from what he had heard he thought a week would be required to get it open for travel. Men will be put to work this morning to make the necessary repairs. City-Attorney Washburne will look into the question whether Capt. Bailey can be proceeded against criminally. Commissioner Creiger favored this, saying: "The accident may have been unavoidable, but some one ought to be responsible for running into a bridge loaded with people."

The full extent of the damage to the bridge cannot even yet be told. A workman on the premises yesterday afternoon was of opinion that $3,000 would barely cover it. None of the upper iron work was injured so far as outwardly appears, but the understructure seems badly shaken up, and may require refitting throughout. The same authority thought it entirely probable that the bridge might be open for a month or six weeks.

Commissioner Cregier said last evening that he thought it would take about four days to fix the bridge some of the iron work being badly bent. The cost of repair, he thought would be at least $500.

THE HAWKEYE CAPITAL.

THE CITY GIVEN OVER TO THE WIT AND WISDOM OF INCIPIENT WEBSTERS AND HARRIET MARTINEAUS—SUCCESS OF THE MUSICAL FESTIVAL—BOATING AND OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 13.—[Special.]—The wit and wisdom of the commencement season here has been lavishly wasted in this city during the last week. Three colleges and a high school have opened the floodgates and deluged the community with a high tide of oratory. The sweet girl graduate has been abroad in the land very numerously. Callanan Female College heads the list, and each of the other schools contributed handsome contingents. Drake University and the Des Moines University each close very prosperous years and the latter begins the college year in new buildings near Prospect Park.

The music-loving people think that Des Moines has made a great stride in musical matters since its brilliant festival of the Philharmonic Society Monday night. This was the fourth festival of that association, and was the most ambitious yet attempted. The local chorus of 100 voices, that has been drilling for months under the leadership of Prof. Blakeley of Minneapolis, sang several selections from the "Messiah." Theodore Thomas' orchestra, and his soloists, including Mme. Fursch-Madi, furnished the rest of the program. As this was the only festival of the kind in Iowa, large numbers of people attended from all parts of the State. The Boating Association have purchased a six-oared gig and a four-oared shell. A crew for the latter is now in training and will enter the Spirit Lake regatta July 14.

The editorial excursion that left the fore part of the week for Oregon was made up of one-half newspaper folks and the other half journalists. The latter are the temporary representatives of papers whose editors are at home at work.

Since the State Fair was permanently located in the East Side it has given that part of the city quite a boom. It is estimated that 1,000 more houses will be built in Des Moines this year.

PARDONED FROM LIFE SENTENCE.

"CORKEY" CULLEN, THE PRINTER MURDERER, RELEASED FROM JOLIET AFTER SERVING THIRTEEN YEARS.

JOLIET, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—After thirteen years of imprisonment on a life sentence from Chicago, Thomas, alias "Corkey," Cullen was released this morning with the Governor's pardon in his pocket. Cullen was convicted for killing James P. McWilliams, a printer, on South Clinton street the night of Sept. 23, 1872. Cullen and several companions had been drinking heavily, when they met McWilliams, who entered into a dispute with Cullen, resulting in the shooting. McWilliams fell with a bullet in his brain. "Corkey" belongs in Philadelphia, and is an expert printer. During his long imprisonment his conduct has been excellent. This, in connection with the fact that he was under 20 years of age when the crime was committed, is supposed to have had weight with the Governor.

Col. Mitchell of Carrollton, the newly-appointed Warden, to succeed Maj. J. C. Salter of the Chester Penitentiary, accompanied by Commissioners Groech and Roberts; Charles Dowell, the newly-appointed Deputy-Warden; N. E. Hill, the Chief Clerk, and Purchasing-Agent Lynn, all new officials of the Chester Prison, have been inspecting the Joliet Prison for two days, and left for St. Louis this morning.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, SUNDAY, JUNE 14, 1885-TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

PENN'S OWN.

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The Abduction of Two Children the Trying Sequel of Marital Unpleasantness.

—

One of the Finest Residences of Philadelphia Sold and the Millionaire Owner Broken-Hearted.

—

The Baltimore & Ohio in a Dilemma-The Council Very Slow-West Shore Receivership.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 13.-The following advertisement in the Philadelphia newspapers yesterday was read with general interest:

$500 REWARD FOR THE ARREST of the person who abducted my children, Charles Robelen, aged 5 years, and Daisy Robelen, aged 4 years. H. F. ROBELEN.

Mr. Robelen is a wealthy iron-manufacturer, and was married a little more than a year ago to Miss Cleland of Wilmington, a belle and heiress. He had two children whose names appear in the above advertisement, by a former marriage. Mr. Robelen did not, however, live happily with his second wife. She was many years younger than her husband. Her gayety and extravagance were constantly the subject of gossip, and last November he sought and obtained without much difficulty a divorce from her, with the custody of his children. Mrs. Robelen, strenuously sought to get possession of the children, but received instead the full amount of her marriage settlement-$70,000-on leaving her husband's house. She was afterward seen at theatres and other public places in the company of a Mr. James Sheppey, who had been a suitor for her hand before her marriage. Day before yesterday Mr. Robelen was called away from his residence for about five minutes. The children were playing in the yard when he left, but when he returned they had disappeared. A hurried search through the neighborhood failed to discover them. Finally a friend told Mr. Robelen that he had seen his former wife with Mr. Sheppey and the children driving away in a carriage. Which way the carriage had turned the friend did not know, and in spite of a careful search no clew has been discovered.

Mr. Robelen has inserted advertisements, but neither his divorced wife, nor his children, or their abductor have been seen since.

A family history is recalled to the public eye this week of the magnificent residence, furniture, art collections, and books of Lewis C. Cassiday, Attorney-General of this State. He is one of the best if not the best criminal lawyers in Pennsylvania, and his private practice was worth $40,000 a year. For his successful defense of the Molly in the Pottsville trials he had been promised fifteen Democratic votes in the Legislature a few years ago should he be a Democratic candidate for United States Senator. One of his strongest trials was his devotion to his wife and daughter, both of whom accompanied him on every journey, which he could afford. Young Miss Cassidy married Senator Cochran, who died within the year. Six months later Mrs. Cassidy, the Attorney-General's devoted wife, died, after an illness of twelve hours, and the bereaved husband shut himself up with his widowed daughter and her child. Mrs. Cochran's health soon failed, and she was ordered for Bermuda last February and died on the way. Her child did not long survive her. Heretofore the residence was one of the most private residences in Philadelphia and the utter prostration of its millionaire owner, who is no longer seen on the streets or in society.

A fierce railroad war is raging in this city. The Baltimore & Ohio Road is rapidly building its line from Baltimore to Philadelphia. It follows the Patterson & Wilmington, Baltimore Road very closely. It has the right of way to the city limits, and the problem it is now trying to solve is how to obtain entry into the city and secure its through line between New York, Baltimore, Washington, and Chicago. As a whole, the members of the City Council are pretty bad lot. The office pays no salary, but there is always something on hand in the way of a job for those who are on the make, and for such the office is an effective one. This railroad is an opportunity that comes but once in a lifetime. The subject is now before the Council, which meets once a day, and adjourns in five minutes. In the meantime the Baltimore & Ohio is paying eight newspapers over $10,000 a day for its leading articles, addressed to the public and to the Council.

It is not yet settled whether Mr. Cassatt will be the receiver of the West Shore. It is now understood that his acceptance is contingent on the raising of some $1,200,000 to be used to remove some pressing pecuniary obligations of the company. Gentlemen acquainted with the situation said to YOUR TRIBUNE correspondent that it was not probable the money would be raised.

Senator McPherson and most of the New Jersey tax-resisters have just returned from Washington yesterday and do not propose going back again this summer if they can avoid it. They are all thoroughly tired and disgusted. They say they would not go through with the order of the last three months again for numberless gold mines. They now propose to wait until the Governor can get a quorum of the Legislature and then propose something which will satisfy all sides. This they think they can accomplish, but it will take time.

A RAILROAD SENSATION.

A startling rumor concerning the Central Transportation company, whose stock is traded principally in Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, was circulated in the last ten minutes of business hours yesterday. It was discovered there had been such an overissue of stock amounting to 1,000 shares, the authorized shares being 44,000. The discovery of the fraud was attributed to the investigations at the Pullman company by the new management of the company. The stock fell from 37 1/2, at about which figure Mr. Pullman of Chicago has recently made large purchases to 32. Mr. Stevens, the Treasurer of the company, had a conference today with Mr. Opdyke, the Secretary and Treasurer, and subsequently made the following statement to your correspondent:

”Immediately after our election as officers of the company, in the latter part of last February, we came into possession of the books and accounts. We commenced the examination of the stock account and as there were about 1,000 stockholders it was a long and tedious job. About three weeks since we discovered some discrepancies and called to see the last Treasurer, Mr. J. E. Cottrunger, at the Merchants' Hotel in Philadelphia, where he occupies the position of Paymaster, and learned that he had obtained leave of absence for about four months. We then engaged the services of an expert, and went into a thorough, systematic examination of the bonds, and found an apparent overissue of the stock. This week we got our reports confirmed by Messrs. John M. Johnson and George Evans, who will advise us to keep the matter quiet until it can be adjusted. Mr. Cottrunger had any property which could be attached. Finding none, a warrant was issued for his arrest. Detectives have been sent to Buddhill, N. Y., he is said to be trout fishing." Mr. Stevens also said that should the overissue prove to be so bad as the examinations lead them to amount to over 10 per cent of the total stock of the company, and would therefore only affect the present value of the stock to the amount of its issue, and should not go below $30, if the stockholders do not get frightened and throw their stock on the market. He said that Mr. Pullman would probably purchase a controlling interest and try to force an amicable settlement of the company's claims against the Pullman Palace-Car Company which is now in negotiation. He also said that the attorneys are now, at the request of the Board of Directors, preparing a plan to submit to them the best way of disposing of the surplus fund, dividing the same among the stockholders at an early date.

Mr. Cottrunger's alleged overissue of stock has created great consternation here, and it appears that after he once got into it he was compelled to issue more every time a dividend was paid, until he had certified to several $44,000 he would raise a certificate for himself for say $5,000, divide it up into several parts, and mark the surplus.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE C. CAMPBELL.

A meeting of prominent members of the bar to take suitable action on the death of George C. Campbell was held in Judge Blodgett's court-room, in the Government building, yesterday afternoon. The attendance was large. On motion of Mr. F. P. Ayer, J. Q. Ball, B. C. Cook, E. F. Ball of Ottawa, D. L. Hough, L. H. Bisbee, Judge Rogers, C. W. Needham, Alexander McCoy, John H. Howett, Cyrus Bentley, Van H. Higgins, George Hard-Ing, Thomas Dent, Edwin Walker, C. H. Lawrence, Francis Lackner, John Woodbridge, J. J. Louis Umlauf, J. K. Edsall, A. N. Waterman, J. L. Herrick, C. C. Downey, E. D. Waterman, M. J. Fuller, J. M. Bailey, C. B. Lawrence, L. M. Fuller, J. M. H. Burgett, Judge Anthony, Lyman Trumbull, Swett, E. G. Asay, C. M. Dawes, C. E. Easton, M. D. Fuller were appointed a committee to draft resolutions.

Mr. Fuller presented a tribute to the memory of the deceased, in the form of a minute to be entered on the records of the several Federal and State courts, which he introduced by saying that upon receiving notice of the death of one ”in the affectionate remembrance of their deceased brother, George C. Campbell, the Circuit Bar has been called together to give expression to their sense of loss. That this feeling may be placed on the records of the courts of which he was a member, the committee ask that the request be entered upon the records of the United States Circuit Bar of Chicago, with its request to be entered upon the records of the court.” The following brief sketch of his life, which accompanied the resolutions, was read:

George Campbel was born in Westminster, Vt., Jan. 3, 1818. He graduated at the Hamilton College, New York, July 3, 1838, was for a time Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Geneva Academy; in 1841 he began to civil engineering until the panic of 1842; in 1844 took up law in Utica; in 1851 he was admitted to the bar in Illinois, and in 1851 became a member of the bar of Ottawa. After the great fire of 1871 he moved to Chicago and went into partnership with Cook & Campbell as attorney for the C. R. I. & P. Ry. Co. until 1883. Gen. Stager was his brother-in-law. Since then he has been of the law firm of Campbell & Lawrence until his death.

”As a lawyer Mr. Campbell possessed in a rare degree that happy combination of qualities which fitted him for efficient service in either branch of his profession. While not equipped for the trial of closely-contested causes before a jury, he was a most painstaking and successful lawyer in the preparation of important questions which must be solved in the trial courts. It was in the higher courts, however, that he was most fairly and completely tested, and also where he most fairly and completely succeeded. He was counsel on the side that was finally triumphant in many of the most important causes that have ever been tried in the higher courts of this country. A list of those cases is too long to be given here. This is also true of the cases he had in the State courts, where he was equally successful. They form a most honorable and brilliant monument to his memory."

Eulogies were delivered by the following gentlemen: Judge Drummond, Judge Blodgett, Homer N. Hibbard, E. G. Asay, M. J. Fuller, and John M. Bailey. Judge Rogers, E. F. Ball, Edwin Walker, and Cyrus Bentley added a few words to the memory of their friend. The resolutions were adopted as presented by a rising vote.

IN AND ABOUT BALTIMORE.

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Local Democrats and How They Work "The Grandmother's Fund" in Politics.

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Methodists Badly Torn Up Over the Introduction of Ritualistic Novelties in Service.

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Daniel, the Prohibitionist, Again Talking-A Flat-Earth Theorist-Eating Locusts for Lunch.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 13.-[Special.]-With out the "Grandmother's Fund," the Maryland State Democracy would be at a loss to know how to steer through some of the campaigns in this State, particularly when a doubtful distrlct is to be carried or an uncertain ward held in the democratic column. How this campaign savings bank got the name of the "Grandmother's Fund" is a secret of the party's history. Suffice it it is a misnomer, as no respectable grandmother would care to be acknowledged as the custodian or surety for a fund used for any such purpose as buying votes and paying repeaters and ballot-box stuffers. United States Senator Arthur P. Gorman will have a fair of the "Grandmother's Fund" next fall in secur-ing a Legislature that will reelect him to the Senate. The fund is very low just at present. Some of the most generous contributors are out with the bosses and not friendly to Gorman. How to bolster up the "Grandmother" is a question that now puzzles the politicians. This fund in Maryland is not like the campaign funds in other States that are only raised from time to time when election emergencies demand. The "Grandmother's Fund" is never entirely exhausted.

There is always a few hundred in the treasury, election or no election. Regular assessments are levied on the thousands of State and City officeholders. When any of them kick, they get a warning. The city fund is kept separate from the State and there is where the growl is loudest. Many of the City officeholders, probably the largest, give to the Mayoralta fight, don't care to be helping along the Mayoralty candidates in the ward and there ends the row. Some of the wards that kick loudest get the least help along for council tickets, and this silences the voice of discontent.

There is a big fight brewing in this city and it may have an influence on the election of Mayor. John T. Morris, a warm personal friend of Gorman, is now President of the police board. A few weeks ago he was nominated for Mayor. The election of Morris would give Gorman control of the Mayor's office and a powerful help next fall in his re-election contest. Ex-Mayor Ferdinand C. Latrobe, a first cousin of Gov. Whyte, is also out for the nomination. He is a very popular man and the people want him. Last evening the First Ward Democratic Club unanimously endorsed Latrobe for Mayor. This ward has heretofore been one of Morris' strongest supports. The fight promises to be a very hot one, and if Gorman does not drop Morris pretty soon he is liable to go down in the fall with him. Some of Gorman's strongest friends here are advising him to cut Morris loose. Ex-Mayor James Hodges, who will be a candidate for Governor next year, is with the Latrobe men, and is said to have promised them his support if they will help him get the Gubernatorial nomination.

IN JIM WHERRY'S DEBT.

Jim Wherry, the alleged defaulting Cashier of the Fidelity National Bank, Cincinnati, who disappeared a month ago leaving behind a good name, is a bad debtor just now, and a good many people would like to know his whereabouts. Among those who have expressed a desire to see him is an undertaker of Cincinnati. The other day a lady entered the establishment of this individual and ordered a fine casket for the funeral of her husband, which was about to take place. "How shall it be paid for?" asked the undertaker. "Oh," said the lady, "Jim Wherry owes my husband several hundred dollars, and you can collect the bill of him." "All right," said the undertaker. "Jim owes me a thousand." The other day another widow called and made arrangements for burying her husband. Jim Wherry's name came up again and the undertaker told of the widow who had depended upon a debt due from the missing Cashier to pay the funeral expenses. "Why," said the second widow, "Jim Wherry owes my husband $1,800. I don't see why I shouldn't pay my bill in the same way." The undertaker, it is needless to add, has not yet been paid.

ALL THIS. ST. JOHN HAS BEEN INSULTED by political roughs in Illinois. ”Good for Illinois!” thousands said as they read the line. St. John has had a triumph. They have accused him of being bribed, and because he did not accept it they now insult him because of his honesty.

A VERITABLE ”BRUDDER JASPER.”

”Brudder Jasper” of Richmond is not alone in his ”de sun does move” theory. For the last ten years Prof. William Carpenter, an agent of a Baltimore ink-house, has been studying this subject. The other night he made his debut on the lecture stage. He now gives an attentive authority. While he agrees with Brother Jasper in theory, he has another style of argument. He tries to say the ”sun do move,” but that the earth is flat. When he appeared before an audience of 300 persons in a hall the other evening he had a number of maps and diagrams on the platform. These showed the earth’s foundation according to Prof. Proctor. He said that he was greatly indebted to Proctor, and had challenged Prof. Proctor several times, but he would not debate. Prof. Proctor is not alone in his challenge. He displayed a diagram copied he called ”Proctor’s Outrageous Perspective,” and he could show conclusively there were four miles distant from each other. The first was a ship’s side, next a man in a ship, next a ship, and last a flag rising on the rise of a curve. The second was traveling in a straight line, and the third was the Chesapeake below the horizon. This said Prof. Carpenter, was contrary to common sense, for he had seen this himself, and if they should go down once if the earth was round, and not up and down at all. He also claimed a diagram representing a balloon away up above the earth's surface. Looking from the stern down to the horizon directly beneath, all land seemed to be receding, while it appeared on a level with the sky when looking away in the distance. He wound up by saying that the theory of the earth traveling around the sun was false. He had just returned from a trip from city to city and from country to country, so that he was positive that the earth is flat.

NOTES OF THE ORIOLE.

Baltimore just now has a locust epicurean craze. ”Boiled fresh river prawns,” ”locust lunches” at the Merchants' Club. French chefs prepare the locusts in cream and they are served with toast. And washed down with champagne. To settle a wager the other night three members of the club tried a dozen plump to a locust feast. One man paid the wager rather than sample the dish. He was satisfied after tasting the dish treated to wine rather than finish the meal. A police officer gathered a dozen plump locusts in Patterson Park yesterday, and had his wife make him a locust pie. He chopped the legs and wings of the locusts and had them made in a meat pie. His wife and children would not join him in the feast. He ate the whole pie. Today he is a very sick man. He says that if he can only find a doctor that will stop the locusts, he will be satisfied. The other fellows can eat all the locusts they want.

The whole state is much agitated about what the colored candidate for Minister to Liberia is now to do. He is a highly educated, having graduated at one of the Northern universities. The question of whether he is a Democrat or a Republican has long been a question, but it has not been solved. He has been strongly Democratic heretofore, for the Catholics priesthood, in this state, for some reason. The State Democrats have been pushing him forward, and he has been appointed by the Democratic President. He is now urged by the Democrats and Republicans of Maryland to accept the position.

FAIR WEATHER.

FOLLOWED BY LOCAL RAINS, STATIONARY TEMPERATURE, AND VARIABLE WINDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,

Washington, D. C., June 14-1 a. m.-For indications: For the Upper Lake region, fair weather, followed by local rains, stationary temperature in the eastern portion, nearly stationary temperature in the western portion, variable winds.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, local rains, warmer southerly winds, slight change in temperature.

For the Illinois and Iowa, local rains, winds becoming shifting southwesterly, slight change in temperature.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 13-11 p. m.-The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

[Weather Table]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

NEW YORK, June 13.-The United States steamship Persian, Commander Beauchamps, arrived today from Aspiswall. Arrived, the steamship Acorn, from Hull; Victoria, from the state of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow; the steamer Birron Castle, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, June 13.-Arrived, the steamer Eruria, from New York for Liverpool.

DECORATING FOR CONFEDERATE DEAD.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., June 13.-[Special.]-The ladies of the Confederate Memorial Association of this city today decorated the graves in Rose Hill Cemetery of the 2,500 Confederate dead who were killed at South Mountain, Antietam, and in skirmishes around this city. The Hagerstown Cornet Band furnished music. Mr. Syester of this city delivered an address, after which an original poem by a lady of this city was read. The attendance was large. The monument erected to the States of Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland was handsomely trimmed with evergreens and rare flowers.

WEST DIVISION CONDUCTORS AND DRIVERS.

A meeting of the conductors and drivers of the West Division Railway Company was held last night at No. 99 West Randolph street it was decided that after thirty days' service each conductor on the line should demand 21 cents an hour and each driver 20 cents. Charles Hagley, one of the division superintendents, it was charged, made himself obnoxious to the employes of the company, and a resolution was adopted demanding his removal. Mr. Hagley, when seen, stated that charges had been preferred against him to Charles E. Leeds, but that nothing had been done in the matter. These conclusions were reached after a spirited debate which lasted till 2 o'clock this morning. The result seems to be determined, and if their demands are not acceded to will probably strike.

PICTURES AND PRINTERS.

WHAT THERE IS TO BE SEEN AT THE GALLERIES IN TOWN.

There is not a great deal of activity in the art business, but the galleries have some attractive pictures. The picture-buyers are for the most part on vacations from neighboring States. At Stevens' gallery the Haseltine collection holds the walls all week, and the receipts from admissions have been very satisfactory. A few good sales were noted, of which the following is a partial list: Constant's "A Constantinople Dancer," $850; "In the Stream," by A. M. Hart, $350; De Neuville's "Approaching Stranger," $500; Smith-Hald's "Early Morning on the Norway," $1,000; Van Marcke's "Queen of the Herd," a "Theophile de Beck," "The Letter of Love," $375. The collection will be taken to Milwaukee tomorrow.

A large collection of Belgian paintings has been placed on exhibition at O'Brien's, which will be open to the public tomorrow. There are 250 pictures, and nearly all are of a representative order. A few good American pictures are by the Portielles, the young women who did such excellent work at the recent exhibition of pictures by American women, and there are also half a dozen works. The former is represented by a little work called a "Bunch of Flowers," a picture painted by Mlle. Marie DeBiest. Her drawing is careful and her color delicate and grateful to the eye. She has succeeded in investing her lot of fresh flowers, evidently gathered from her own hands. The life-like and truthful expression of youthful innocence very successfully treated, and the graceful treatment and composition, give wide scope to the composition.

G. Artielle is a specialist in interior compositions, and his ”Wisdom Tooth” is considered his perfect masterpiece. He represents what belongs. The picture shows an old couple in their dentist’s chair with a deadlike grip, above her head. She has a little white poodle dog chained to her wrist. The woman’s face is a study. She grasps the arm which covers the upper part of his face. The expression of the old man is simply ridiculously displayed. Over the bookcase is a picture of a man on horseback and the bookcase is a masterpiece. The carving anyone that anybody can appreciate. ”The Cavalier and His Lady” is also good. The face and expression of the old man are inimitable and true to life.

It will not be expected that anything approaching justice can be done the display in the small space. Most of the best Belgian painters are out in full force. The most noted of which is a landscape picture which is not many days out of the Paris Salon. M. Verhas is a Parisian.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

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State Street Bridge, Loaded with Passengers and Vehicles, Badly Wrecked in a Collision.

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The Accident Caused by a Propeller's Reversing Gear Getting Out of Order at a Critical Moment.

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A Woman-Hurt-Frightened Pedestrians-A Car-Team's Cold Bath-An Arrest.

At 2:30 yesterday afternoon, while the State street bridge was crowded with people on foot and a line of vehicles including a street-car loaded with passengers, the structure was run into by the propeller William H. Averill. The bridge was swung just north of the centre pier on the east side and swung off gear, where it struck fast about half a minute, the propeller meantime cutting up all the river as though its Captain was not at all concerned by the consternation and destruction his vessel was causing. The way east of the river was blocked at South Water street by the line leaving east, and the horse-car on the bridge, No. 138 of the Lincoln Park and City Limits Line, was obliged to wait. As a result of this delay the bridge was open at the south end by sliding north off its abutment on the east side immediately under the feet of two horses attached to the car, allowing them to drop into the river. The animals scrambled tenaciously with their fore feet on the pier, but could not get up, and finally let go their heads pulling through their collars and leaving the harness clinging to the bridge. There were twelve or fifteen men on the car, all of whom were women, jumped in all haste on the bridge and screamed loud and shrill as the horses plunged into the river. The driver in it had sufficient presence of mind to pull the bolt of the whiffletrees, but this was not the first time in his career. The driver was so dazed at the sight of the horses that he did not see it. He stood on the front platform of his car, which came within six inches of going into the river, and one of the horses swam up stream and the other down. One of the horses came on shore at the Goodrich docks below the bridge, and the other made his way to the river. The water was cool and came on shore. The horses were driven to the stables, and they will be put at work on a State street car today.

PRESENCE OF MIND.

It was bold, dashing work on the part of the bridge-tender, who, when he saw the danger, at once turned on the steam and succeeded in getting the bridge so far out of the way as to escape almost all damage.

Although the rest of the people on the bridge were pretty well shaken up, none were seriously injured but a woman and little boy who in their confusion fell. Mrs. C. P. Amaden, of No. 3438 Indiana avenue, was among those who are attached to small boats.

THE STORY OF THE ACCIDENT.

The bridge-tender, J. W. Nolan, saw the steamer approaching the bridge and gave a rapid rate of speed. The bridge had just closed for a Michigan Central freight train that had struck it. The best stopped about 100 feet north of the bridge. The second time she stopped Capt. L. W. Bailey gave the warning bell to the engineer to back. The engineer did so, and Bailey heard a bell and gave the signal, pushed ahead into the bridge, or by Joseph Nolan, the bridge tender.

Nolan swore out a warrant before Justice Hannigan for the arrest of Capt. Bailey for disorderly conduct. He was arrested by Officer Corley, and he was turned over to the harbor-master by the court. No case was made out to the satisfaction of the court, as it had not been able to be made out against him, as it is pretty clear to him that the witnesses that Capt. Bailey brought against him were not all there, but the bridge-tender also did his duty, as the car was on it.

The car-driver, J. R. Collins, was badly shaken, but his account of the loss of his team was given in such an incoherent and unintelligible form as to be practically worthless. Several spectators said he coolly assisted the women to alight.

A man who saw the whole affair, William B. Stevens, of No. 841 West Monroe street, said he could not give the facts straight about the details. Conductor A. M. Hayden said he related the above incident to the dirty stream.

THE STORY OF THE ACCIDENT.

The only person known to have been seriously injured is Mrs. Amaden, who had her ankle broken in jumping off the car. Mrs. Hamilton Monroe, a traveling salesman of No. 129 Cottage Grove, with Mrs. Love's two children, Froy, who was at the Froebel Kindergarten graduating exercises at the Church of the Messiah, in which the accident occurred. A reporter called at the house of the children and found them in the yard. They had just had a visit from her family physician, Dr. Paras, who said the swelling top of her limb would be allowed to abate for twenty-four hours. She was to be suffering spasms of pain. Mrs. Love had slightly lame, but otherwise uninjured. Both the children escaped without a scratch, though one of them was held in her arms and was flung against the braces of the bridge by the frightened crowd. Mrs. Amaden is exactly 38 years old today.

We will now have the story as told by Mrs. Amaden, Mrs. Love, and the little girl's substance of the story is as follows:

"We were coming down from the direction of the lake. It must have been pretty near the bridge when we saw the car on the bridge, and we wondered why the car went on the bridge, and we wondered why the car on the boat didn't stop off with three passengers on it. We saw the horses dipping in the water. It was so near the bridge, and boats it was so near the bridge, and dipping in the water, evidently trying to pull back it was on the side-track, but he did not believe it. The signalman was about to shout to us that we must keep off. We came to the north shore. We had no horses before it on the bridge. Immediate we were driven back to the north side, and the horses were let down on one side because of the jump. They jumped through the blinds quick as they could. We saw the boat dashing into the bridge, and jumped as fast as we could. We were still driven along, so she fell. If it had been on the river, the car and horses go into the river, nobody would have been drowned, anyhow. We were taken down from the bridge on the north side and in towards Clark street. The bridge man could be heard to shout. He did not open the bridge, and he said he had had it open but a minute, and we thought he must be insane. Mrs. Love had the child in her arms when jumping. She struck the braces, twisted her ankle, but did not fall. The bridge man did not fall. He turned and went down to the lower part of the bridge and did not fall. Dr. Parks got a carriage for us. Some other doctors took care of Mrs. Amaden. If Mr. Amaden had only broken her ankle, but Dr. Paras found he had not broken his ankle, since Dr. Paras thought the presumed one should be held responsible.

CAPT. BAILEY, master of the Averill, made the following statement: ”I was at my post on top of the pilot-house when my collisions occurred. We were picked up in the river about opposite our bridge. I took the precaution to employ a tug so as to steady our bridge. I ordered the bridge open, but after passing through the draw of Rush street bridge I noticed that a train had passed over the State street bridge and that it was being closed. The lines of passing vehicles on both sides of the bridge were then closed and it was drifted toward the port side of the river. As there were two boats lying along side of the river at the Morton dock I rang the bell to stop, and then for the engineer to stop, and wait for the bridge to open. The engineer thinking I meant to signal rang two bells, while I meant only one. That was my second mistake. I had the men rushed aft and sang out to the engineer to back. I dropped into the river. I saw that no one was on the river at the time, and had I had it, from unfortunate mishap, did not turn out worse. Please say to your readers that our engineer tried to avoid the collision. The second engineer was always found him to be a careful and competent man up to this time, and I have no cause to change my opinion in this particular case.”

The engineer was seen and he corroborated the statement given by Capt. Kelley. He said he heard the bells sounded for again, but that the reverse gear got out of order and would not work. The Captain, he said, was blameless.

WHAT THIS ACCIDENT SHOWS IS THAT the present system for the management of the bridges is rotten. This accident shows that it is not enough to have a good system, for the bridges are a source of great danger to the navigation of the Chicago River. Many of the vessels that come here are a source of great danger, and all the more caution on the part of those vessels which have to pass the bridges is necessary to remove all the points where they load or unload their cargoes. It is nothing short of a miracle that yesterday's accident did not result in the loss of scores of lives. Had the bridge been knocked off its centre-pier, as might have easily been the case, hardly one of those upon the structure would have been saved, and the loss of life would have been frightful. The Captain professes that he was not to blame because, he says, the reverse gear of his engines became so disabled as to particular result. The engineer also claims that the engine did work. He admits he received the signal, but he says the reversing gear was not working. He attempted to obey them; but his engine went back on him. This excuse, however, even if it is a correct statement of fact, does not excuse him. A vessel is getting a little threadbare. What a vessel gets the more chances it runs of having an accident that the engines failed to work. It was at a time when the man in charge had to open the bridge. It was so at the last accident at Wells street bridge. It was so at Clark street bridge. It was so at the accident at Rush street bridge, and generally results in the acquittal of the accused bridge-tender. It is a fact, however, that these defects of engines are developed only at the moment of entering the bridge. They never happen when the vessel runs into another. They never happen outside of Chicago. They are always found to happen on the Chicago River or its branches, and then only when a bridge is being passed.

PERHAPS IT IS NEARER THE TRUTH to state that the vessels navigating our river have the control and uncontrolled navigation of the stream that they think they have a right to travel up and down the river, and the more the river, the less regard is paid for the comfort of others, and are irritant to the people. But, assuming that the fault is put in their path. But, assuming that the reverse-gear of the engine wouldn't work, and, consequently, the engineer was unable to execute his Captain's orders, what business has a captain to run into a bridge loaded with street cars, carriages, and foot passengers. What right has a captain who has an engine which is thus out of order-who is supposed to be in command of the most important portion of his vessel? What right has he to be in a vessel? It is also a question whether the citizens of Chicago have to submit to the risks that Captains and engineers are bound to respect. Scores of accidents have occurred, owing to the great travel of the bridge of the city. For years these accidents have occurred. The city route to seek bridges which are already over-crowded is too old a story to be told again, and it is the business of the Captain and the engineer to whom all this misfortune is due will escape responsibility on the plea that the reverse gear of their engines refused to work.

It is their business not to get into a jam when they cannot get out. They should prosecute the case vigorously. They should hold a good grand jury investigation, and, if the evidence will warrant it, use, will hold good in a Criminal Court. They should see that a sentence and a fine, perhaps, in fact a sentence up to ten years in the penitentiary, has been passed upon such people as those vessels whose machinery is beyond their control.

WHAT WILL BE DONE.

Capt. Bailey of the propeller was taken before Justice Hannigan, who turned him over to the harbor-master, as Capt. L. W. Bailey, for disorderly conduct. He was arrested by Officer Corley, and he was turned over to the harbor-master by the court. No case was made out against him. This was done to give the United States courts a chance to look into the matter, and it is suggested that he be taken to trial. Assistant Harbor-Master G. P. Glidden came to the conclusion that Bailey was intoxicated, and he ordered Capt. Kelley to take him to the bridewell, and turn over the propeller to his mate. This was done, and the bridewell keeper refused to receive the Captain, who accompanied Bailey, offered to put up a cash bond of $50, which was turned over to City-Attorney Washburne.

Commissioner Creiger said he couldn’t tell what he had been damaged. He thought a week would be needed to get through with the necessary repair. City-Attorney Washburne will be able to proceed against criminally. Commissioner Creiger said he didn't know how much damage may have been unavoidable, but some accident to the bridge had taken place.

The full extent of the damage to the bridge could not be learned yesterday. A careful examination of the structure was made with a view of ascertaining whether the stone and upper iron work was injured. So far as outwardly appears, no very great damage has been done. The understructure seems to be intact. The same authority thought it entirely safe to open the bridge for travel last night, but a month or six weeks, and did not open it. It is thought it would take about four days to swing the bridge into its proper place. The cost of repairs, he thought would be at least $500.

THE HAWKEYE CAPITAL.

THE CITY GIVEN OVER TO THE WIT AND WISDOM OF INCIPIENT WEBSTERS AND HARRIET MARTINEAUS-SUCCESS OF THE SOCIETY OF MUSICAL CULTURE AND OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 13.-[Special.]-The wit and wisdom of the college and university are here as has been lavishly wasted in its city-subduing last week. Three colleges and a high school have opened the flood-gates and deluged the community with a flood of school oratory. The sweet girl graduate has been abroad in the land very numerously. Callanan, Female College, boasts the first and one of the best graduating classes of the city. There are two or three schools contributing to the Des Moines University and the three colleges a very close and prosperous year and the commencement last week was very interesting. Drake University seems to keep pace with the building up of the college year, you will see new buildings near Prospect Park.

The music-loving people think that Des Moines has made a great stride in musical matters since the brilliant festival of the Philharmonic Society Monday last. This association, and the most ambitious yet attempted. The local chorus of 100 voices, that has been drilling for months under the direction of Prof. Blake, of Minneapolis, sang several selections from the ”Messiah,” Theodore Thomas’ orchestra and his soloists, including Emma Juch, Formes-Tursch, furnished the instrumental music, and sang the rest of the program. As this was the only festival of the kind in Iowa, large numbers of people attended from all parts of the State. A crew for the latter is now in training and will enter the Spirit Lake regatta in July.

The editorial excursion that left the fore part of the week for Oregon was made up of one-half newspaper folks and the other half newspaper representatives of the State who are at home in the State Fair, which gives them past of the city. An estimate just completed showed that 1,000 more houses will be built in Des Moines this year.

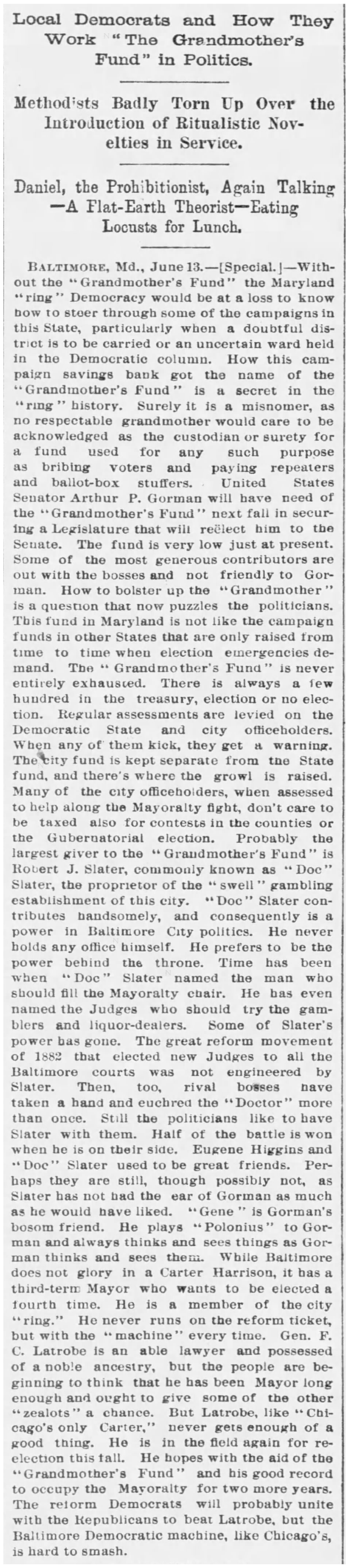
PARDONED FROM LIFE SENTENCE.

”CORKEY” CULLEN, THE PRINTER MURDERER PARDONED FROM JOLIET AFTER SERVING THIRTEEN YEARS.

JOLIET, Ill., June 13.-[Special.]-After thirteen years of imprisonment for a life sentence, James Cullen, known as ”Corkey” Cullen was released this morning with the Governor’s pardon in his pocket. Cullen was convicted of killing James McWilliams, a printer, on South Clinton street the night of Sept. 23, 1872. Cullen and several companions had been drinking that night, and became embroiled into a dispute with Cullen, resulting in the shooting. McWilliams fell with a bullet in his brain. The man who has been pardoned is an expert printer. During his long imprisonment his conduct has been excellent. This, in connection with the doubt as to his guilt-the crime being one of which the crime was committed, is supposed to have had much to do with his pardon.

Col. Mitchell of Carrollton, the newly-appointed Warden to succeed Maj. J. C. Salter of Carrollton, took charge of the prison this morning. N. L. Hill, the Chief Clerk, and Purchasing Agent for the last seventeen years, has been removed. Prisoners have been escaping from Joliet Prison for two days, and left for St. Louis this morning.

SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=Chicago Daily Tribune |date=1885-06-14 |title=Penn's Own; A Narrow Escape; In and About Baltimore |page=10 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1885-06-14-Chicago-Daily-Tribune-Vol-45-Page-10}}



Local Democrats and How They Work "The Grandmother's Fund" in Politics.

Methodists Badly Torn Up Over the Introduction of Ritualistic Novelties in Service.

Daniel, the Prohibitionist, Again Talking —A Flat-Earth Theorist—Eating Locusts for Lunch.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 13.—[Special.]—Without the "Grandmother's Fund" the Maryland "ring" Democracy would be at a loss to know how to steer through some of the campaigns in this State, particularly when a doubtful district is to be carried or an uncertain ward held in the Democratic column. How this campaign savings bank got the name of the "Grandmother's Fund" is a secret in the "ring" history. Surely it is a misnomer, as no respectable grandmother would care to be acknowledged as the custodian or surety for a fund used for any such purpose as bribing voters and paying repeaters and ballot-box stuffers. United States Senator Arthur P. Gorman will have need of the "Grandmother's Fund" next fall in securing a Legislature that will reëlect him to the Senate. The fund is very low just at present. Some of the most generous contributors are out with the bosses and not friendly to Gorman. How to bolster up the "Grandmother" is a question that now puzzles the politicians. This fund in Maryland is not like the campaign funds in other States that are only raised from time to time when election emergencies demand. The "Grandmother's Fund" is never entirely exhausted. There is always a few hundred in the treasury, election or no election. Regular assessments are levied on the Democratic State and city officeholders. When any of them kick, they get a warning. The city fund is kept separate from the State fund, and there's where the growl is raised. Many of the city officeholders, when assessed to help along the Mayoralty fight, don't care to be taxed also for contests in the counties or the Gubernatorial election. Probably the largest giver to the "Grandmother's Fund" is Robert J. Slater, commonly known as "Doc" Slater, the proprietor of the "swell" gambling establishment of this city. "Doc" Slater contributes handsomely, and consequently is a power in Baltimore City politics. He never holds any office himself. He prefers to be the power behind the throne. Time has been when "Doc" Slater named the man who should fill the Mayoralty chair. He has even named the Judges who should try the gamblers and liquor-dealers. Some of Slater's power has gone. The great reform movement of 1882 that elected new Judges to all the Baltimore courts was not engineered by Slater. Then, too, rival bosses have taken a hand and euchred the "Doctor" more than once. Still the politicians like to have Slater with them. Half of the battle is won when he is on their side. Eugene Higgins and "Doc" Slater used to be great friends. Perhaps they are still, though possibly not, as Slater has not had the ear of Gorman as much as he would have liked. "Gene" is Gorman's bosom friend. He plays "Polonius" to Gorman and always thinks and sees things as Gorman thinks and sees them. While Baltimore does not glory in a Carter Harrison, it has a third-term Mayor who wants to be elected a fourth time. He is a member of the city "ring." He never runs on the reform ticket, but with the "machine" every time. Gen. F. C. Latrobe is an able lawyer and possessed of a noble ancestry, but the people are beginning to think that he has been Mayor long enough and ought to give some of the other "zealots" a chance. But Latrobe, like "Chicago's only Carter," never gets enough of a good thing. He is in the field again for reelection this fall. He hopes with the aid of the "Grandmother's Fund" and his good record to occupy the Mayoralty for two more years. The reform Democrats will probably unite with the Republicans to beat Latrobe, but the Baltimore Democratic machine, like Chicago's, is hard to smash.

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Local Democrats and How They Work ”The Grandmother’s Fund,” in Politics.

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NOT WELL SATISFIED.

The New York Democratic Ticket Said to be Unsatisfactory to Cleveland's Administration.

Brief Bit of History Concerning Gov. Hill and the Act for Civil Service Commissioners.

An Important Contest this Year in Delaware, and a Great Fight Expected.

Factional Interests Coming to the Surface--Review of the Present Campaign.

The New York Ticket.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Reports are current here that Cleveland's administration is not pleased with the Democratic gubernatorial ticket in this state. There is a story going the rounds that strong efforts were made by some of the president's friends to prevent the renomination of Hill. Col. Lamont, his private secretary, went on a flying visit to New York last week, and it was given out that he was called home by the illness of one of his children. It is understood that while the colonel was away he put in a little work which it was hoped would circumvent the movement in favor of Hill. The president's letter to Hon. Dorman B. Eaton was timed to aid the effort, but it was of no avail, and the president, as the exponent of civil service reform, has been severely snubbed. It is thought that the Mugwumps have, by the work of the Saratoga convention, been given due notice that an alliance with them is no longer desired by the Democratic party, and their active co-operation with the Republicans again is now expected.

Cleveland and the Mugwumps.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Col. Fellows of New York, who was so prominent a figure at the Democratic national convention last year, has been in town to-day and spent a good part of it at the White house, waiting in Col. Lamont's room to see the president. Though the latter sent word that he would see the colonel at any time, Col. Fellows preferred waiting till the crowd was gone. His errand here has not transpired, but it is supposed he has been consulting the president as to the selection of a candidate for lieutenant governor. The president was not very grateful to his Mugwump friends in New York, who are appealing to each other to sustain his administration by beating his party. He does not forget what some of these gentlemen seem to forget, that he is a Democrat, and has never held office except as the leader of his party. He is anxious to have the Democratic party in New York victorious this fall, though the ticket is not what he would have liked and the platform is a very feeble echo of his letter to Dorman B. Eaton. The Democratic ticket and platform are not so strongly for civil service reform as the president would have liked them to be, but as between the Republican and the Democratic parties of the Empire state there is
LITTLE TO CHOOSE,
though the Republicans proposed great enthusiasm for a reform plank in their platform. A good deal of injustice is done Gov. Hill in the discussions of his attitude toward civil service reform. It was Gov. Hill, denounced now for his antagonism to civil service reform, who defeated a scheme of the Republican senators at Albany to delay for a year the passage, or at least the enforcement, of the act. There was in the bill a provision that the governor should nominate civil service reform commissioners before the act went into effect. The Republican senators staved off action on the bill until an hour before the senate expired. Then it seemed impossible for the bill to be passed, and commissioners were appointed before the sine die adjournment. The Democrat reform senators tried to strike out the clause of the bill requiring the commissioners to be nominated before the bill went to effect, but the Republican senators defeated this. But Gov. Hill, then in the chair, sent word to the Democratic senators that they might pass the bill and he would save it, and while they were voting on the final passage of the bill he made a memorandum of some suitable persons for commissioners. The instant the bill passed he signed and sent it to the governor with the memorandum. The governor
LOOKED OVER THE LIST
and picked out some names and sent them back, and the commissioners were nominated when the session of the legislature had but 15 minutes more to exist. But for the interest Gov. Hill took in the matter, the act could not have gone into effect till the next session of the legislature. As to the Republican candidates, they have given but small evidence of any interest in the reform. When Ira Davenport was comptroller he dismissed Democrats in his office and appointed Republicans in the most approved spoils-system manner, and Gen. Carr dismissed every Democrat he found in his office when he entered it, and the fact that some of these Democrats were old federal veterans did not save them. That is all he cared for civil service reform or the old soldiers. The result of all this is that the president does not see that the cause of civil service reform would be obstructed by the election of the Democratic ticket any more than it would be by the election of the Republican ticket, and he is for his own party. There is not a great deal that he could do in the aid of the ticket, but whatever he can do with propriety he will do to assist in the election of Gov. Hill.

An Important Contest.

Special to the Globe.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 28.—Maryland is on the eve of a political campaign which promises to be the most exciting in the history of the state. The contest will be extremely bitter, and as the Republicans have been reinforced by a number of disaffected Democrats, the dominant party cannot expect the usual walk over. In Anne Arundel, Montgomery and Dorchester counties, Fusion tickets have been placed in the field, while in some others similar combinations are threatened. This state of affairs has aroused the Democrats, who are preparing for a vigorous campaign. The defeat of Senator Gorman, the recognized leader of the Maryland Democracy, is the aim of those who are coalescing with the Republicans. At any other time and under different circumstances, there would be no likelihood of the Fusionists succeeding, for Baltimore, with its large Democratic majority, can always be counted upon to carry the ticket through. This year, however, local dissensions have broken out in the city, and the Republicans are not slow in taking advantage of their opportunity. The trouble is due to the defeat of one of the factions at the last primary election for members of the legislature. The various wings here are headed respectively by J. Freeman Rasin, J. Frank Morrison and Robert J. Slater. These leaders have
ALWAYS FOUGHT EACH OTHER
in the primaries, but here their differences ended. Morrison and Slater until recently worked together against Rasin, who is the clerk of the court of common pleas. The latter, however, has always succeeded in carrying a majority of the wards, leaving to his opponents the remainder. All three are very popular with their followers. At the last primary election Morrison formed a combination with Rasin, and these two succeeded in crushing out Slater altogether. He failed to carry a single ward. Slater bore his defeat like a man, and announced his readiness to support the ticket. Not so, however, with his friends, who resented his treatment, and charged Morrison openly with having sold them out. They raised the cry of "boss rule" and sowed discord among the masses. Aided by Republican newspapers, which published alleged exposés of the Democratic party methods, they have succeeded in waking up a sentiment for an independent ticket. They held little meetings in various sections of the town, and prevailed on the Republicans to postpone the nomination of candidates. Friday the leaders of the so-called reformers, or Independents, called upon Judge Brown of the supreme bench of this city and prevailed upon him to accept the nomination for mayor. Judge Brown, who is over 70 years of age, is a Democrat with a very good record. In two years he would have been retired from the bench. Flattered by his selection as a candidate on a reform ticket, he at once accepted, and the announcement of the fact created
A DECIDED SENSATION
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Who Will Lead?

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Who will be the leader of the Democratic side of the senate, is a problem that interests the gossips now to some extent. It may seem queer to discover that the names most commonly mentioned are those of Senator Harris of Tennessee and Senator Ransom of North Carolina. Neither Mr. Vest nor Mr. Voorhees receives as much consideration as their conceded ability and experience would warrant. Both of the latter are famous orators, and yet to neither would be ordinarily entrusted that vigilant guardianship of an opposition which a leader must exercise. Both are somewhat indolent in small matters. Both select special occasions for a magnificent blazonry of rhetorical fireworks, and at other times catch flies like the Roman emperor, not from fondness for cruelty, but as indolent pastime. Senator Ransom is also notoriously tinctured with laziness. He barely answers a letter or sends documents. Once he made a speech, which was pronounced one of the finest ever heard within the senate walls. He is as finished a scholar as he is a Chesterfield in manners, but he does not now plunge very deeply into statesmanship studies. Senator Harris is noted as a parliamentarian and an orthodox Democrat, in fact, too much so to suit Southern progressive thought. Hence, it may be said that the Democratic leader has not yet been named. The race is a free-for-all. Senator Morgan of Alabama is able, but his long speeches would leave no time for leadership. Perhaps the leader is to be Senator Jackson of Tennessee.

Gov. Hoadly Sanguine.

Special to the Globe.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.—This morning the Cincinnati Sun published a Washington special saying New York friends had, or shortly would, call on Senator Sherman to abandon his line of attack on the sectional issue in this canvass. The matter was referred to Senator Sherman at Medina to-day, and he has replied as follows: "No such request has been made to me. I never will acquiesce in the overthrow of constitutional rights by force and violence." Capt. Asa Bushnell, chairman of the Republican state committee, was here to-day and said he was feeling glorious over the prospect of Republican victory. We are as certain to win as doomsday. Can't help it. You know the tide is going our way all over the state, and neither the Democrats, Prohibitionists nor anybody else can stem it. The Prohibitionists will not poll a thousand votes over their usual number. We can stand 5,000 over it. Gov. Hoadly was in the city to-day and feeling ing very sanguine. He says his meetings are fully as large as those of last year, and that everywhere he finds the people taking a lively interest in the campaign. Referring to the recent challenge from Foraker, he said:

"It was until a few hours ago that I heard that Foraker had charged me with getting Prohibitionists to ask him some questions that he found very disagreeable to answer. I never directly or indirectly, in thought or deed, had anything to do with such a scheme, and it it very silly in Judge Foraker to charge anything of the kind. As to meeting him in joint debate I desire Dr. Leonard to be included, for the reason that I regard the Republican party as a Prohibition party in disguise. I am opposed to it. I do not say that I will not debate with Foraker without Leonard, but I do say that I want to meet them both together. As to a debate with John Sherman I have no objections; but life is short, and one cannot speak in the open air all the time. I am feeling very happy over the present outlook in the state, and think I have very good reasons for doing so."

Republicans in the South.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Ex-Congressman Bisbie of Florida was here a day or two ago. He has laid aside the robes of office and has gone to work practicing law at his home, Jacksonville, Fla. He evidently has not much hope of Republicanism in Florida or anywhere south of the "border states." Talking to your correspondent, the question was asked him as to the political condition and prospects of the Republican party in the South. "I haven't much to say on it," he said, "for I'm out of politics and in business again. But if I were to say anything it would be that about the only thing the Republican party can hope for in the South is in the border states, such as Virginia, West Virginia and Tennessee. There is not much to hope for in the states farther South, for the present at least."

The Bay State Convention.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—A delegation from the Republican state headquarters left here this morning for Springfield to arrange the local preliminaries for the state convention on Wednesday. The ticket of last year will doubtless be accepted, with the exception of A. W. Beard in place of State Treasurer Gleason. It is not expected that any attack will be made upon the Mugwumps, who will be represented by Richard A. Dana and Roger Wolcott.

A Candidate for a Vacant Place.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The place made vacant by the withdrawal of Roswell P. Flower in the state Democratic ticket was not filled by the state committee to-night.

1885-09-29 - The Saint Paul Globe Page 1

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Special to the Globe.

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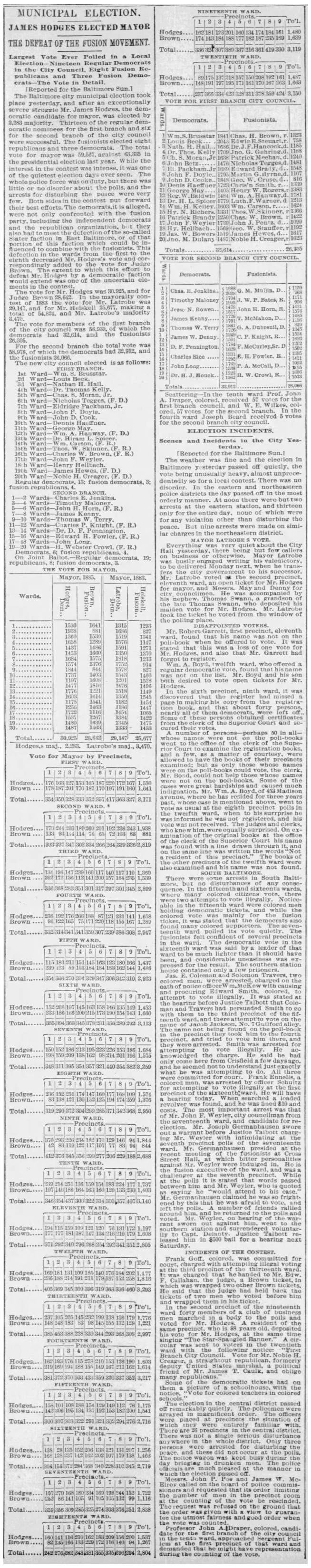

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

JAMES HODGES ELECTED MAYOR

THE DEFEAT OF THE FUSION MOVEMENT.

Largest Vote Ever Polled in a Local Election—Nineteen Regular Democrats in the City Council, Eight Fusion Republicans and Three Fusion Democrats—The Vote in Detail.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

The Baltimore city municipal election took place yesterday, and after an exceptionally severe struggle Mr. James Hodges, the democratic candidate for mayor, was elected by 2,283 majority. Thirteen of the regular democratic nominees for the first branch and six for the second branch of the city council were successful. The fusionists elected eight republicans and three democrats. The total vote for mayor was 59,567, against 63,335 in the presidential election last year. While the interest in the contest was intense, it was one of the quietest election days ever seen. The whole police force was on duty, but there was little or no disorder about the polls, and the arrests for disturbing the peace were very few. Both sides in the contest put forward their best efforts. The democrats, it is alleged, were not only confronted with the fusion party, including the independent democrats and the republican organization, but they also had to meet the defection of the so-called Slater faction in East Baltimore, or of that portion of this faction which could be influenced to combine with the fusionists. This defection in the wards from the first to the eighth decreased Mr. Hodges's vote and correspondingly added to the vote for Judge Brown. The extent to which this effort to defeat Mr. Hodges by a democratic faction would extend was one of the uncertain elements in the contest.

The vote for Mr. Hodges was 30,925, and for Judge Brown 28,642. In the mayoralty contest of 1883 the vote for Mr. Latrobe was 29,147, and for Mr. Heiskell 25,677, making a total of 54,824, and Mr. Latrobe's majority 3,470.

The vote for members of the first branch of the city council was 58,939, of which the democrats had 32,614, and the fusionists 26,305.

For the second branch the total vote was 58,978, of which the democrats had 32,912, and the fusionists 26,066.

The new city council elected is as follows:

FIRST BRANCH.

1st Ward—Wm. S. Brusstar.
2d Ward—Louis Beck.
3d Ward—Nathan H. Hall.
4th Ward—Dr. Thomas Kelly.
5th Ward—Chas. S. Moran, Jr.
6th Ward—Nicholas Tegges, (F. D.)
7th Ward—Eldridge Packham, Jr.
8th Ward—John F. Doyle.
9th Ward—John D. Cook.
10th Ward—Dennis Haeffner.
11th Ward—George May.
12th Ward—Wm. A. Hanway, (F. D.)
13th Ward—Dr. Hiram L. Spicer.
14th Ward—Wm. Carson, (F. R.)
15th Ward—Thos. W. Skinner, (F. R.)
16th Ward—Charles W. Brown, (F. R.)
17th Ward—John F. Weyler.
18th Ward—Henry Hellbach.
19th Ward—James Hewes, (F. D.)
20th Ward—Noble H. Creager, (F. D.)

Regular democrats, 13; fusion democrats, 3; fusion republicans, 4.

SECOND BRANCH.

1—2 Wards—Charles E. Jenkins.
3—4 Wards—Timothy Maloney.
5—6 Wards—John H. Horn, (F. R.)
7—8 Wards—James Kenny.
9—10 Wards—Thomas W. Terry.
11—12 Wards—Charles P. Knight, (F. R.)
13—14 Wards—Dr. D. F. Pennington.
15—16 Wards—Edward H. Fowler, (F. R.)
17—18 Wards—John Long.
19—20 Wards—H. Webster Crowl, (F. R.)

Democrats, 6; fusion republicans, 4.

On Joint Ballot.—Regular democrats, 19; republicans, 8; fusion democrats, 3.

THE VOTE FOR MAYOR.

Wards.	Mayor, 1885.		Mayor, 1883.	
	Hodges, Dem..	Brown, Fusion..	Latrobe, Dem..	Heiskell, Fusion..
1.............	1530	1641	1315	1293
2.............	1938	881	1686	827
3.............	1360	1539	1519	1341
4.............	1658	1289	1576	1147
5.............	1437	1486	1591	1271
6.............	1453	1660	1350	1370
7.............	1684	1575	1818	1213
8.............	1574	1376	1752	914
9.............	1844	844	1578	827
10.............	1737	1403	1543	1460
11.............	1197	1608	1201	1528
12.............	1477	1816	1476	1496
13.............	1776	1221	1518	1149
14.............	1603	1614	1350	1545
15.............	1175	1541	1182	1454
16.............	1256	1463	1186	1447
17.............	1722	1116	1454	1065
18.............	1537	1267	1384	1422
19.............	1480	1639	1345	1475
20.	1487	1563	1333	1433
Total......	30,925	28,642	29,147	25,677

Hodges,s maj., 2,283. Latrobe's maj., 3,470.

Vote for Mayor by Precincts.

FIRST WARD.

	Precincts.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	To'l.
Hodges....	176	163	127	153	165	187	220	172	167	1,530
Brown	178	187	201	170	187	170	197	191	160	1,641
Total......	354	350	328	333	352	357	417	363	327	3,171

SECOND WARD.

	Precincts.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	To'l.
Hodges....	170	244	203	189	260	201	192	236	243	1,938
Brown	133	93	144	114	74	65	72	103	83	881
Total......	303	337	347	303	334	266	264	339	326	2,819

THIRD WARD.

	Precincts.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	To'l.
Hodges....	134	196	147	239	160	117	140	117	110	1,360
Brown	202	172	136	112	141	200	157	184	235	1,539
Total......	336	368	283	351	301	317	297	301	345	2,899

FOURTH WARD.

	Precincts.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	To'l.
Hodges....	236	192	176	266	188	87	121	231	141	1,658
Brown	96	122	165	75	171	220	118	155	167	1,289
Total......	332	314	341	341	359	307	239	386	308	2,947

FIFTH WARD.

	Precincts.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	To'l.
Hodges....	115	183	211	151	145	163	123	180	166	1,437
Brown.....	239	183	59	153	184	184	183	162	144	1,486
Total......	354	366	270	304	329	347	306	342	310	2,923

SIXTH WARD.

	Precincts.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	To'l.
Hodges....	152	208	197	145	163	158	146	135	149	1,453
Brown.....	233	186	166	200	215	173	190	154	143	1,660
Total......	385	394	363	345	378	231	336	289	292	3,113

SEVENTH WARD.

	Precincts.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	To'l.
Hodges....	150	152	186	213	195	223	226	153	186	1,684
Brown.....	198	159	209	138	162	98	214	201	196	1,575
Total......	348	311	395	351	357	321	440	354	382	3,259

EIGHTH WARD.

	Precincts.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	To'l.
Hodges....	236	152	251	174	147	160	177	168	109	1,574
Brown.....	83	138	121	130	152	125	194	174	259	1,376
Total......	319	290	372	304	299	285	371	342	368	2,950

NINTH WARD.

	Precincts.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	To'l.
Hodges....	370	293	226	234	182	170	129	146	94	1,844
Brown....	42	83	119	122	117	107	77	83	94	844
Total......	412	376	345	356	299	277	206	229	188	2,688

TENTH WARD.

	Precincts.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	To'l.
Hodges....	239	214	251	136	159	154	183	224	177	1,737
Brown.....	107	140	186	164	163	160	120	133	230	1,403
Total......	346	354	437	300	322	314	303	357	407	3,140

ELEVENTH WARD.

	Precincts.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	To'l.
Hodges....	194	115	159	109	121	120	76	131	172	1,197
Brown.....	177	177	181	187	147	134	216	210	179	1,608
Total......	371	292	340	296	268	254	292	341	351	2,805

TWELFTH WARD.

	Precincts.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	To'l.
Hodges....	169	181	131	109	185	140	176	184	202	1,477
Brown	236	188	214	191	211	179	187	152	258	1,816
Total......	405	369	345	300	396	319	363	336	460	3,293

THIRTEENTH WARD.

	Precincts.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	To'l.
Hodges....	237	305	205	145	232	199	138	136	179	1,776
Brown	148	148	183	83	98	145	155	132	129	1,221
Total......	385	453	388	228	330	344	293	268	308	2,997

FOURTEENTH WARD.

	Precincts.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	To'l.
Hodges....	162	193	176	115	278	210	153	126	190	1,603
Brown....	219	169	194	188	155	149	167	211	162	1,614
Total......	381	372	370	303	433	359	320	337	352	3,217

FIFTEENTH WARD.

	Precincts.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	To'l.
Hodges.....	158	101	108	188	154	129	149	112	76	1,175
Brown.....	142	206	195	134	137	192	153	182	200	1,541
Total......	300	307	303	322	291	321	302	294	276	2,716

SIXTEENTH WARD.

	Precincts.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	To'l.
Hodges....	138	28	135	152	206	138	121	131	207	1,256
Brown.....	168	128	237	142	162	202	107	179	138	1,463
Total......	306	156	372	294	368	340	228	310	345	2,719

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

	Precincts.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	To'l.
Hodges....	197	270	168	180	234	169	198	244	152	1,722
Brown.....	252	86	141	105	91	105	105	132	99	1,116
Total......	359	356	309	285	325	274	303	376	251	2,838

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

	Precincts.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	To'l.
Hodges....	160	141	116	210	162	183	209	156	200	1,537
Brown.....	82	135	166	133	229	172	116	140	94	1,267
Total......	242	276	282	343	381	355	325	296	294	2,804

NINETEENTH WARD.

	Precincts.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	To'l.
Hodges....	162	181	123	201	160	134	174	184	161	1,480
Brown.....	174	143	184	188	177	182	187	235	169	1,639
Total......	336	324	307	389	337	216	361	419	330	3,119

TWENTIETH WARD.

	Precincts.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	To'l.
Hodges....	89	175	137	218	157	150	208	192	161	1,487
Brown.....	148	191	197	195	171	161	170	167	263	1,663
Total......	237	366	334	423	328	311	378	359	424	3,150

VOTE FOR FIRST BRANCH CITY COUNCIL.

Wards.	Democrats.		Fusionists.	
1	Wm.S.Brusstar	1841	Chas. H. Brown, r.	1323
2	Louis Beck....	2043	Edwin E. Steuart, r.	758
3	Nath. H. Hall...	1686	Dr. J. F. Hancock, d.	1185
4	Dr. Thos. Kelly	1709	Jno. G. Gehring, d.	1188
5	Ch. S. Moran, Jr	1638	Patrick Meehan, d.	1240
6	John Betz......	1476	Nicholas Tegges, d.	1481
7	El. Packham, Jr	1689	Edward Brady, d..	1548
8	John F. Doyle..	1795	Martin G. Byrne, d.	1107
9	John D. Cooke..	1848	Geo. W. Cruse, d..	816
10	Denis Haeffner	1723	Chris'n Smith, r...	1339
11	George May....	1405	Henry W. Rogers, r	1383
12	Reg. W. Baldwin	1484	Wm. A. Hanway, d.	1781
13	Dr. H. L. Spicer	1779	Luth. F. Warner, d	1213
14	Wm. H. Kelley.	1603	Wm. Carson, r.....	1624
15	Hy. N. Richers.	1331	Thos. W. Skinner, r	1366
16	Patrick Brandy	1250	Chas. W. Brown, r	1422
17	John F. Weyler	1739	John J. Pentz, d...	1099
18	Hy. Hellbach..	1569	Geo. W. Stauffer, r	1192
19	Jas. W. Bowers	1519	James Hewes, d...	1617
20	Jno. M. Dulany	1487	Noble H. Creager, r	1623
Totals...........		32,614	....	26,305

VOTE FOR SECOND BRANCH CITY COUNCIL.

Wards.	Democrats.		Fusionists.	
1 2	Chas. E. Jenkins..	1988 2038	G. M. Mullin, D..	1159 768
3 4	Timothy Maloney	1704 1925	J. W. P. Bates, R.	1171 956
5 6	Jesse N. Bowen..	1478 1517	John H. Horn, R.	1431 1576
7 8	James Kenny.....	1726 1701	T. McMahon, D...	1485 1193
9 10	Thomas W. Terry	1841 1726	G. A. Dubreuil, D.	829 1345
1 12	James W. Denny.	1249 1591	C. P. Knight, R...	1534 1693
13 14	D. F. Pennington.	1784 1629	F. McCurley, Sr. D	1202 1502
15 16	Charles Rice	1331 1292	E. H. Fowler, R..	1395 1421
17 18	John Long........	1769 1538	P. A. McCall, D...	1032 1095
19 20	Dr. H. J. Houck..	1523 1562	H. W. Crowl, R...	1606 1578
Totals..............		32,912	....	26,066

Scattering—In the tenth ward Prof. John A. Draper, colored, received 57 votes for the first branch council, and W. E. Wilkes, colored, 57 votes for the second branch. In the fourth ward Joseph Beard received 5 votes for the second branch city council.

ELECTION INCIDENTS.

Scenes and Incidents in the City Yesterday.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

The weather was fine and the election in Baltimore yesterday passed off quietly, the vote being unusually heavy, almost unprecedentedly so for a local contest. There was no disorder. In the eastern and northeastern police districts the day passed off in the most orderly manner. At noon there were but two arrests at the eastern station, and thirteen only for the entire day, none of which were for any violation other than disturbing the peace. But nine arrests were made on similar charges in the northeastern district.

MAYOR LATROBE S VOTE.

Everything was very quiet about the City Hall yesterday, there being but few callers on business or otherwise. Mayor Latrobe was busily engaged writing his valedictory, to be delivered Monday next, when he transfers the city government to his successor. Mr. Latrobe voted at the second precinct, eleventh ward, an open ticket for Mr. Hodges for mayor, and Messrs. May and Denny for city councilmen. He was accompanied by his nephew, Thomas Swann, a grandson of the late Thomas Swann, who deposited his maiden vote for Mr. Hodges. Mr. Latrobe took the ticket he voted from the window of the polling place.

DISAPPOINTED VOTERS.

Mr. Robert Garrett, first precinct, eleventh ward, found that his name was not on the poll-book when he offered to vote. It was stated that this was a loss of one vote for Mr. Hodges, and also that Mr. Garrett had forgot to register.

Wm. A. Boyd, twelfth ward, who offered a regular democratic vote, found that his name was not on the list. Mr. Boyd and his son both desired to vote open tickets for Mr. Hodges.

In the sixth precinct, ninth ward, it was discovered that the register had missed a page in making his copy from the registration book, and that about forty persons, nearly all of them democrats, were left off. Some of these persons obtained certificates from the clerk of the Superior Court and secured their votes.

A number of persons—perhaps 50 in all—whose names were not on the poll-books went to the office of the clerk of the Superior Court to examine the registration books, and a few, as a matter of courtesy, were allowed to have the books of their precincts examined; but as only those whose names were on the poll-books could vote, the clerk, Mr. Bond, could not help those whose names were not on the poll-books. Some of the cases were great hardships and caused much indignation. Mr. Wm. A. Boyd, of 453 Madison avenue, where he has resided for three years past, whose case is mentioned above, went to vote as usual at the eighth precinct polls in the twelfth ward, when to his surrprise he was informed he was not registered, and his vote was not received. The judges and clerks, who knew him, were equally surprised. On examination of the original books at the office of the clerk of the Superior Court his name was found with a line drawn through it, and on the same line was written the words "Not a resident of this precinct." The books of the other precincts of the twelfth ward were also examined and his name was not found.

SOUTH BALTIMORE.

There were some arrests in South Baltimore, but no disturbances of any consequence. In the fifteenth and sixteenth wards, where many colored citizens vote, there were two attempts to vote illegally. Noticeable in the fifteenth ward were colored men holding democratic tickets, and while the colored vote was mainly for the fusion ticket, it was stated that the democrats also found many colored supporters. The seventeenth ward polled its vote quietly. The fusionists felt confident of several precincts in the ward. The democratic vote in the sixteenth ward was said by a leader of that ward to be much lighter than it should have been, and considerable uneasiness was expressed for the result. The southern station house contained only a few prisoners.

Jas. E. Coleman and Solomon Travers, two colored men, were arrested, charged on the oath of police officer Wm. McKew with causing and procuring Edward Smith, colored, to attempt to vote illegally. It was stated at the hearing before Justice Talbott that Coleman and Travers had persuaded Smith to go with them to the third precinct of the fifteenth ward, and there attempt to vote on the name of Jacob Jackson, No. 7 Guilford alley. The name not being found on the poll-book in the precinct they took him to the fourth precinct, and tried to vote him there, and they were arrested. Smith was arrested for attempting to vote illegally. He acknowledged the charge. He said he had only come here from Crisfield a few days ago, and he seemed not to understand just exactly what he was attempting to do. All three were committed for court. Frank Ennells, a colored man, was arrested by officer Schultz for attempting to vote illegally at the first precinct of the sixteenth ward. He will have a hearing today. When searched a loaded revolver was found, and he was fined $10 and costs. The most important arrest was that of Mr. John F. Weyler, city councilman from the seventeenth ward, and candidate for re-election. Mr. Joseph Germanhausen swore out a warrant before Justice Talbott charging Mr. Weyler with intimidating at the seventh precinct polls of the seventeenth ward. Mr. Germanhausen presided at the recent meeting of the fusionists at Cross Street Hall, at which bitter personalities against Mr. Weyler were indulged in. He is the fusion executive of the ward, and was a challenger at the seventh precinct. While at the polls it is stated that words passed between him and Mr. Weyler, who is quoted as saying he "would attend to his case." Mr. Germanhausen claimed he was so frightened by this that he was afraid to vote, and left the polls. A number of friends rallied around him, and he returned to the polls and voted. Mr. Weyler, on hearing of the warrant sworn out against him, went to the southern station and surrendered voluntarily to Capt. Delanty. Justice Talbott released him in $500 bail for a hearing next Saturday.

INCIDENTS OF THE CONTEST.

Frank Goff, colored, was committed for court, charged with attempting illegal voting at the third precinct of the thirteenth ward. It was charged that he handed to Mr. Edw. F. Callahan, the judge, a Brown ticket, in which was wrapped two other Brown tickets. He said that the judge had held back the tickets of two men who voted before him and wrapped them in his ticket.

In the second precinct of the nineteenth ward forty members of a club of business men marched in a body to the polls and voted for Mr. Hodges. A resident of the same precinct, who is 88 years old, deposited his vote for Mr. Hodges, at the same time singing "The Star-Spangled Banner." A circular was sent to voters in the twentieth ward with the following notice: "First Branch City Council. Vote for Mr. Noble H. Creager, a straightout republican, formerly deputy United States marshal, a political friend of Mr. James T. Caulk, and oblige many republicans."

Some of the democratic tickets had on them a picture of a schoolhouse, with the notice, "Vote for colored teachers in colored schools."

The election in the central district passed off remarkably quietly. The policemen were arrayed in magnificent order. The officers were placed at precincts the situation of which they were entirely familiar with. There are 26 precincts in the central district. There was not a single serious disturbance anywhere in the whole district. Only three persons were arrested for disturbing the peace, and these did not occur at the polls. The police wagon was kept busy during the day bringing in drunken men. The police officials are much pleased at the manner in which the election passed off.

Messrs. John P. Poe and James W. McElroy called on the board of police commissioners and requested that its order limiting the number of men in the precinct room at the counting of the vote be rescinded. The request was refused on the ground that the order was given with a view to guarantee the utmost fairness and good order when the vote was counted.

Professor John A. Draper, colored, candidate for the first branch of the city council in the tenth ward, approached Sergeant Fullem at the first precinct of that ward and demanded that he might have representation during the counting of the vote.

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MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

JAMES HODGES ELECTED MAYOR

THE DEFEAT OF THE FUSION MOVEMENT.

Largest Vote Ever Polled in a Local Election–Nineteen Regular Democrats in the City Council, Eight Fusion Republicans and Three Fusion Democrats–The Vote in Detail.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

The Baltimore city municipal election took place yesterday, and after an exceptionally severe struggle Mr. James Hodges, the democratic candidate for mayor, was elected by 2,283 majority. Thirteen of the regular democratic nominees for the first branch and six for the second branch of the city council were successful. The fusionists elected eight republicans and three democrats. The total vote for mayor was 59,567, against 63,335 in the presidential election last year. While the interest in the contest was intense, it was one of the quietest election days ever seen. The whole police force was on duty, but there was little or no disorder about the polls, and the arrests for disturbing the peace were very few. Both sides in the contest put forward their best efforts. The democrats, it is alleged, were not only confronted with the fusion party, including the independent democrats and the republican organization, but they also had to meet the defection of the so-called Slater faction in East Baltimore, or of that portion of this faction which could be influenced to combine with the fusionists. This defection in the wards from the first to the eighth decreased Mr. Hodges's vote and correspondingly added to the vote for Judge Brown. The extent to which this effort to defeat Mr. Hodges by a democratic faction would extend was one of the uncertain elements in the contest.

The vote for Mr. Hodges was 30,925, and for Judge Brown 28,642. In the mayoralty contest of 1883 the vote for Mr. Latrobe was 29,147, and for Mr. Heiskell 25,677, making a total of 54,824, and Mr. Latrobe's majority 3,470.

The vote for members of the first branch of the city council was 58,919, of which the democrats had 32,614, and the fusionists 26,305.

For the second branch the total vote was 58,978, of which the democrats had 32,912, and the fusionists 26,066.

The new city council elected is as follows:

FIRST BRANCH.

1st Ward–Wm. S. Brusstar.

2d Ward–Louis Beck.

3d Ward–Nathan H. Hall.

4th Ward–Dr. Thomas Kelly.

5th Ward–Chas. S. Moran, Jr.

6th Ward–Nicholas Tegges, (F. D.)

7th Ward–Eldridge Packham, Jr.

8th Ward–John F. Doyle.

9th Ward–John D. Cook.

10th Ward–Dennis Haeffner.

11th Ward–George May.

12th Ward–Wm. A. Hanway, (F. D.)

13th Ward–Dr. Hiram L. Spicer.

14th Ward–Wm. Carson, (F. R.)

15th Ward–Thos. W. Skinner, (F. R.)

16th Ward–Charles W. Brown, (F. R.)

17th Ward–John F. Weyler.

18th Ward–Henry Hellbach.

19th Ward–James Hewes, (F. D.)

20th Ward–Noble H. Creager, (F. D.)

Regular democrats, 13; fusion democrats, 3; fusion republicans, 4.

SECOND BRANCH.

1-2 Wards–Charles E. Jenkins.

3-4 Wards–Timothy Maloney.

5-6 Wards–John H. Horn, (F. R.)

7-8 Wards–James Kenny.

9-10 Wards–Thomas W. Terry.

11-12 Wards–C. P. Knight, (F. D.)

13-14 Wards–Dr. D. F. Pennington.

15-16 Wards–Edward H. Fowler, (F. R.)

17-18 Wards–John Long.

19-20 Wards–H. Webster Crowl, (F. R.)

Democrats, 6; fusion republicans, 4.

On Joint Ballot.–Regular democrats, 19; republicans, 8; fusion democrats, 3.

THE VOTE FOR MAYOR.

Mayor, 1885. Mayor, 1883.

Wards. Hodges, Brown, Latrobe, Heiskell,

Dem.. Fusion.. Dem.. Fusion..

1..........1530 1641 1315 1293

2..........1938 881 1686 827

3..........1360 1539 1519 1341

4..........1658 1289 1576 1147

5..........1437 1486 1591 1271

6..........1453 1660 1350 1370

7..........1684 1575 1818 1213

8..........1574 1376 1752 914

9..........1844 844 1578 827

10..........1737 1403 1543 1460

11..........1197 1608 1201 1528

12..........1477 1816 1476 1496

13..........1776 1221 1518 1149

14..........1603 1614 1350 1545

15..........1175 1541 1182 1454

16..........1256 1463 1186 1447

17..........1722 1116 1454 1065

18..........1537 1267 1384 1422

19..........1480 1639 1345 1475

20..........1487 1663 1333 1433

Total.......30,925 28,642 29,147 25,677

Hodges, s maj., 2,283. Latrobe's maj., 3,470.

Vote for Mayor by Precincts.

FIRST WARD.

–Precincts.–

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 To'l.

Hodges....176 163 127 153 165 187 220 172 167 1,530

Brown.....178 187 201 170 187 170 197 191 160 1,641

Total.....354 350 328 323 352 357 417 363 327 3,171

SECOND WARD.

–Precincts.–

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 To'l.

Hodges....170 244 203 189 260 201 192 236 243 1,938

Brown.....133 93 114 114 74 65 72 103 83 881

Total.....303 337 317 303 334 266 264 339 326 2,819

THIRD WARD.

–Precincts.–

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 To'l.

Hodges....134 196 147 239 160 117 140 117 110 1,360

Brown.....202 172 136 112 141 200 157 184 235 1,539

Total.....336 368 283 351 301 317 297 301 345 2,899

FOURTH WARD.

–Precincts.–

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 To'l.

Hodges....236 192 176 266 138 87 121 231 141 1,658

Brown..... 96 122 165 75 171 220 118 155 167 1,289

Total.....332 314 341 341 309 307 239 386 308 2,947

FIFTH WARD.

–Precincts.–

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 To'l.

Hodges....115 183 211 151 145 163 123 180 166 1,437

Brown.....239 183 59 153 184 184 183 162 144 1,486

Total.....354 366 270 304 329 347 306 342 310 2,923

SIXTH WARD.

–Precincts.–

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 To'l.

Hodges....152 208 197 145 163 158 146 135 149 1,453

Brown.....233 186 166 200 215 173 190 154 143 1,660

Total.....385 394 363 345 378 331 336 289 292 3,113

SEVENTH WARD.

–Precincts.–

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 To'l.

Hodges....150 152 186 213 195 223 226 153 186 1,684

Brown.....198 159 209 138 162 98 214 201 196 1,575

Total.....348 311 395 351 357 321 440 354 382 3,259

EIGHTH WARD.

–Precincts.–

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 To'l.

Hodges....236 152 251 174 147 160 177 168 109 1,574

Brown..... 83 138 121 130 152 125 194 174 259 1,376

Total.....319 290 372 304 299 285 371 342 368 2,950

NINTH WARD.

–Precincts.–

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 To'l.

Hodges....370 293 226 234 182 170 129 146 94 1,844

Brown..... 42 83 119 122 117 107 77 83 94 844

Total.....412 376 345 356 299 277 206 229 188 2,688

TENTH WARD.

–Precincts.–

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 To’l.

Hodges....239 214 251 136 159 154 183 224 177 1,737

Brown.....107 140 186 164 163 160 120 133 230 1,403

Total.....346 354 437 300 322 314 303 357 407 3,140

ELEVENTH WARD.

–Precincts.–

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 To’l.

Hodges....194 115 159 109 121 120 76 131 172 1,197

Brown.....177 177 181 187 147 134 216 310 179 1,608

Total.....371 292 340 296 268 254 292 441 351 2,805

TWELFTH WARD.

–Precincts.–

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 To’l.

Hodges....169 181 131 109 185 140 176 184 202 1,477

Brown.....236 188 214 191 211 179 187 152 258 1,816

Total.....405 369 345 300 396 319 363 336 460 3,293

THIRTEENTH WARD.

–Precincts.–

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 To'l.

Hodges....237 305 205 145 232 199 138 136 179 1,776

Brown.....148 148 183 83 98 145 155 132 129 1,221

Total.....385 453 388 228 330 344 293 268 308 2,997

FOURTEENTH WARD.

–Precincts.–

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 To'l.

Hodges....162 193 176 115 278 210 153 126 190 1,603

Brown.....219 189 194 188 155 149 167 211 162 1,614

Total.....381 382 370 303 433 359 320 337 352 3,217

FIFTEENTH WARD.

–Precincts.–

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 To’l.

Hodges....156 101 108 188 154 129 149 112 76 1,175

Brown.....142 206 195 134 137 192 153 182 200 1,541

Total.....300 307 303 322 291 321 302 294 276 2,716

SIXTEENTH WARD.

–Precincts.–

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 To’l.

Hodges....138 28 135 152 206 138 121 131 207 1,256

Brown.....168 128 237 142 162 202 107 179 138 1,463

Total.....306 156 372 294 368 340 228 310 345 2,719

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

–Precincts.–

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 To’l.

Hodges....197 270 168 180 234 163 198 244 152 1,722

Brown.....232 86 141 105 91 105 105 132 99 1,116

Total.....359 356 309 285 325 274 303 376 251 2,838

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

–Precincts.–

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 To'l.

Hodges....160 141 116 210 162 183 209 156 200 1,537

Brown..... 82 135 166 133 229 172 116 140 94 1,267

Total.....242 276 282 343 391 355 325 296 294 2,804

NINETEENTH WARD.

–Precincts.–

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 To'l.

Hodges....162 181 123 201 160 134 174 184 161 1,480

Brown.....174 143 184 188 177 182 187 235 169 1,639

Total.....336 324 307 389 337 216 361 419 330 3,119

TWENTIETH WARD.

–Precincts.–

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 To'l.

Hodges.... 89 175 137 218 157 150 208 192 161 1,487

Brown.....148 191 197 195 171 161 170 167 263 1,663

Total.....237 366 334 423 328 311 378 359 424 3,150

VOTE FOR FIRST BRANCH CITY COUNCIL.

Wards. Democrats. Fusionists.

1) Wm. S. Brusstar 1841 Chas. H. Brown, r. 1323

2) Louis Beck.... 2043 Edwin E. Steuart, r. 758

3) Nath. H. Hall.. 1686 Dr. J. F. Hancock, d. 1185

4) Dr. Thos. Kelly 1709 Jno. G. Gehring, d. 1188

5) Ch. S. Moran, Jr 1638 Patrick Meehan, d. 1240

6) John Betz..... 1476 Nicholas Tegges, d. 1481

7) El. Packham. Jr 1689 Edward Brady, d.. 1548

8) John F. Doyle.. 1795 Martin G. Byrne, d. 1107

9) John D. Cooke.. 1848 Geo. W. Cruse, d.. 816

10) Denis Haeffner 1723 Chris'n Smith, r.. 1339

11) George May.... 1405 Henry W. Rogers, r 1383

12) Reg. W. Baldwin 1484 Wm. A. Hanway, d. 1781

13) Dr. H. L. Spicer 1779 Luth. F. Warner, d. 1213

14) Wm. H. Kelley. 1603 Wm. Carson, r.... 1624

15) Hy. N. Richers. 1331 Thos. W. Skinner, r 1366

16) Patrick Brandy 1250 Chas. W. Brown, r 1422

17) John F. Weyler 1739 John J. Pentz. d.. 1099

18) Hy. Hellbach.. 1569 Geo. W. Stauffer, r 1192

19) Jas. W. Bowers 1519 James Hewes, d... 1617

20) Jno. M. Dulany 1487 Noble H. Creager, r 1623

Totals.......... 32,614.................. 26,305

VOTE FOR SECOND BRANCH CITY COUNCIL.

Wards. Democrats. Fusionists.

1) } Chas. E. Jenkins.. 1988 G. M. Mullin, D.. 1159

2) } 2038 768

3) } Timothy Maloney 1704 J. W. P. Bates, R. 1171

4) } 1925 956

5) } Jesse N. Bowen.. 1478 John H. Horn, R. 1431

6) } 1517 1576

7) } James Kenny..... 1726 T. McMahon, D... 1485

8) } 1701 1193

9) } Thomas W. Terry 1841 G. A. Dubreuill, D. 829

10)} 1726 1345

11)} James W. Denny.. 1349 C. P. Knight, R... 1534

12)} 1591 1693

13)} D. F. Pennington. 1784 F. McCurley, Sr. D 1202

14)} 1629 1502

15)} Charles Rice.... 1331 E. H. Fowler, R.. 1395

16)} 1262 1427

17)} John Long....... 1709 P. A. McCall, D... 1082

18)} 1538 95

19)} Dr. H. J. Bouck.. 1523 H. W. Crowl, R... 1606

20)} 1562 1573

Totals..............32,912...................26,066

Scattering.–In the tenth ward Prof. John A. Draper, colored, received 57 votes for the first branch council, and W. E. Wilkes, colored, 57 votes for the second branch. In the fourth ward Joseph Beard received 5 votes for the second branch city council.

ELECTION INCIDENTS.

Scenes and Incidents in the City Yesterday.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

The weather was fine and the election in Baltimore yesterday passed off quietly, the vote being unusually heavy, almost unprecedentedly so for a local contest. There was no disorder. In the eastern and northeastern police districts the day passed off in the most orderly manner. At noon there were but two arrests at the eastern station, and thirteen only for the entire day, none of which were for any violation other than disturbing the peace. But nine arrests were made on similar charges in the northeastern district.

MAYOR LATROBE'S VOTE.

Everything was very quiet about the City Hall yesterday, there being but few callers on business or otherwise. Mayor Latrobe was busily engaged writing his valedictory, to be delivered Monday next, when he transfers the city government to his successor. Mr. Latrobe voted at the second precinct, eleventh ward, an open ticket for Mr. Hodges for mayor, and Messrs. May and Denny for city councilmen. He was accompanied by his nephew, Thomas

Swann, a grandson of the late Thomas Swann, who deposited his maiden vote for Mr. Hodges. Mr. Latrobe took the ticket he voted from the window of the polling place.

DISAPPOINTED VOTERS.

Mr. Robert Garrett, first precinct, eleventh ward, found that his name was not on the poll-book when he offered to vote. It was stated that this was a loss of one vote for Mr. Hodges, and also that Mr. Garrett had forgot to register.

Wm. A. Boyd, twelfth ward, who offered a regular democratic vote, found that his name was not on the list. Mr. Boyd and his son both desired to vote open tickets for Mr. Hodges.

In the sixth precinct, ninth ward, it was discovered that the register had missed a page in making his copy from the registration book, and that about forty persons, nearly all of them democrats, were left off. Some of these persons obtained certificates from the clerk of the Superior Court and secured their votes.

A number of persons–perhaps 50 in all–whose names were not on the poll-books went to the office of the clerk of the Superior Court to examine the registration books, and a few, as a matter of courtesy, were allowed to have the books of their precincts examined; but as only those whose names were on the poll-books could vote, the clerk, Mr. Bond, could not help those whose names were not on the poll-books. Some of the cases were great hardships and caused much indignation. Mr. Wm. A. Boyd, of 453 Madison avenue, where he has resided for three years past, whose case is mentioned above, went to vote as usual at the eighth precinct polls in the twelfth ward, when to his surprise he was informed he was not registered, and his vote was not received. The judges and clerks, who knew him, were equally surprised. On examination of the original books at the office of the clerk of the Superior Court his name was found with a line drawn through it, and on the same line was written the words ”Not a resident of this precinct.” The books of the other precincts of the twelfth ward were also examined and his name was not found.

SOUTH BALTIMORE.

There were some arrests in South Baltimore, but no disturbances of any consequence. In the fifteenth and sixteenth wards, where many colored citizens vote, there were two attempts to vote illegally. Noticeable in the fifteenth ward were colored men holding democratic tickets, and while the colored vote was mainly for the fusion ticket, it was stated that the democrats also found many colored supporters. The seventeenth ward polled its vote quietly. The fusionists felt confident of several precincts in the ward. The democratic vote in the sixteenth ward was said by a leader of that ward to be much lighter than it should have been, and considerable uneasiness was expressed for the result. The southern station house contained only a few prisoners.

Jas. E. Coleman and Solomon Travers, two colored men, were arrested, charged on the oath of police officer Wm. McKew with causing and procuring Edward Smith, colored, to attempt to vote illegally. It was stated at the hearing before Justice Talbott that Coleman and Travers had persuaded Smith to go with them to the third precinct of the fifteenth ward, and there attempt to vote on the name of Jacob Jackson, No. 7 Guilford alley. The name not being found on the poll-book in the precinct they took him to the fourth precinct, and tried to vote him there, and they were arrested. Smith was arrested for attempting to vote illegally. He acknowledged the charge. He said he had only come here from Crisfield a few days ago, and he seemed not to understand just exactly what he was attempting to do. All three were committed for court. Frank Ennells, a colored man, was arrested by officer Schultz for attempting to vote illegally at the first precinct of the sixteenth ward. He will have a hearing today. When searched a loaded revolver was found, and he was fined $10 and costs. The most important arrest was that of Mr. John F. Weyler, city councilman from the seventeenth ward, and candidate for re-election. Mr. Joseph Germanhausen swore out a warrant before Justice Talbott charging Mr. Weyler with intimidating at the seventh precinct polls of the seventeenth ward. Mr. Germanhausen presided at the recent meeting of the fusionists at Cross Street Hall, at which bitter personalities against Mr. Weyler were indulged in. He is the fusion executive of the ward, and was a challenger at the seventh precinct. While at the polls it is stated that words passed between him and Mr. Weyler, who is quoted as saying he ”would attend to his case.” Mr. Germanhausen claimed he was so frightened by this that he was afraid to vote, and left the polls. A number of friends rallied around him, and he returned to the polls and voted. Mr. Weyler, on hearing of the warrant sworn out against him, went to the southern station and surrendered voluntarily to Capt. Delanty. Justice Talbott released him in $500 bail for a hearing next Saturday.

INCIDENTS OF THE CONTEST.

Frank Goff, colored, was committed for court, charged with attempting illegal voting at the third precinct of the thirteenth ward. It was charged that he handed to Mr. Edw. F. Callahan, the judge, a Brown ticket, in which was wrapped two other Brown tickets. He said that the judge had held back the tickets of two men who voted before him and wrapped them in his ticket.

In the second precinct of the nineteenth ward forty members of a club of business men marched in a body to the polls and voted for Mr. Hodges. A resident of the same precinct, who is 88 years old, deposited his vote for Mr. Hodges, at the same time singing ”The Star-Spangled Banner.” A circular was sent to voters in the twentieth ward with the following notice: ”First Branch City Council. Vote for Mr. Noble H. Creager, a straightout republican, formerly deputy United States marshal, a political friend of Mr. James T. Caulk, and oblige many republicans.”

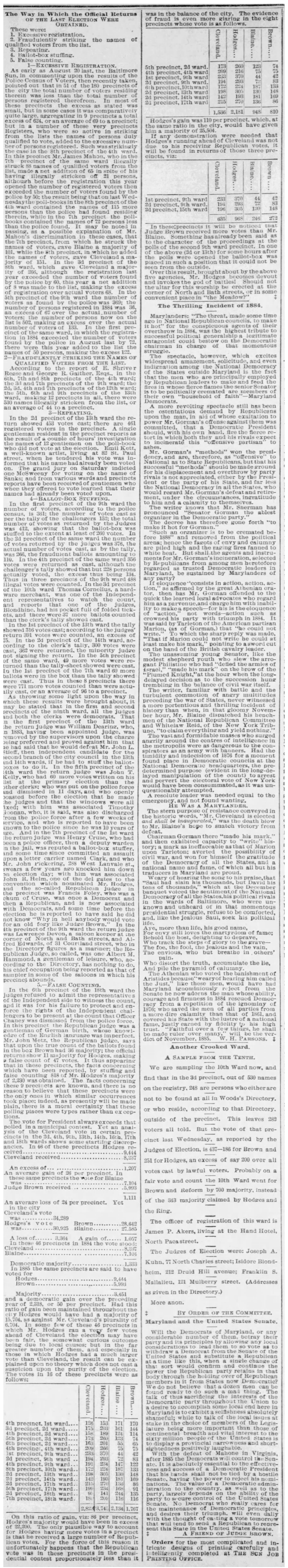
Some of the democratic tickets had on them a picture of a schoolhouse, with the notice, ”Vote for colored teachers in colored schools.”

The election in the central district passed off remarkably quietly. The policemen were arrayed in magnificent order. The officers were placed at precincts the situation of which they were entirely familiar with. There are 26 precincts in the central district. There was not a single serious disturbance anywhere in the whole district. Only three persons were arrested for disturbing the peace, and these did not occur at the polls. The police wagon was kept busy during the day bringing in drunken men. The police officials are much pleased at the manner in which the election passed off.

Messrs. John P. Poe and James W. McElroy called on the board of police commissioners and requested that its order limiting the number of men in the precinct room at the counting of the vote be rescinded. The request was refused on the ground that the order was given with a view to guarantee the utmost fairness and good order when the vote was counted.

Professor John A. Draper, colored, candidate for the first branch of the city council in the tenth ward, approached Sergeant Fullem at the first precinct of that ward and demanded that he might have representation during the counting of the vote.

SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=The Baltimore Sun |date=1885-10-29 |title=Municipal Election.James Hodges Elected Mayor.The Defeat of the Fusion Movement.|page=1 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1885-10-29-The-Baltimore-Sun-Page-1}}



The Way in Which the Official Returns of the Last Election Were Obtained.

These were:

1. Excessive registration.
2. Fraudulently striking the names of qualified voters from the list.
3. Repeating.
4. Ballot-box stuffing.
5. False counting.

1—Excessive Registration.

As early as August 20 last, the Baltimore Sun, in commenting upon the results of the Police Census of Voters, then recently taken, pointed out that in 51 of the 180 precincts of the city the total number of voters residing therein was less than the total number of persons registered therefrom. In most of these precincts the excess as stated was small, but in some cases it was comparatively quite large, aggregating in 9 precincts a total excess of 624, or an average of 69 to a precinct; but in a number of these very precincts Registers, who were so active in striking from the lists the names of persons duly qualified to vote, added to the excessive number of persons registered. Such was strikingly the case in the 8th precinct of the 4th ward. In this precinct Mr. James Mahon, who in the 7th precinct of the same ward illegally struck 88 names of qualified voters from the list, made a net addition of 65 in spite of his having illegally stricken off 21 persons, although before the registration this year opened the number of registered voters then exceeded the number of voters found by the police by 50; the result being that on last Wednesday the poll-books in the 8th precinct of the 4th ward contained the names of 115 more persons than the police had found residing therein, while in the 7th precinct the poll-books contained the names of 72 persons less than the police found. It may be noted in passing, as a possible explanation of Mr. Mahon's discrimination in these cases, that the 7th precinct, from which he struck the names of voters, gave Blaine a majority of 101, while the 8th precinct, in which he added the names of voters, gave Cleveland a majority of 151. In the 3d precinct of the 8th ward, which gave Cleveland a majority of 266, although the registration last year exceeded the number of voters found by the police by 60, this year a net addition of 8 was made to the list, making the excess of registration over actual voters 68. In the 5th precinct of the 9th ward the number of voters as found by the police was 369; the number of persons registered in 1884 was 36, an excess of 67 over the actual number of voters; the number of persons now on the list is 502, making an excess over the actual number of voters of 133. In the first precinct of the same ward, in which the registration in 1884 exceeded the number of voters found by the police in August last by 72, there were this year added to the list the names of 50 persons, making the excess 122.

2—Fraudulently Striking the Names of Qualified Voters from the List.

According to the report of E. Shriver Reese and George R. Gaither, Esqs., in the 6th, 7th and 8th precincts of the 4th ward; the 3d and 7th precincts of the 9th ward; the 2d, 3d, 4th and 7th precincts of the 12th ward; the 5th, 6th and 9th precincts of the 13th ward, making 12 precincts in all, there were 530 names illegally stricken from the list, or an average of 44 to a precinct.

3—Repeating.

In the 2d precinct of the 13th ward the return showed 453 votes cast; there are 461 registered voters in the precinct. A single gentleman resident in the precinct reports as the result of a couple of hours' investigation the names of 12 gentlemen on the poll-book who did not vote at the election. Emil Kett, a well-known artist, living at 82 St. Paul street, when he tendered his vote was informed that his name had already been voted on. The grand jury on Saturday indicted one McSweeny for voting on the name of Sanks; and from various wards and precincts reports have been received of gentlemen who when they offered to vote learned that their names had already been voted upon.

4—Ballot-Box Stuffing.

In the first precinct of the 9th ward the number of voters, according to the police census, is 361; the number of votes cast as per the tally of the challengers 152; the total number of votes as returned by the Judges was 412, showing that the ballot-box was stuffed to the extent at least of 260 votes. In the 2d precinct of the same ward the number of votes returned by the judges was 376, the actual number of votes cast, as by the tally, was 266, the fraudulent ballots amounting to 110. In the 4th precinct of the same ward 356 votes were returned as cast, although the challenger's tally showed that but 228 persons actually voted, the excess thus being 134. Thus in three precincts of the 9th ward 488 illegal votes were counted. In the 3d precinct of the 10th ward Thomas Cornelius, a hardware merchant, was one of the Independent representatives to watch the count, and reports that one of the judges, Blondhine, had his pocket full of folded tickets, and there were 37 more ballots counted than the clerk's tally showed cast.

In the 1st precinct of the 13th ward the tally showed 316 votes cast; according to the judges' return 391 votes were counted, an excess of 75. In the 2d precinct of the 14th ward, according to the clerk's tally, 300 votes were cast, 362 were returned, the minority judge not signing the return. In the 5th precinct of the same ward, 49 more votes were returned than the tally-sheet showed were cast. In the 1st precinct of the 7th ward 60 more ballots were in the box than the tally showed were cast. Thus in these 8 precincts there were 771 more votes counted than were actually cast, or an average of 96 to a precinct.

As throwing some light upon the way in which these results were brought about, it may be stated that in the first and second precincts of the ninth ward, all the judges and both the clerks were democrats. That in the first precinct of the 13th ward the return judge was William Dearing, who, in 1883, having been appointed judge, was removed by the supervisors upon the charge being preferred and proved against him that he had said that he would defeat Mr. John L. Stieff, then independent candidate for the second branch of the city council in the 13th and 14th wards, if he had to stuff the ballot-boxes to do it. In the fifth precinct of the 14th ward the return judge was John T. Kelly, who had 60 more votes written on his list at the primary election than the other clerks; who was put on the police force and dismissed in 11 days, and who openly boasted before the election that he made the judges and that the windows were all fixed; with him was associated Timothy Goonan, who, it is said, was also discharged from the police force after a few weeks of service, and who is reported to have been known to the police since he was 10 years of age. And in the 7th precinct of the 1st ward the return judge was Henry Cruse, who had been a police officer, then a deputy warden in the jail, was reputed a ballot-box stuffer, and some time since committed an assault upon a letter carrier named Clark, and who Mr. John Pickering, 288 West Lanvale st., swears a few years ago knocked him down on election day; with him was associated John R. Helm, one of the delegates to the convention which nominated Mr. Hodges, and the so-called Republican judge in the precinct was Francis Foley, who was a chum of Cruse, was once a Democrat and then a Republican, and is now associated with Democrats, and some time before the election he is reported to have said he did not know "Why in hell anybody would vote for an old fogy like Judge Brown." In the 4th precinct of the 9th ward the return judge was Lawrence Devon, a saloon keeper at the corner of North and Bath streets, and Alfred Edwards, of 31 Courtland street, who in the Directory figures as a mariner; the Republican Judge, so called, was one Albert M. Hammond, a gentleman of leisure, who, according to the Directory, has nothing to do, his chief occupation being reported as that of sampler in some of the saloons in which his precinct abounds.

5.—False Counting.

In the 6th precinct of the 18th ward the judges refused to admit the representatives of the Independent side to witness the count, and it was for his failure to protect and enforce the rights of the Independent challengers to be present at the count that Officer Chaney was dismissed from the police force. In this precinct the Republican judge was a gentleman of German birth, whose knowledge of the English language was imperfect. Mr. John Metz, the Republican judge, says that upon the true count of the ballots found in the box Brown had 36 majority; the official returns show 11 majority for Hodges, making a false count of 47 votes. It thus appearing that in these precincts, the facts concerning which have been reported, by stuffing and false counting 818 of Mr. Hodges's majority of 2,230 was obtained. The facts concerning these 9 precincts are known, and there is no reason to believe that these precincts were the only ones in which similar occurrences took place; indeed, as presently will be made plain, there is a moral certainty that these polling places were types rather than exceptions.

The vote for President always exceeds that polled in a municipal contest. Yet an analysis of the Cleveland vote in certain precincts in the 2d, 4th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 18th wards shows some startling discrepancies. In 46 of these precincts Hodges received....9,444
Cleveland received....8,237

An excess of....1,207
An average gain of 26 per precinct. In these same precincts the vote for Blaine was....7,104
Judge Brown received....5,993

1,111
An average loss of 24 per precinct. Yet in the city
Cleveland's vote was....34,289
Hodges's vote was....30,925

A loss of....3,364

Brown....28,642
Blaine....27,585

A gain of....1,057

In these 46 precincts in 1884 the vote stood:
Cleveland....8,237
Blaine....7,104

Democratic majority....1,333

In 1885 the same precincts are said to have voted for
Hodges....9,444
Brown....5,993

Majority....3,451

and a democratic gain over the preceding year of 2,318, or 50 per precinct. Had this ratio of gain been maintained throughout the city Hodges would have had a majority of 15,704, as against Mr. Cleveland's plurality of 6,704. In some few of these 46 precincts in which Mr. Hodges ran a very few votes ahead of Cleveland the election may have been fair, the somewhat curious outcome being due to local causes; but in the far greater number of them, and especially in those in which Hodges had a much larger vote than Cleveland, the result can be explained upon no theory which does not cast a suspicion upon the purity of the election. The votes in 16 of these precincts were as follows:

	Cleveland.	Hodges....	Blaine....	Brown....
4th precinct, 1st ward....	126	153	171	170
3d precinct, 2d ward.....	175	203	161	144
4th precinct, 2d ward....	158	189	124	114
5th precinct, 2d ward....	173	260	123	74
6th precinct, 2d ward....	163	201	55	65
4th precinct, 4th ward...	209	266	75	75
1st precinct, 9th ward...	233	370	44	42
2d precinct, 9th ward ..	194	293	72	83
4th precinct, 9th ward...	191	234	147	122
8th precinct, 10th ward..	172	224	187	133
2d precinct, 13th ward..	198	305	130	148
2d precinct, 14th ward..	142	193	181	169
2d precinct, 17th ward..	215	270	136	86
5th precinct, 17th ward..	199	234	168	91
2d precinct, 18th ward..	95	141	244	135
7th precinct, 18th ward.	18[illegible]	209	116	116
	2,82[illegible]	3,745	2,134	1,767

On this ratio of gain, viz: 86 per precinct, Hodges's majority would have been in excess of 22,200. The only plausible way to account for Hodges having more votes in a precinct is that he received a large number of Republican votes. For the force of this reason it unfortunately happens that the Republican vote was in these precincts in the presidential contest proportionately less than it was in the balance of the city. The evidence of fraud is even more glaring in the eight precincts whose vote is as follows.

	Cleveland.	Hodges....	Blaine.....	Brown....
5th precinct, 2d ward.	173	260	123	74
4th precinct, 4th ward	209	216	75	75
1st precinct, 9th ward	233	370	44	42
2d precinct, 9th ward.	194	293	72	83
6th precinct, 10th ward	172	224	187	133
2d precinct, 13th ward	198	305	130	148
2d precinct. 14th ward	142	193	181	169
2d precinct, 17th ward	215	270	136	86
	1,536	2,181	948	810

Hodges's gain was 110 per precinct, which, at the same ratio in the city, would have given him a majority of 25,504.

If any demonstration were needed that Hodges's running ahead of Cleveland was not due to his receiving Republican votes, it will be found in returns of those three precincts, viz:

	Cleveland.	Hodges....	Blaine.....	Brown ....
1st precinct, 9th ward	233	370	44	42
2d precinct, 9th ward.	194	293	72	83
2d precinct, 15th ward	196	305	130	148
	635	968	246	272

In these precincts it will be noticed that Judge Brown received more votes than Mr. Blaine. Something has already been said as to the character of the proceedings at the polls of the second 9th ward precinct. In one of the above (2d or 13th) for some hours after the polls were opened the ballot-box was placed in such a position that it could not be seen from the outside.

Over this result, brought about by the above five agencies, Mr. Hodges becomes devout and invokes the god of battles! Should not the altar for this worship be erected at the corner of North and Bath streets, or in some convenient place in "the Meadow?" ‡

The Thrilling Incident of 1884.

Marylanders: "The threat, made some time ago in National Republican councils, to make it hot" for the conspicuous agents of their overthrow in 1884, was the highest tribute to successful political generalship a legitimate antagonist could bestow on the Democratic chairman in charge of that momentous struggle.

The spectacle, however, which excites widespread amazement, solicitude, and even indignation among the National Democracy of the States outside Maryland is the fact that the men who are principally employed by Republican leaders to make and feed the fires in whose fierce flames the senior Senator is to be politically cremated are members of their own "household of faith"—Maryland Democrats.

A more revolting spectacle still has been the ostentatious demand by Republicans upon the man, in aid of whose exaltation to power Mr. Gorman's offense against them was committed, that a Democratic President should, with his own hand, fire the fierce retort in which both they and his rivals expect to incinerate this "offensive partisan" to ashes.

Mr. Gorman's "methods" won the presidency, and are, therefore, as "offensive" to National as to State Republicans, but that his successful "methods" should be made ground for his displacement and overthrow by party rivals is not appreciated, either by the President or the party of his State, and far less the National Democracy in all the States, who would regard Mr. Gorman's defeat and retirement, under the circumstances, ingratitude to him and a calamity to themselves.

The writer knows that Mr. Sherman has pronounced "Senator Gorman the ablest organizer in the Democratic party."

The decree has therefore gone forth "to make it hot for Gorman."

"Such an organizer is to be cremated before 1888" and removed from the political arena; hence the fagots of envy and calumny are piled high and the raging fires fanned to white heat. But shall the agents and instruments for Mr. Gorman's incineration, selected by Republicans from among men heretofore regarded as trusted Democratic leaders in Maryland, be sustained by Marylanders of any party?

If eloquence "consists in action, action, action," as affirmed by the great Athenian orator, then has Mr. Gorman offended to the quick the learned legal advocates who regard him as a parvenue, and charge him with inability to make a speech—for his is the eloquence of "action," not words—action such as crowned his party with triumph in 1884. It was said by Tarleton of the American partisan Marion, (as of Gorman,) that "he could not write." To which the sharp reply was made, "That if Marion could not write he could at least make his mark," pointing to a sword cut on the hand of the British cavalry leader.

The unassuming young Senator, like the modest shepherd youth who slew the arrogant Philistine who had "defied the armies of Israel," "made his mark" on the brow of the "Plumed Knight," at the hour when the long-delayed decision as to the succession hung trembling in the balance of civil war itself.

The writer, familiar with battle and the turbulent commotion of angry multitudes preceding the war of States, never witnessed a more portentious and thrilling incident of history than when, in that gloomy November hour, Mr. Blaine dispatched his henchmen of the National Republican Committee and Whitelaw Reid, of the New York Tribune, "to claim everything and yield nothing."

The vast and formidable masses who surged angrily around the centres of intelligence in the metropolis were as dangerous to the conspirators as an army with banners. Had the timidity and indecision of 1876 for a moment found place in Democratic councils at the National Democratic headquarters, the predetermined purpose (evident in the long-delayed manipulation of the count) to arrest and pervert the electoral vote of New York would have been consummated, as it was unquestionably attempted.

A resolute leader was needed equal to the emergency, and not found wanting.

He Was a Marylander.

The stern purpose of resistance conveyed in the historic words, "Mr. Cleveland is elected *and shall be inaugurated*," was the death blow to Mr. Blaine's hope to snatch victory from defeat.

Chairman Gorman there "made his mark," and then exhibited capacity to "write" history; a mark as ineffaceable as that of Marion upon Tarleton; averted the possibility of civil war, and won for himself the gratitude of the Democracy of all the States, and a national name and fame, of which all but his traducers in Maryland are proud.

Weary of hearing the song to his praise, that "Saul had slain his thousands, but David his tens of thousands," which at the December banquet voiced the sentiment of the National Democracy of all the States, his political rivals in the wards of Baltimore, who were unknown and unheard of in that momentous presidential struggle, refuse to be comforted, and, like the jealous Saul, seek his political life.

Aye, more than life, his good name,
For envy still loves the martyrdom of fame;
Behold the host, delighting to deprave,
Who track the steps of glory to the grave—
The foe, the fool, the jealous and the vain,
The envious, who but breathe in others' pain.
Who distort the truth, accumulate the lie,
And pile the pyramid of calumny.

The Athenian who voted the banishment of Aristides because "weary of hearing him called the Just," like these men, would have had Maryland ignominiously reject from the Senate he now adorns the man whose ability, courage and firmness in 1884 rescued Democracy from a repetition of the ignominy of 1876; who saved the men of all parties from a more dire calamity than that of 1861, and covered his State with the lustre of a national fame, justly earned by fidelity to his high trust. "Faithful over a few things, he shall be made ruler over many," will be the verdict of November, 1885. W. H. Parsons. ‡

Another Crooked Ward.

A Sample from the Tenth.

We are sampling the 10th Ward now, and find that in the 3d precinct, out of 530 names on the registry, 248 are persons who either are not to be found at all in Woods's Directory, or who reside, according to that Directory, outside of the precinct. This leaves 282 voters all told. But the vote of that precinct last Wednesday, as reported by the Judges of Election, is 437—186 for Brown and 251 for Hodges, an excess of say 200 over all votes cast by lawful voters. Probably on a fair vote and count the 10th Ward went for Brown and Reform by 700 majority, instead of the 343 majority claimed by Hodges and the Ring.

The officer of registration of this ward is James P. Akers, living at the Hand Hotel, North Paca street.

The Judges of Election were: Joseph A. Kuhn, 77 North Charles street; Isidore Blondheim, 212 Druid Hill avenue; Franklin S. Mallalieu, 121 Mulberry street. (Addresses as given in the Directory.)

More anon.

‡ By Order of the Committee.

Maryland and the United States Senate.

Will the Democrats of Maryland, or any considerable number of them, betray their party and its principles by allowing any local considerations to lead them to so vote as to withdraw a Democrat from the Senate of the United States and substitute a Republican at a time like this, when a single change of that sort would confirm and continue the power the Republican party retains in that body through the holding over of Republican members in it from States now Democratic? We do not believe that a dozen men can be found ready to do such a mad thing. The talk of thus sacrificing the interests of the Democratic party throughout the Union to a desire to accomplish some local end here in Maryland is to exhibit a selfishness absolutely shameful; while to talk of the local issues at stake in the choice of members of the Legislature being more important than those of continental breadth and vital interest to the sixty million people of the United States is to display a provincial narrowness and short-sightedness positively laughable.

With the defeat of Mahone in Virginia, after 1885 the Democrats will control the Senate. It is absolutely essential to the effectiveness and success of a Democratic President that his hands shall not be tied by a hostile Senate, having the power to reject his nominations. The value of a Democratic administration to the country, as well as to the party, largely depends on the ability of the party to secure control of the United States Senate. No Democrat who really cares for the maintenance of Democratic principles, and desires their triumph, will even dally with the thought of casting a vote tomorrow that will tend to send a Republican to represent this State in the United States Senate.

‡ A Friend of Judge Brown.

Orders for the most complicated and intricate designs of printing carefully and intelligently completed at The Sun Job Printing Office.

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The Way in Which the Official Returns OF THE LAST ELECTION WERE OBTAINED.

These were:

1. Excessive registration.

2. Fraudulently striking the names of qualified voters from the list.

3. Repeating.

4. Ballot-box stuffing.

5. False counting.

1—EXCESSIVE REGISTRATION.

As early as August 20 last, the Baltimore Sun, in commenting upon the results of the Police Census of Voters, then recently taken, pointed out that in 51 of the 180 precincts of the city the total number of voters residing therein was less than the total number of persons registered therefrom. In most of these precincts the excess as stated was small, but in some cases it was comparatively quite large, aggregating in 9 precincts a total excess of 624, or an average of 69 to a precinct; but in a number of these very precincts Registers, who were so active in striking from the lists the names of persons duly qualified to vote, added to the excessive number of persons registered. Such was strikingly the case in the 8th precinct of the 4th ward. In this precinct Mr. James Mahon, who in the 7th precinct of the same ward illegally struck 88 names of qualified voters from the list, made a net addition of 65 in spite of his having illegally stricken off 21 persons, although before the registration this year opened the number of registered voters then exceeded the number of voters found by the police by 50; the result being that on last Wednesday the poll-books in the 8th precinct of the 4th ward contained the names of 115 more persons than the police had found residing therein, while in the 7th precinct the pollbooks contained the names of 72 persons less than the police found. It may be noted in passing, as a possible explanation of Mr. Mahon's discrimination in these cases, that the 7th precinct, from which he struck the names of voters, gave Blaine a majority of 101, while the 8th precinct, in which he added the names of voters, gave Cleveland a majority of 151. In the 3d precinct of the 8th ward, which gave Cleveland a majority of 266, although the registration last year exceeded the number of voters found by the police by 60, this year a net addition of 8 was made to the list, making the excess of registration over actual voters 68. In the 5th precinct of the 9th ward the number of voters as found by the police was 369; the number of persons registered in 1884 was 36, an excess of 67 over the actual number of voters; the number of persons now on the list is 502, making an excess over the actual number of voters of 133. In the first precinct of the same ward, in which the registration in 1884 exceeded the number of voters found by the police in August last by 72, there were this year added to the list the names of 50 persons, making the excess 122.

2—FRAUDULENTLY STRIKING THE NAMES OF QUALIFIED VOTERS FROM THE LIST.

According to the report of E. Shriver Reese and George R. Gaither, Esqs., in the 6th, 7th and 8th precincts of the 4th ward; the 3d and 7th precincts of the 9th ward; the 2d, 3d, 4th and 7th precincts of the 12th ward; the 5th, 6th and 9th precincts of the 13th ward, making 12 precincts in all, there were 530 names illegally stricken from the list, or an average of 44 to a precinct.

3—REPEATING.

In the 2d precinct of the 13th ward the return showed 453 votes cast; there are 461 registered voters in the precinct. A single gentleman resident in the precinct reports as the result of a couple of hours' investigation the names of 12 gentlemen on the poll-book who did not vote at the election. Emil Kett, a well-known artist, living at 82 St. Paul street, when he tendered his vote was informed that his name had already been voted on. The grand jury on Saturday indicted one McSweeny for voting on the name of Sanks; and from various wards and precincts reports have been received of gentlemen who when they offered to vote learned that their names had already been voted upon.

4—BALLOT-BOX STUFFING.

In the first precinct of the 9th ward the number of voters, according to the police census, is 361; the number of votes cast as per the tally of the challengers 152; the total number of votes as returned by the Judges was 412, showing that the ballot-box was stuffed to the extent at least of 260 votes. In the 2d precinct of the same ward the number of votes returned by the judges was 376, the actual number of votes cast, as by the tally, was 266, the fraudulent ballots amounting to 110. In the 4th precinct of the same ward 356 votes were returned as cast, although the challenger's tally showed that but 228 persons actually voted, the excess thus being 134. Thus in three precincts of the 9th ward 488 illegal votes were counted. In the 3d precinct of the 10th ward Thomas Cornelius, a hardware merchant, was one of the Independent representatives to watch the count, and reports that one of the judges, Blondhine, had his pocket full of folded tickets, and there were 37 more ballots counted than the clerk's tally showed cast.

In the 1st precinct of the 13th ward the tally showed 316 votes cast; according to the judges' return 391 votes were counted, an excess of 75. In the 2d precinct of the 14th ward, according to the clerk's tally, 300 votes were cast, 362 were returned, the minority judge not signing the return. In the 5th precinct of the same ward, 49 more votes were returned than the tally-sheet showed were cast. In the 1st precinct of the 7th ward 60 more ballots were in the box than the tally showed were cast. Thus in these 8 precincts there were 771 more votes counted than were actually cast, or an average of 96 to a precinct.

As throwing some light upon the way in which these results were brought about, it may be stated that in the first and second precincts of the ninth ward, all the judges and both the clerks were democrats. That in the first precinct of the 13th ward the return judge was William Dearing, who, in 1883, having been appointed judge, was removed by the supervisors upon the charge being preferred and proved against him that he had said that he would defeat Mr. John L. Stieff, then independent candidate for the second branch of the city council in the 13th and 14th wards, if he had to stuff the ballot-boxes to do it. In the fifth precinct of the 14th ward the return judge was John T. Kelly, who had 60 more votes written on his list at the primary election than the other clerks; who was put on the police force and dismissed in 11 days, and who openly boasted before the election that he made the judges and that the windows were all fixed; with him was associated Timothy Goonan, who, it is said, was also discharged from the police force after a few weeks of service, and who is reported to have been known to the police since he was 10 years of age. And in the 7th precinct of the 1st ward the return judge was Henry Cruse, who had been a police officer, then a deputy warden in the jail, was reputed a ballot-box stuffer, and some time since committed an assault upon a letter carrier named Clark, and who Mr. John Pickering, 288 West Lanvale st., swears a few years ago knocked him down on election day; with him was associated John R. Helm, one of the del gates to the convention which nominated Mr. Hodges, and the so-called Republican judge in the precinct was Francis Foley, who was a chum of Cruse, was once a Democrat and then a Republican, and is now associated with Democrats, and some time before the election he is reported to have said he did not know ”Why in hell anybody would vote for an old fogy like Judge Brown.” In the 4th precinct of the 9th ward the return judge was Lawrence Devon, a saloon keeper at the corner of North and Bath streets, and Alfred Edwards, of 31 Courtland street, who in the Directory figures as a mariner; the Republican judge, so called, was one Albert M. Hammond, a gentleman of leisure, who, according to the Directory, has nothing to do, his chief occupation being reported as that of sampler in some of the saloons in which his precinct abounds.

5.—FALSE COUNTING.

In the 6th precinct of the 18th ward the judges refused to admit the representatives of the Independent side to witness the count, and it was for his failure to protect and enforce the rights of the Independent challengers to be present at the count that Officer Chaney was dismissed from the police force. In this precinct the Republican judge was a gentleman of German birth, whose knowledge of the English language was imperfect. Mr. John Metz, the Republican judge, says that upon the true count of the ballots found in the box Brown had 36 majority; the official returns show 11 majority for Hodges, making a false count of 47 votes. It thus appearing that in these precincts, the facts concerning which have been reported, by stuffing and false counting 818 of Mr. Hodges's majority of 2,230 was obtained. The facts concerning these 9 precincts are known, and there is no reason to believe that these precincts were the only ones in which similar occurrences took place; indeed, as presently will be made plain, there is a moral certainty that these polling places were types rather than exceptions.

The vote for President always exceeds that polled in a municipal contest. Yet an analysis of the Cleveland vote in certain precincts in the 2d, 4th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 18th wards shows some startling discrepancies. In 46 of these precincts Hodges received.......................................9,444

Cleveland received........................8,237

An excess of.................................1,207

An average gain of 26 per precinct. In these same precincts the vote for Blaine was..7,104

Judge Brown received..................5,993

....1,111

An average loss of 24 per precinct. Yet in the city

Cleveland's vote was..................34,289

Hodges's vote was......................30,925 Brown.........28,642 Blaine.......2

A loss of.... 3,364 A gain of..... 1,057

In these 46 precincts in 1884 the vote stood:

Cleveland..8,237

Blaine..7,104

Democratic majority......................1,333

In 1885 the same precincts are said to have voted for

Hodges..9,444

Brown..5,993

Majority..3,451

and a democratic gain over the preceding year of 2,318, or 50 per precinct. Had this ratio of gain been maintained throughout the city Hodges would have had a majority of 15,704, as against Mr. Cleveland's plurality of 6,704. In some few of these 46 precincts in which Mr. Hodges ran a very few votes ahead of Cleveland the election may have been fair, the somewhat curious outcome being due to local causes; but in the far greater number of them, and especially in those in which Hodges had a much larger vote than Cleveland, the result can be explained upon no theory which does not cast a suspicion upon the purity of the election. The votes in 16 of these precincts were as follows:

	Cleveland.	Hodges.	Blaine.	Brown.
4th precinct, 1st ward....	126	153	171	170
3d precinct, 2d ward....	175	203	161	144
4th precinct, 2d ward....	158	189	124	114
5th precinct, 2d ward....	173	260	123	74
6th precinct, 2d ward....	163	201	55	65
4th precinct, 4th ward....	209	266	75	75

— 1st precinct, 9th ward.... — 233 — 370 — 44 — 42 —

— 2d precinct, 9th ward.... — 194 — 293 — 72 — 83 —

— 4th precinct, 9th ward.... — 191 — 234 — 147 — 122 —

— 8th precinct, 10th ward... — 172 — 224 — 187 — 133 —

— 2d precinct, 13th ward.. — 198 — 305 — 130 — 148 —

— 2d precinct, 14th ward.. — 142 — 193 — 181 — 169 —

— 2d precinct, 17th ward.. — 215 — 270 — 136 — 86 —

— 5th precinct, 17th ward.. — 199 — 234 — 168 — 91 —

— 2d precinct, 18th ward.. — 95 — 141 — 244 — 135 —

— 7th precinct, 18th ward.. — 186 — 209 — 116 — 116 —

— — 2,824 — 3,745 — 2,134 — 1,767 —

On this ratio of gain, viz: 86 per precinct, Hodges's majority would have been in excess of 22,200. The only plausible way to account for Hodges having more votes in a precinct is that he received a large number of Republican votes. For the force of this reason it unfortunately happens that the Republican vote was in these precincts in the presidential contest proportionately less than it was in the balance of the city. The evidence of fraud is even more glaring in the eight precincts whose vote is as follows.

	Cleveland.	Hodges.	Blaine.	Brown.
5th precinct, 2d ward.	173	260	123	74
4th precinct, 4th ward	209	216	75	75
1st precinct, 9th ward	233	370	44	42
2d precinct, 9th ward.	194	293	72	83
6th precinct,10th ward	172	224	187	133
2d precinct, 13th ward	198	305	130	148
2d precinct, 14th ward	142	193	181	169
2d precinct, 17th ward	215	270	136	86
	1,536	2,181	948	810

Hodges's gain was 110 per precinct, which, at the same ratio in the city, would have given him a majority of 25,504.

If any demonstration were needed that Hodges's running ahead of Cleveland was not due to his receiving Republican votes, it will be found in returns of those three precincts, viz:

	Cleveland.	Hodges.	Blaine.	Brown.

— :— — :— — :— — :— — :— —

— 1st precinct, 9th ward — 233 — 370 — 44 — 42 —

— 2d precinct, 9th ward. — 194 — 293 — 72 — 83 —

— 2d precinct, 13th ward — 198 — 305 — 130 — 148 —

— — 635 — 968 — 246 — 272 —

In these precincts it will be noticed that Judge Brown received more votes than Mr. Blaine. Something has already been said as to the character of the proceedings at the polls of the second 9th ward precinct. In one of the above (2d or 13th) for some hours after the polls were opened the ballot-box was placed in such a position that it could not be seen from the outside.

Over this result, brought about by the above five agencies, Mr. Hodges becomes devout and invokes the god of battles! Should not the altar for this worship be erected at the corner of North and Bath streets, or in some convenient place in ”the Meadow?”

The Thrilling Incident of 1884.

Marylanders: ”The threat, made some time ago in National Republican councils, to make it hot” for the conspicuous agents of their overthrow in 1884, was the highest tribute to successful political generalship a legitimate antagonist could bestow on the Democratic chairman in charge of that momentous struggle.

The spectacle, however, which excites widespread amazement, solicitude, and even indignation among the National Democracy of the States outside Maryland is the fact that the men who are principally employed by Republican leaders to make and feed the fires in whose fierce flames the senior Senator is to be politically cremated are members of their own ”household of faith”—Maryland Democrats.

A more revolting spectacle still has been the ostentatious demand by Republicans upon the man, in aid of whose exaltation to power Mr. Gorman’s offense against them was committed, that a Democratic President should, with his own hand, fire the fierce retort in which both they and his rivals expect to incinerate this ”offensive partisan” to ashes.

Mr. Gorman’s ”methods” won the presidency, and are, therefore, as ”offensive” to National as to State Republicans, but that his successful ”methods” should be made ground for his displacement and overthrow by party rivals is not appreciated, either by the President or the party of his State, and far less the National Democracy in all the States, who would regard Mr. Gorman’s defeat and retirement, under the circumstances, ingratitude to him and a calamity to themselves.

The writer knows that Mr. Sherman has pronounced ”Senator Gorman the ablest organizer in the Democratic party.”

The decree has therefore gone forth ”to make it hot for Gorman.”

”Such an organizer is to be cremated before 1888” and removed from the political arena; hence the fagots of envy and calumny are piled high and the raging fires fanned to white heat. But shall the agents and instruments for Mr. Gorman’s incineration, selected by Republicans from among men heretofore regarded as trusted Democratic leaders in Maryland, be sustained by Marylanders of any party?

If eloquence ”consists in action, action, action,” as affirmed by the great Athenian orator, then has Mr. Gorman offended to the quick the learned legal advocates who regard him as a parvenue, and charge him with inability to make a speech—for his is the eloquence of ”action,” not words—action such as crowned his party with triumph in 1884. It was said by Tarleton of the American partisan Marion, (as of Gorman,) that ”he could not write.” To which the sharp reply was made, ”That if Marion could not write he could at least make his mark,” pointing to a sword cut on the hand of the British cavalry leader. The unassuming young Senator, like the modest shepherd youth who slew the arrogant Philistine who had ”defied the armies of Israel,” ”made his mark” on the brow of the ”Plumed Knight,” at the hour when the long-delayed decision as to the succession hung trembling in the balance of civil war itself.

The writer, familiar with battle and the turbulent commotion of angry multitudes preceding the war of States, never witnessed a more portentious and thrilling incident of history than when, in that gloomy November hour, Mr. Blaine dispatched his henchmen of the National Republican Committee and Whitelaw Reid, of the New York Tribune, ”to claim everything and yield nothing.” The vast and formidable masses who surged angrily around the centres of intelligence in the metropolis were as dangerous to the conspirators as an army with banners. Had the timidity and indecision of 1876 for a moment found place in Democratic councils at the National Democratic headquarters, the pre-determined purpose (evident in the long-delayed manipulation of the count) to arrest and pervert the electoral vote of New York would have been consummated, as it was unquestionably attempted.

A resolute leader was needed equal to the emergency, and not found wanting.

HE WAS A MARYLANDER.

The stern purpose of resistance conveyed in the historic words,

”Mr. Cleveland is elected and shall be inaugurated,” was the death blow to Mr. Blaine’s hope to snatch victory from defeat.

Chairman Gorman there ”made his mark;” and then exhibited capacity to ”write” his story; a mark as ineffaceable as that of Marion upon Tarleton; averted the possibility of civil war, and won for himself the gratitude of the Democracy of all the States, and a national name and fame, of which all but his traducers in Maryland are proud.

Weary of hearing the song to his praise, that ”Saul had slain his thousands, but David his tens of thousands,” which at the December banquet voiced the sentiment of the National Democracy of all the States, his political rivals in the wards of Baltimore, who were unknown and unheard of in that momentous presidential struggle, refuse to be comforted, and, like the jealous Saul, seek his political life.

Aye, more than life, his good name,

For envy still loves the martyrdom of fame;

Behold the host, delighting to deprave,

Who track the steps of glory to the grave—

The foe, the fool, the jealous and the vain, The envious, who but breathe in others' pain.

Who distort the truth, accumulate the lie,

And pile the pyramid of calumny.

The Athenian who voted the banishment of Aristides because "weary of hearing him called the Just," like these men, would have had Maryland ignominiously reject from the Senate he now adorns the man whose ability, courage and firmness in 1884 rescued Democracy from a repetition of the ignominy of 1876; who saved the men of all parties from a more dire calamity than that of 1861, and covered his State with the lustre of a national fame, justly earned by fidelity to his high trust. "Faithful over a few things, he shall be made ruler over many," will be the verdict of November, 1885. W. H. PARSONS.

Another Crooked Ward.

A SAMPLE FROM THE TENTH.

We are sampling the 10th Ward now, and find that in the 3d precinct, out of 530 names on the registry, 248 are persons who either are not to be found at all in Woods's Directory, or who reside, according to that Directory, outside of the precinct. This leaves 282 voters all told. But the vote of that precinct last Wednesday, as reported by the Judges of Election, is 437—186 for Brown and

251 for Hodges, an excess of say 200 over all votes cast by lawful voters. Probably on a fair vote and count the 10th Ward went for Brown and Reform by 700 majority, instead of the 343 majority claimed by Hodges and the Ring.

The officer of registration of this ward is James P. Akers, living at the Hand Hotel, North Paca street.

The Judges of Election were: Joseph A. Kuhn, 77 North Charles street; Isidore Blondheim, 212 Druid Hill avenue; Franklin S. Mallalieu, 121 Mulberry street. (Addresses as given in the Directory.)

More anon.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

Maryland and the United States Senate.

Will the Democrats of Maryland, or any considerable number of them, betray their party and its principles by allowing any local considerations to lead them to so vote as to withdraw a Democrat from the Senate of the United States and substitute a Republican at a time like this, when a single change of that sort would confirm and continue the power the Republican party retains in that body through the holding over of Republican members in it from States now Democratic? We do not believe that a dozen men can be found ready to do such a mad thing. The talk of thus sacrificing the interests of the Democratic party throughout the Union to a desire to accomplish some local end here in Maryland is to exhibit a selfishness absolutely shameful; while to talk of the local issues at stake in the choice of members of the Legislature being more important than those of continental breadth and vital interest to the sixty million people of the United States is to display a provincial narrowness and shortsightedness positively laughable.

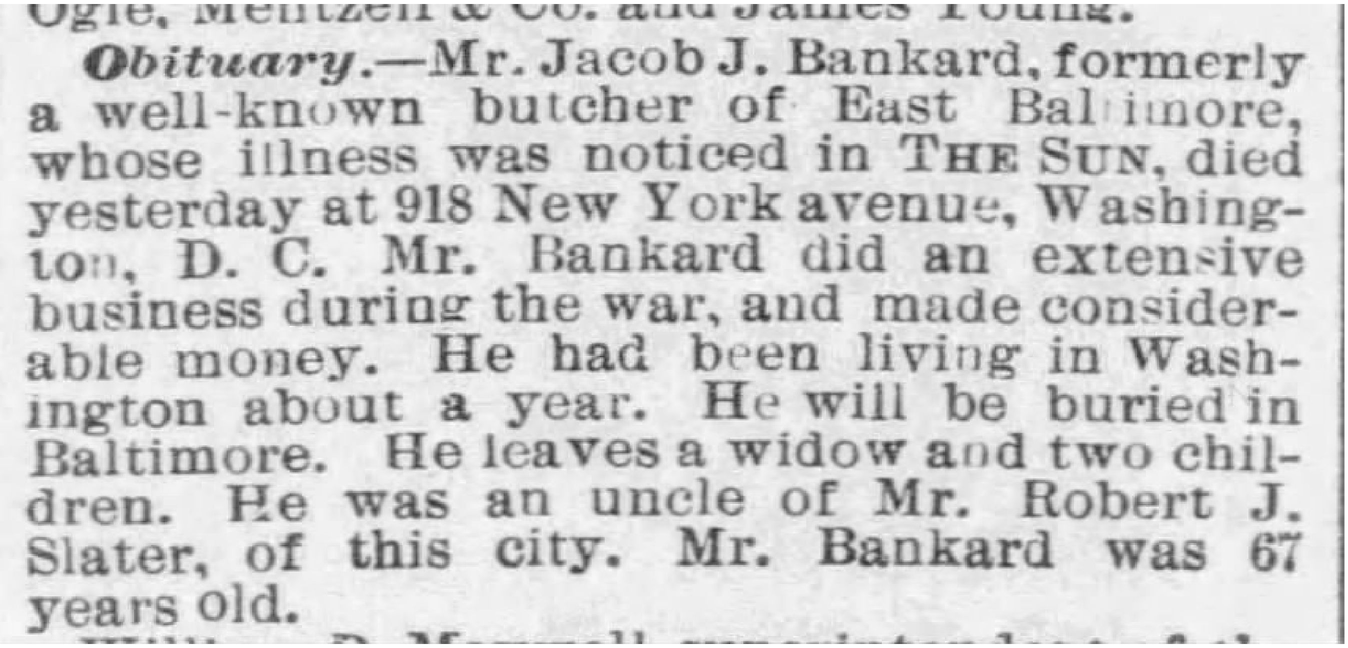
With the defeat of Mahone in Virginia, after 1885 the Democrats will control the Senate. It is absolutely essential to the effectiveness and success of a Democratic President that his hands shall not be tied by a hostile Senate, having the power to reject his nominations. The value of a Democratic administration to the country, as well as to the party, largely depends on the ability of the party to secure control of the United States Senate. No Democrat who really cares for the maintenance of Democratic principles, and desires their triumph, will even dally with the thought of casting a vote tomorrow that will tend to send a Republican to represent this State in the United States Senate.

A FRIEND OF JUDGE BROWN.

Orders for the most complicated and intricate designs of printing carefully and intelligently completed at THE SUN JOB PRINTING

OFFICE.

SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=The Baltimore Sun |date=1885-11-02 |title=The Way in Which the Official Returns of the Last Election Were Obtained |page=4 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1885-11-02-The-Baltimore-Sun-Page-4}}



Ogle, Mentzell & Co. and James Young.

Obituary.—Mr. Jacob J. Bankard, formerly a well-known butcher of East Baltimore, whose illness was noticed in THE SUN, died yesterday at 918 New York avenue, Washington, D. C. Mr. Bankard did an extensive business during the war, and made considerable money. He had been living in Washington about a year. He will be buried in Baltimore. He leaves a widow and two children. He was an uncle of Mr. Robert J. Slater, of this city. Mr. Bankard was 67 years old.

1885-11-20 - The Baltimore Sun Page 4

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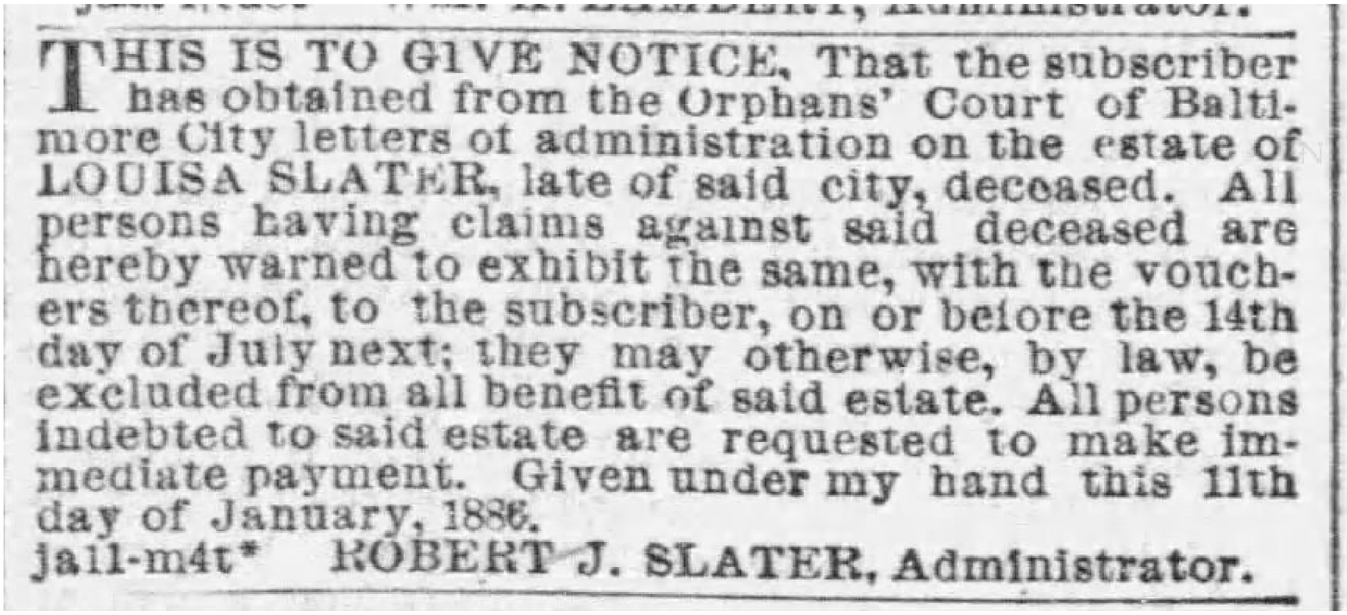
SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=The Baltimore Sun |date=1885-11-20 |title=Obituary:Mr.Jacob J.Bankard |page=4 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1885-11-20-The-Baltimore-Sun-Page-4}}



THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore City letters of administration on the estate of **LOUISA SLATER**, late of said city, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of July next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 11th day of January, 1886.

ja11-m4t* **ROBERT J. SLATER**, Administrator.

1886-02-01 - The Baltimore Sun Page 3

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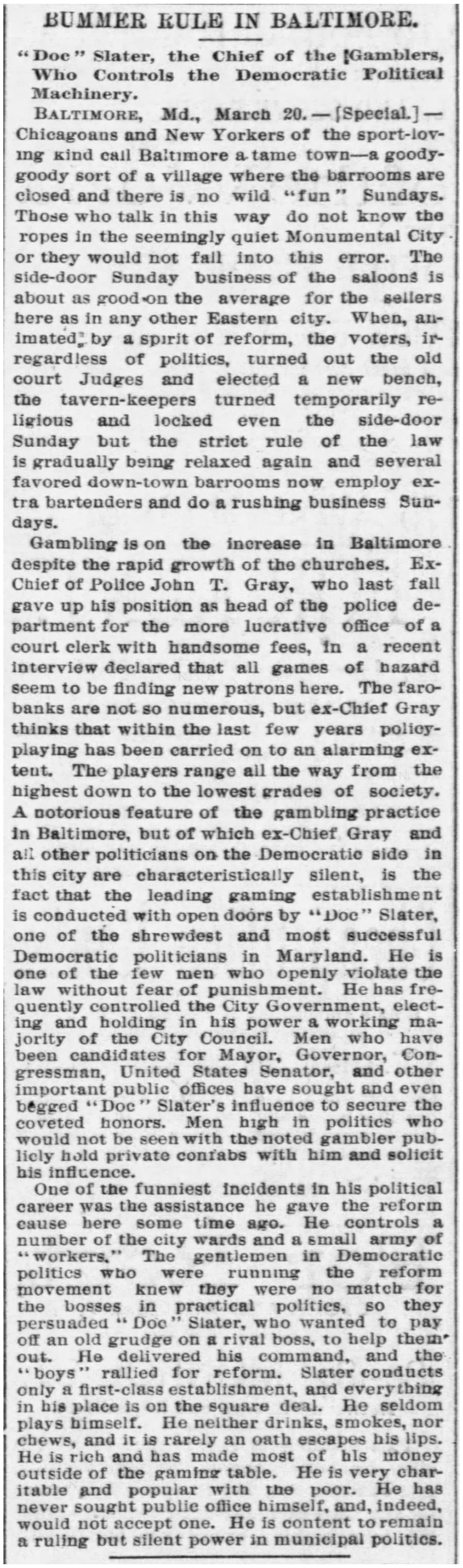
SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=The Baltimore Sun |date=1886-02-01 |title=Notice:Estate of Louisa Slater |page=3 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1886-02-01-The-Baltimore-Sun-Page-3}}



BUMMER RULE IN BALTIMORE.

"Doc" Slater, the Chief of the Gamblers, Who Controls the Democratic Political Machinery.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 20.—[Special.]—Chicagoans and New Yorkers of the sport-loving kind call Baltimore a tame town—a goody-goody sort of a village where the barrooms are closed and there is no wild "fun" Sundays. Those who talk in this way do not know the ropes in the seemingly quiet Monumental City or they would not fall into this error. The side-door Sunday business of the saloons is about as good on the average for the sellers here as in any other Eastern city. When, animated by a spirit of reform, the voters, irregardless of politics, turned out the old court Judges and elected a new bench, the tavern-keepers turned temporarily religious and locked even the side-door Sunday but the strict rule of the law is gradually being relaxed again and several favored down-town barrooms now employ extra bartenders and do a rushing business Sundays.

Gambling is on the increase in Baltimore despite the rapid growth of the churches. Ex-Chief of Police John T. Gray, who last fall gave up his position as head of the police department for the more lucrative office of a court clerk with handsome fees, in a recent interview declared that all games of hazard seem to be finding new patrons here. The faro-banks are not so numerous, but ex-Chief Gray thinks that within the last few years policy-playing has been carried on to an alarming extent. The players range all the way from the highest down to the lowest grades of society. A notorious feature of the gambling practice in Baltimore, but of which ex-Chief Gray and all other politicians on the Democratic side in this city are characteristically silent, is the fact that the leading gaming establishment is conducted with open doors by "Doc" Slater, one of the shrewdest and most successful Democratic politicians in Maryland. He is one of the few men who openly violate the law without fear of punishment. He has frequently controlled the City Government, electing and holding in his power a working majority of the City Council. Men who have been candidates for Mayor, Governor, Congressman, United States Senator, and other important public offices have sought and even begged "Doc" Slater's influence to secure the coveted honors. Men high in politics who would not be seen with the noted gambler publicly hold private confabs with him and solicit his influence.

One of the funniest incidents in his political career was the assistance he gave the reform cause here some time ago. He controls a number of the city wards and a small army of "workers." The gentlemen in Democratic politics who were running the reform movement knew they were no match for the bosses in practical politics, so they persuaded "Doc" Slater, who wanted to pay off an old grudge on a rival boss, to help them out. He delivered his command, and the "boys" rallied for reform. Slater conducts only a first-class establishment, and everything in his place is on the square deal. He seldom plays himself. He neither drinks, smokes, nor chews, and it is rarely an oath escapes his lips. He is rich and has made most of his money outside of the gaming table. He is very charitable and popular with the poor. He has never sought public office himself, and, indeed, would not accept one. He is content to remain a ruling but silent power in municipal politics.

1886-03-21 - Chicago Tribune Page 2

BUMMER RULE IN BALTIMORE.

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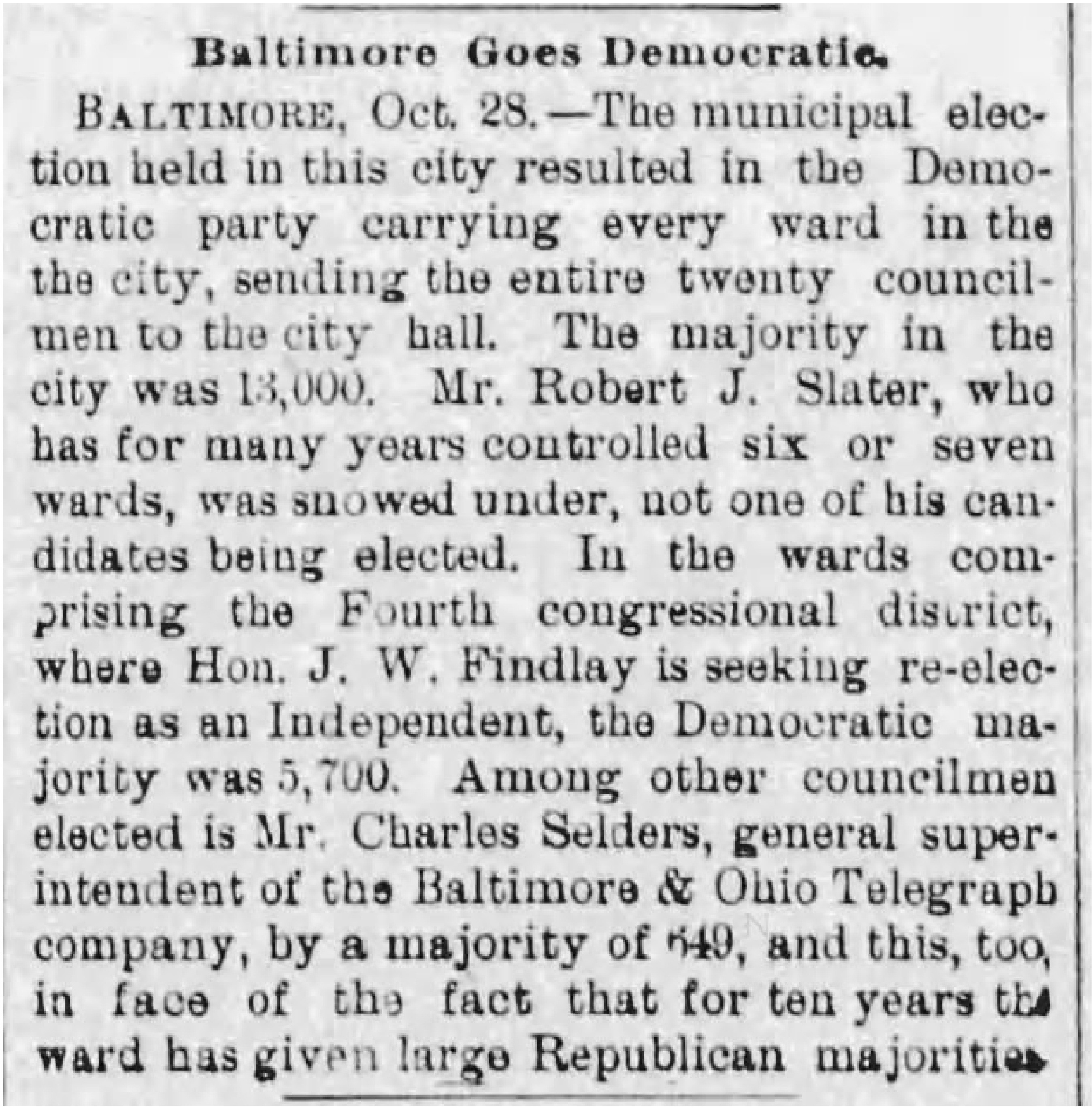
SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=Chicago Tribune |date=1886-03-21 |title=Bummer Rule in Baltimore |page=2 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1886-03-21-Chicago-Tribune-Page-2}}

1886-10-28 - The Kentucky Journal Page 1



Baltimore Goes Democratic.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—The municipal election held in this city resulted in the Democratic party carrying every ward in the the city, sending the entire twenty councilmen to the city hall. The majority in the city was 13,000. Mr. Robert J. Slater, who has for many years controlled six or seven wards, was snowed under, not one of his candidates being elected. In the wards comprising the Fourth congressional district, where Hon. J. W. Findlay is seeking re-election as an Independent, the Democratic majority was 5,700. Among other councilmen elected is Mr. Charles Selders, general superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph company, by a majority of 649, and this, too, in face of the fact that for ten years the ward has given large Republican majorities.

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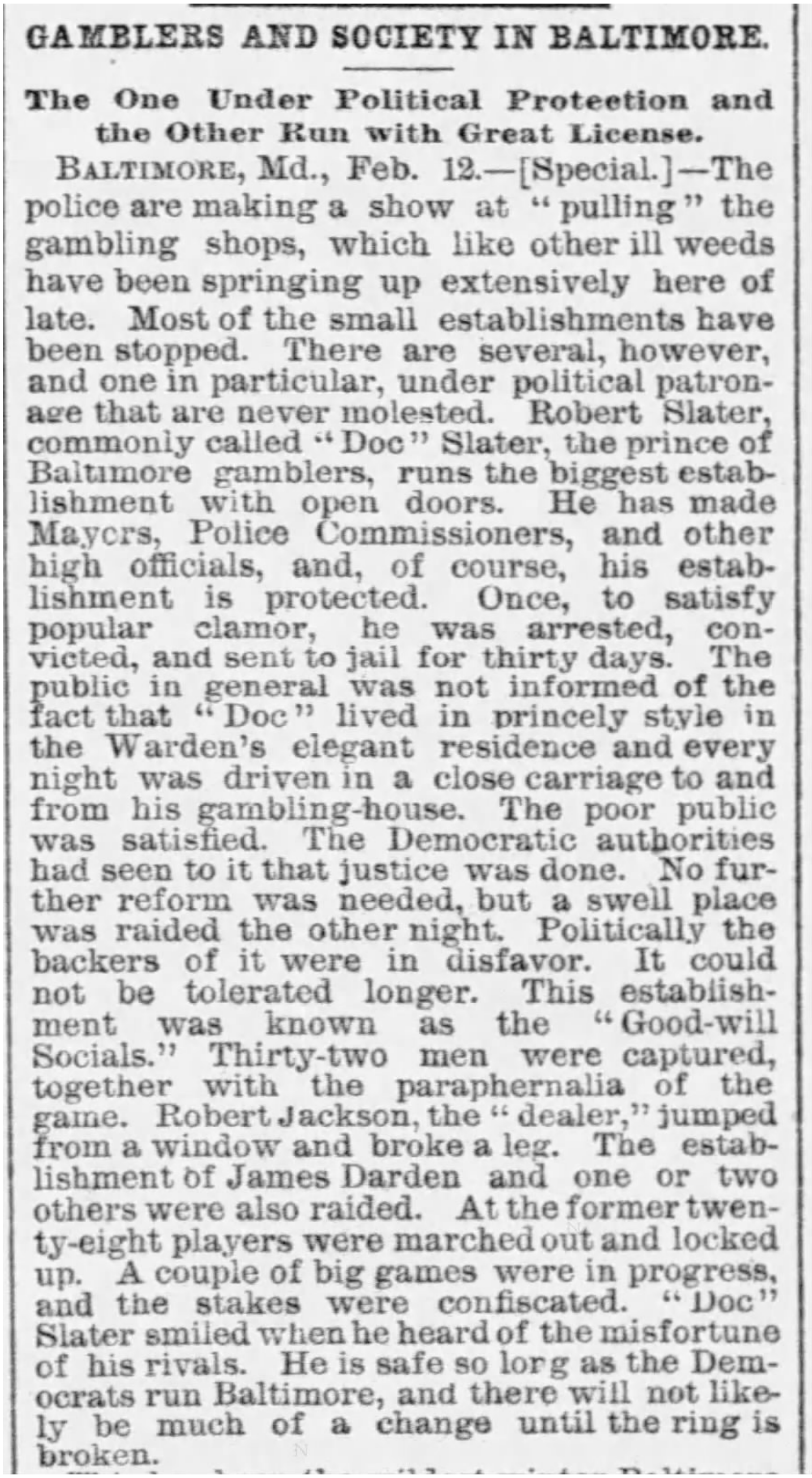

GAMBLERS AND SOCIETY IN BALTIMORE.

The One Under Political Protection and the Other Run with Great License.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The police are making a show at "pulling" the gambling shops, which like other ill weeds have been springing up extensively here of late. Most of the small establishments have been stopped. There are several, however, and one in particular, under political patronage that are never molested. Robert Slater, commonly called "Doc" Slater, the prince of Baltimore gamblers, runs the biggest establishment with open doors. He has made Mayors, Police Commissioners, and other high officials, and, of course, his establishment is protected. Once, to satisfy popular clamor, he was arrested, convicted, and sent to jail for thirty days. The public in general was not informed of the fact that "Doc" lived in princely style in the Warden's elegant residence and every night was driven in a close carriage to and from his gambling-house. The poor public was satisfied. The Democratic authorities had seen to it that justice was done. No further reform was needed, but a swell place was raided the other night. Politically the backers of it were in disfavor. It could not be tolerated longer. This establishment was known as the "Good-will Socials." Thirty-two men were captured, together with the paraphernalia of the game. Robert Jackson, the "dealer," jumped from a window and broke a leg. The establishment of James Darden and one or two others were also raided. At the former twenty-eight players were marched out and locked up. A couple of big games were in progress, and the stakes were confiscated. "Doc" Slater smiled when he heard of the misfortune of his rivals. He is safe so long as the Democrats run Baltimore, and there will not likely be much of a change until the ring is broken.

1887-02-13 - Chicago Tribune Page 23

GAMBLERS AND SOCIETY IN BALTIMORE.

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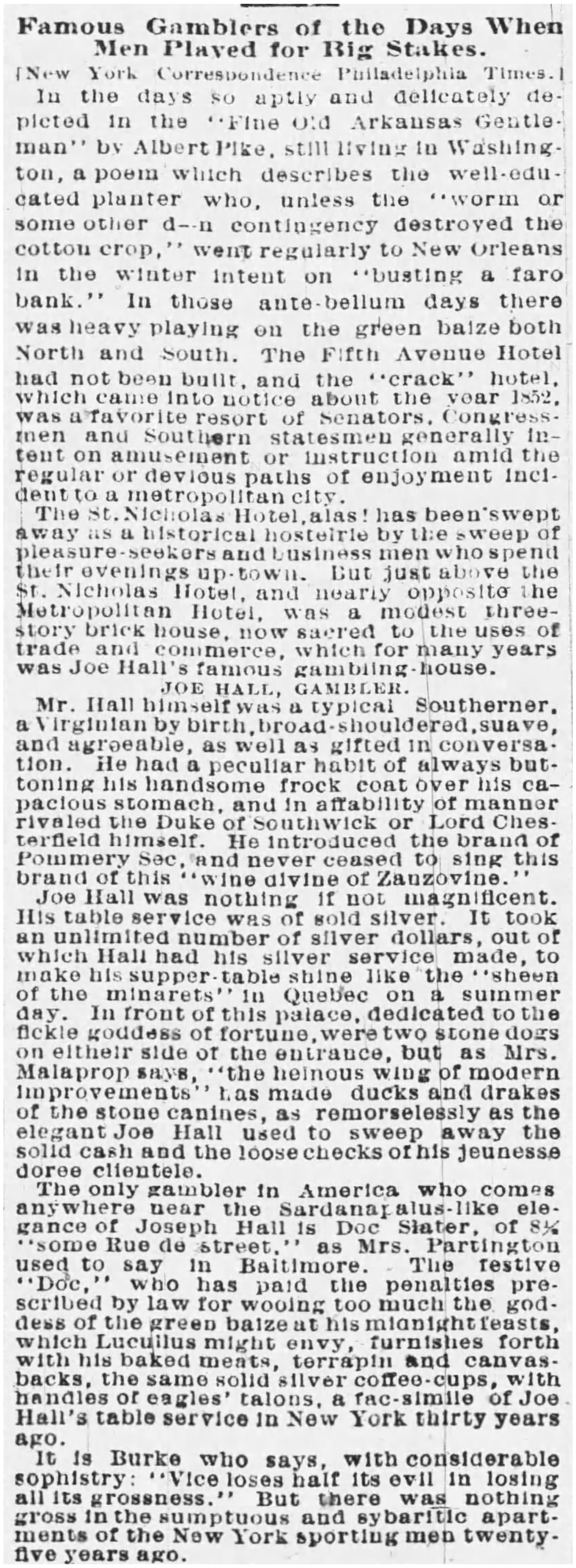
SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=Chicago Tribune |date=1887-02-13 |title=Gamblers and Society in Baltimore |page=23 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1887-02-13-Chicago-Tribune-Page-23}}



Famous Gamblers of the Days When Men Played for Big Stakes.

[New York Correspondence Philadelphia Times.]

In the days so aptly and delicately depicted in the "Fine Old Arkansas Gentleman" by Albert Pike, still living in Washington, a poem which describes the well-educated planter who, unless the "worm or some other d--n contingency destroyed the cotton crop," went regularly to New Orleans in the winter intent on "busting a faro bank." In those ante-bellum days there was heavy playing on the green baize both North and South. The Fifth Avenue Hotel had not been built, and the "crack" hotel, which came into notice about the year 1852, was a favorite resort of Senators, Congressmen and Southern statesmen generally intent on amusement or instruction amid the regular or devious paths of enjoyment incident to a metropolitan city.

The St. Nicholas Hotel, alas! has been swept away as a historical hostelrie by the sweep of pleasure-seekers and business men who spend their evenings up-town. But just above the St. Nicholas Hotel, and nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, was a modest three-story brick house, now sacred to the uses of trade and commerce, which for many years was Joe Hall's famous gambling-house.

JOE HALL, GAMBLER.

Mr. Hall himself was a typical Southerner, a Virginian by birth, broad-shouldered, suave, and agreeable, as well as gifted in conversation. He had a peculiar habit of always buttoning his handsome frock coat over his capacious stomach, and in affability of manner rivaled the Duke of Southwick or Lord Chesterfield himself. He introduced the brand of Pommery Sec, and never ceased to sing this brand of this "wine divine of Zanzovine."

Joe Hall was nothing if not magnificent. His table service was of sold silver. It took an unlimited number of silver dollars, out of which Hall had his silver service made, to make his supper-table shine like the "sheen of the minarets" in Quebec on a summer day. In front of this palace, dedicated to the fickle goddess of fortune, were two stone dogs on eitheir side of the entrance, but as Mrs. Malaprop says, "the heinous wing of modern improvements" has made ducks and drakes of the stone canines, as remorselessly as the elegant Joe Hall used to sweep away the solid cash and the loose checks of his jeunesse doree clientele.

The only gambler in America who comes anywhere near the Sardanapalus-like elegance of Joseph Hall is Doc Slater, of 8½ "some Rue de street," as Mrs. Partington used to say in Baltimore. The festive "Doc," who has paid the penalties prescribed by law for wooing too much the goddess of the green baize at his midnight feasts, which Lucullus might envy, furnishes forth with his baked meats, terrapin and canvas-backs, the same solid silver coffee-cups, with handles of eagles' talons, a fac-simile of Joe Hall's table service in New York thirty years ago.

It is Burke who says, with considerable sophistry: "Vice loses half its evil in losing all its grossness." But there was nothing gross in the sumptuous and sybaritic apartments of the New York sporting men twenty-five years ago.

1887-03-04 - St Louis Globe Democrat Page 4

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[New York Correspondence Philadelphia Times.]

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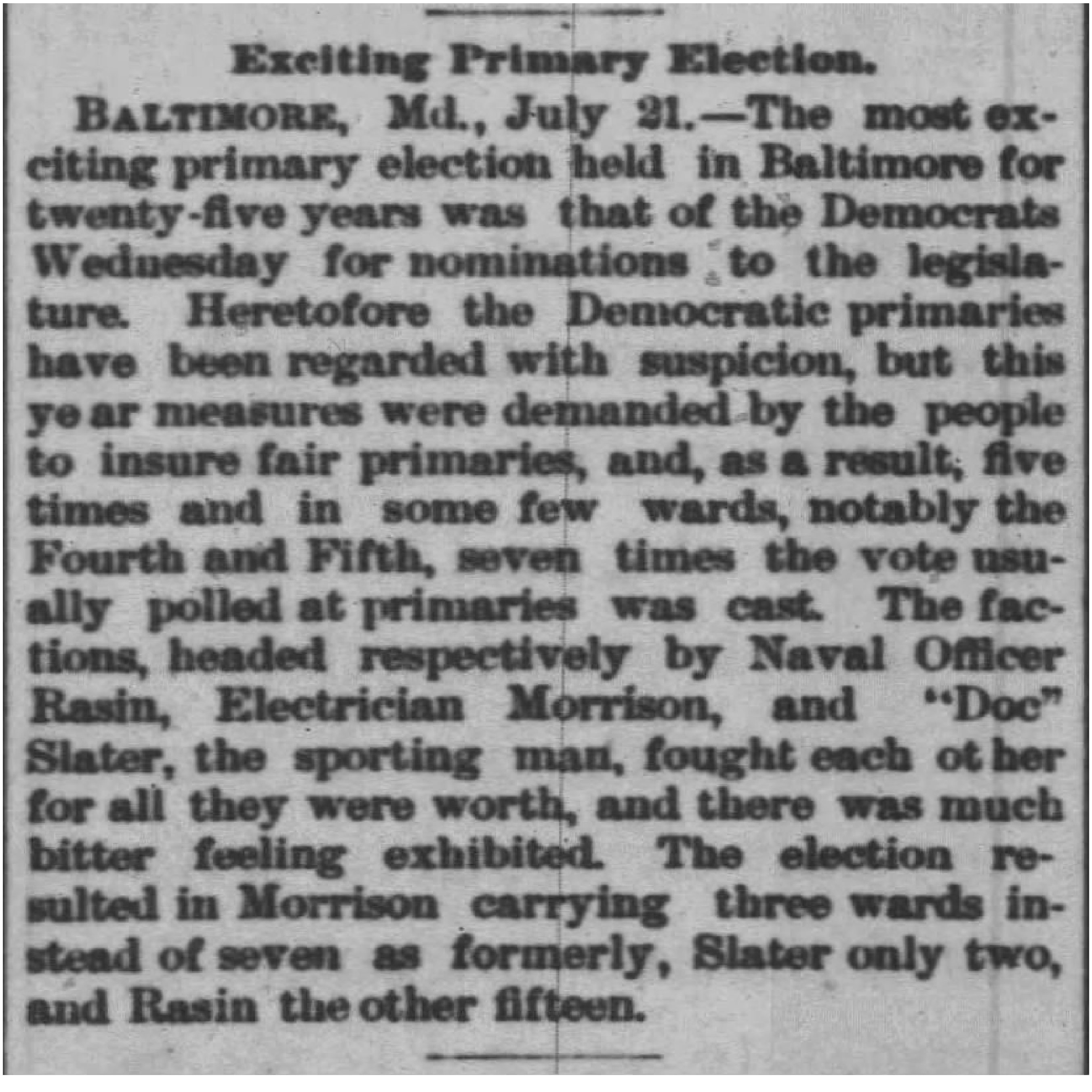

Exciting Primary Election.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 21.—The most exciting primary election held in Baltimore for twenty-five years was that of the Democrats Wednesday for nominations to the legislature. Heretofore the Democratic primaries have been regarded with suspicion, but this year measures were demanded by the people to insure fair primaries, and, as a result, five times and in some few wards, notably the Fourth and Fifth, seven times the vote usually polled at primaries was cast. The factions, headed respectively by Naval Officer Rasin, Electrician Morrison, and "Doc" Slater, the sporting man, fought each other for all they were worth, and there was much bitter feeling exhibited. The election resulted in Morrison carrying three wards instead of seven as formerly, Slater only two, and Rasin the other fifteen.

1887-07-21 - The Journal Times Page 1

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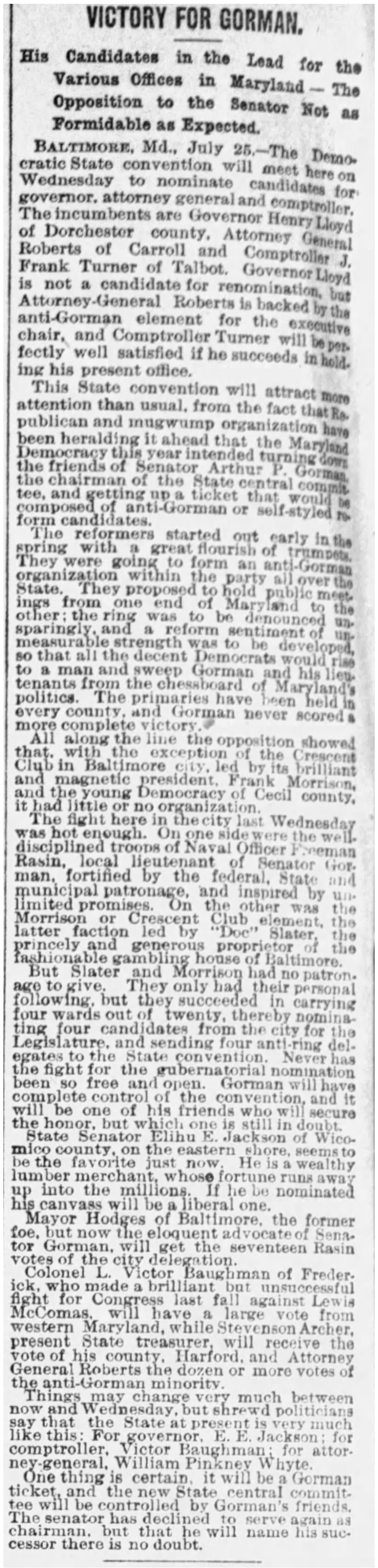

VICTORY FOR GORMAN.

His Candidates in the Lead for the Various Offices in Maryland — The Opposition to the Senator Not as Formidable as Expected.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 25.—The Democratic State convention will meet here on Wednesday to nominate candidates for governor, attorney general and comptroller. The incumbents are Governor Henry Lloyd of Dorchester county, Attorney General Roberts of Carroll and Comptroller J. Frank Turner of Talbot. Governor Lloyd is not a candidate for renomination, but Attorney-General Roberts is backed by the anti-Gorman element for the executive chair, and Comptroller Turner will be perfectly well satisfied if he succeeds in holding his present office.

This State convention will attract more attention than usual, from the fact that Republican and mugwump organization have been heralding it ahead that the Maryland Democracy this year intended turning down the friends of Senator Arthur P. Gorman, the chairman of the State central committee, and getting up a ticket that would be composed of anti-Gorman or self-styled reform candidates.

The reformers started out early in the spring with a great flourish of trumpets. They were going to form an anti-Gorman organization within the party all over the State. They proposed to hold public meetings from one end of Maryland to the other; the ring was to be denounced unsparingly, and a reform sentiment of unmeasurable strength was to be developed, so that all the decent Democrats would rise to a man and sweep Gorman and his lieutenants from the chessboard of Maryland's politics. The primaries have been held in every county, and Gorman never scored a more complete victory.

All along the line the opposition showed that, with the exception of the Crescent Club in Baltimore city, led by its brilliant and magnetic president, Frank Morrison, and the young Democracy of Cecil county, it had little or no organization.

The fight here in the city last Wednesday was hot enough. On one side were the well-disciplined troops of Naval Officer Freeman Rasin, local lieutenant of Senator Gorman, fortified by the federal, State and municipal patronage, and inspired by unlimited promises. On the other was the Morrison or Crescent Club element, the latter faction led by "Doc" Slater, the princely and generous proprietor of the fashionable gambling house of Baltimore.

But Slater and Morrison had no patronage to give. They only had their personal following, but they succeeded in carrying four wards out of twenty, thereby nominating four candidates from the city for the Legislature, and sending four anti-ring delegates to the State convention. Never has the fight for the gubernatorial nomination been so free and open. Gorman will have complete control of the convention, and it will be one of his friends who will secure the honor, but which one is still in doubt.

State Senator Elihu E. Jackson of Wicomico county, on the eastern shore, seems to be the favorite just now. He is a wealthy lumber merchant, whose fortune runs away up into the millions. If he be nominated his canvass will be a liberal one.

Mayor Hodges of Baltimore, the former foe, but now the eloquent advocate of Senator Gorman, will get the seventeen Rasin votes of the city delegation.

Colonel L. Victor Baughman of Frederick, who made a brilliant but unsuccessful fight for Congress last fall against Lewis McComas, will have a large vote from western Maryland, while Stevenson Archer, present State treasurer, will receive the vote of his county, Harford, and Attorney General Roberts the dozen or more votes of the anti-Gorman minority.

Things may change very much between now and Wednesday, but shrewd politicians say that the State at present is very much like this: For governor, E. E. Jackson; for comptroller, Victor Baughman; for attorney-general, William Pinkney Whyte.

One thing is certain, it will be a Gorman ticket, and the new State central committee will be controlled by Gorman's friends. The senator has declined to serve again as chairman, but that he will name his successor there is no doubt.

1887-07-25 - The Boston Globe Page 8

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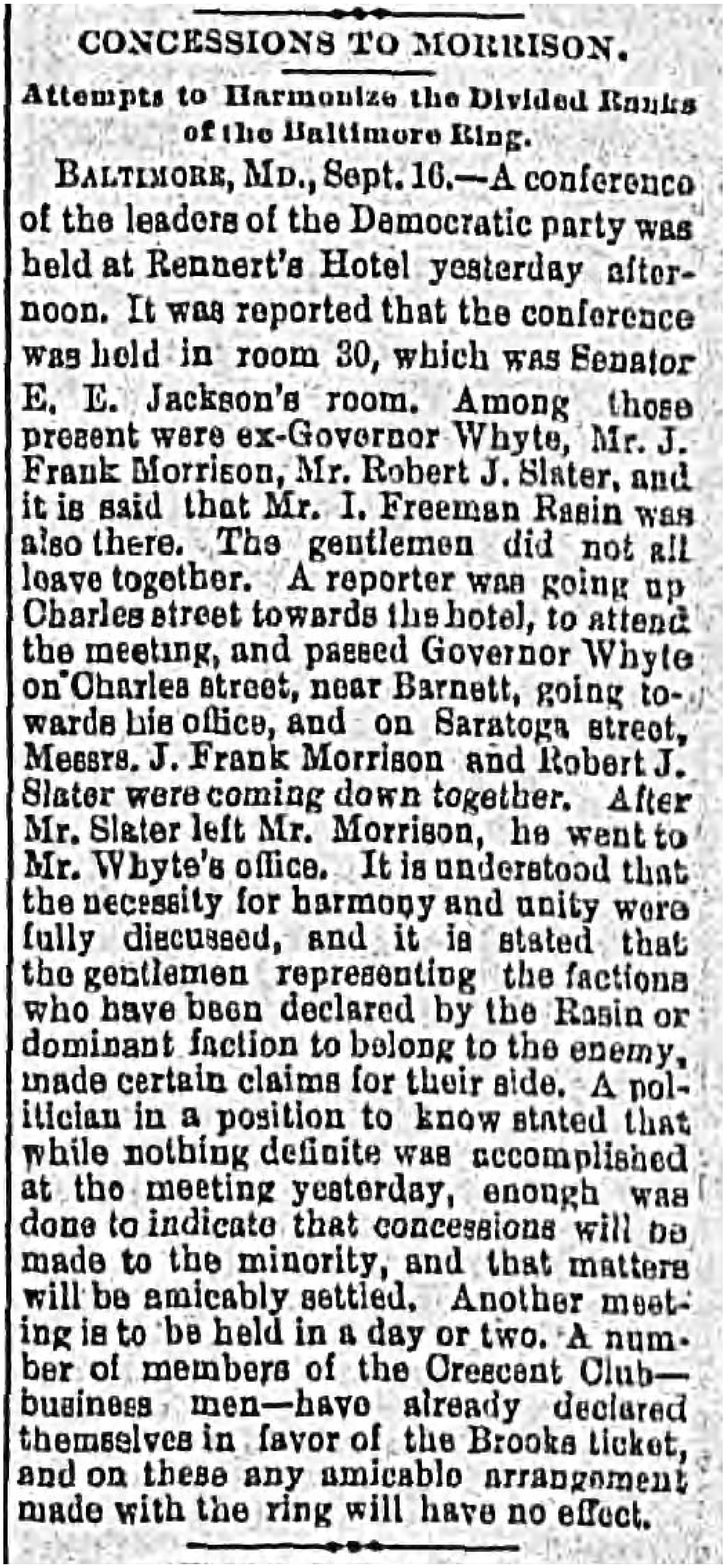

CONCESSIONS TO MORRISON.

Attempts to Harmonize the Divided Ranks of the Baltimore Ring.

BALTIMORE, MD., Sept. 16.—A conference of the leaders of the Democratic party was held at Rennert's Hotel yesterday afternoon. It was reported that the conference was held in room 30, which was Senator E. E. Jackson's room. Among those present were ex-Governor Whyte, Mr. J. Frank Morrison, Mr. Robert J. Slater, and it is said that Mr. I. Freeman Rasin was also there. The gentlemen did not all leave together. A reporter was going up Charles street towards the hotel, to attend the meeting, and passed Governor Whyte on Charles street, near Barnett, going towards his office, and on Saratoga street, Messrs. J. Frank Morrison and Robert J. Slater were coming down together. After Mr. Slater left Mr. Morrison, he went to Mr. Whyte's office. It is understood that the necessity for harmony and unity were fully discussed, and it is stated that the gentlemen representing the factions who have been declared by the Rasin or dominant faction to belong to the enemy, made certain claims for their side. A politician in a position to know stated that while nothing definite was accomplished at the meeting yesterday, enough was done to indicate that concessions will be made to the minority, and that matters will be amicably settled. Another meeting is to be held in a day or two. A number of members of the Crescent Club—business men—have already declared themselves in favor of the Brooks ticket, and on these any amicable arrangement made with the ring will have no effect.

1887-09-17 - The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer Page 1

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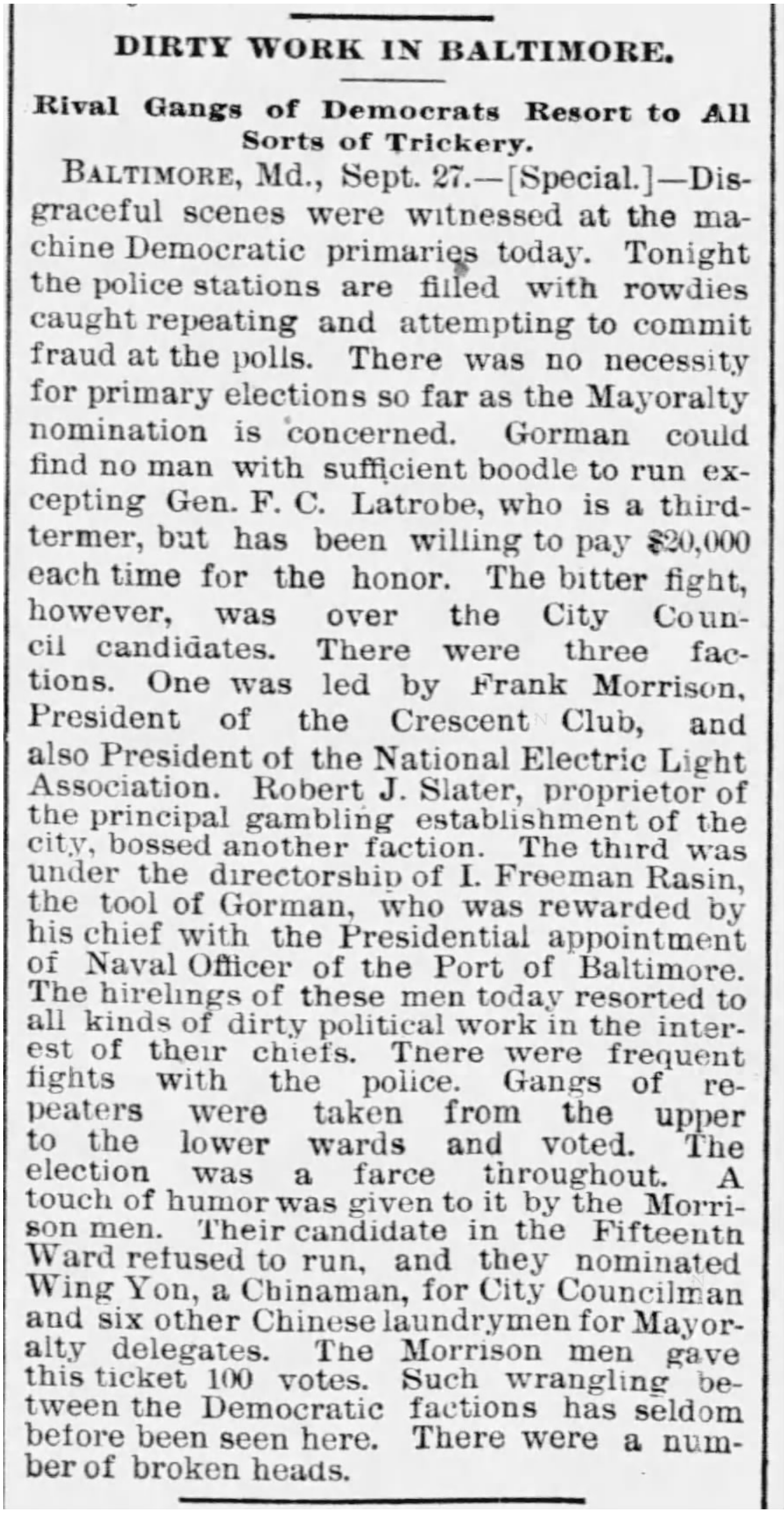

DIRTY WORK IN BALTIMORE.

Rival Gangs of Democrats Resort to All Sorts of Trickery.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—Disgraceful scenes were witnessed at the machine Democratic primaries today. Tonight the police stations are filled with rowdies caught repeating and attempting to commit fraud at the polls. There was no necessity for primary elections so far as the Mayoralty nomination is concerned. Gorman could find no man with sufficient boodle to run excepting Gen. F. C. Latrobe, who is a third-termer, but has been willing to pay $20,000 each time for the honor. The bitter fight, however, was over the City Council candidates. There were three factions. One was led by Frank Morrison, President of the Crescent Club, and also President of the National Electric Light Association. Robert J. Slater, proprietor of the principal gambling establishment of the city, bossed another faction. The third was under the directorship of I. Freeman Rasin, the tool of Gorman, who was rewarded by his chief with the Presidential appointment of Naval Officer of the Port of Baltimore. The hirelings of these men today resorted to all kinds of dirty political work in the interest of their chiefs. There were frequent fights with the police. Gangs of repeaters were taken from the upper to the lower wards and voted. The election was a farce throughout. A touch of humor was given to it by the Morrison men. Their candidate in the Fifteenth Ward refused to run, and they nominated Wing Yon, a Chinaman, for City Councilman and six other Chinese laundrymen for Mayoralty delegates. The Morrison men gave this ticket 100 votes. Such wrangling between the Democratic factions has seldom before been seen here. There were a number of broken heads.

1887-09-28 - Chicago Tribune Page 1

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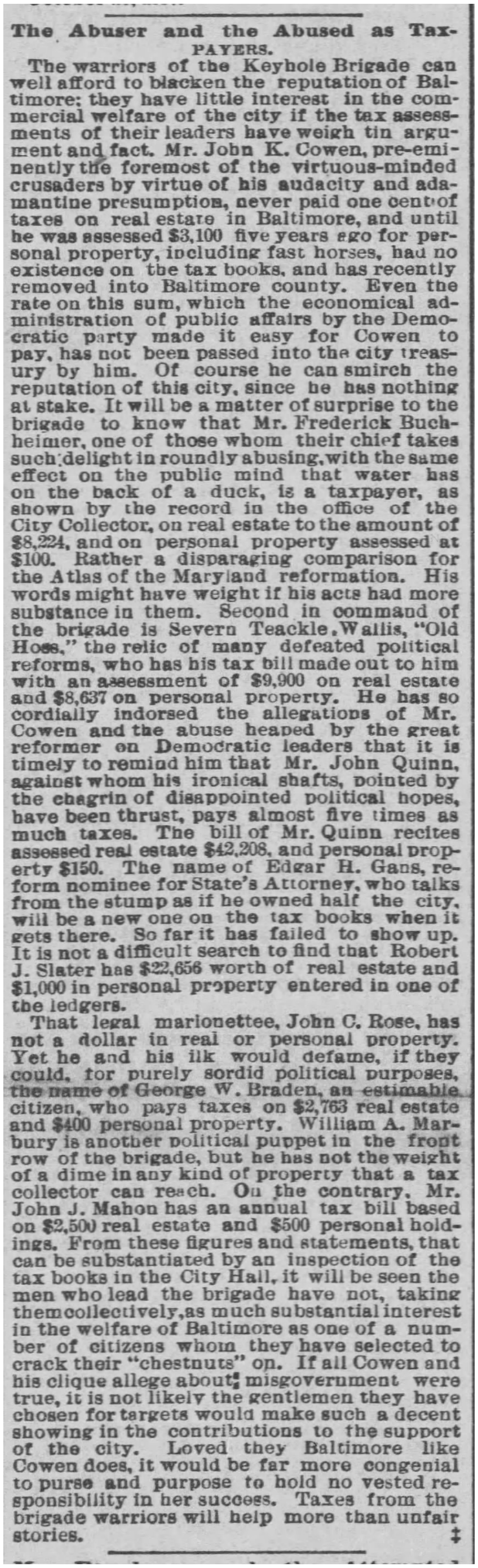

The Abuser and the Abused as Tax-payers.

The warriors of the Keyhole Brigade can well afford to blacken the reputation of Baltimore; they have little interest in the commercial welfare of the city if the tax assessments of their leaders have weigh tin argument and fact. Mr. John K. Cowen, pre-eminently the foremost of the virtuous-minded crusaders by virtue of his audacity and adamantine presumption, never paid one cent of taxes on real estate in Baltimore, and until he was assessed $3,100 five years ago for personal property, including fast horses, had no existence on the tax books, and has recently removed into Baltimore county. Even the rate on this sum, which the economical administration of public affairs by the Democratic party made it easy for Cowen to pay, has not been passed into the city treasury by him. Of course he can smirch the reputation of this city, since he has nothing at stake. It will be a matter of surprise to the brigade to know that Mr. Frederick Buchheimer, one of those whom their chief takes such delight in roundly abusing, with the same effect on the public mind that water has on the back of a duck, is a taxpayer, as shown by the record in the office of the City Collector, on real estate to the amount of $8,224, and on personal property assessed at $100. Rather a disparaging comparison for the Atlas of the Maryland reformation. His words might have weight if his acts had more substance in them. Second in command of the brigade is Severn Teackle Wallis, "Old Hoss," the relic of many defeated political reforms, who has his tax bill made out to him with an assessment of $9,900 on real estate and $8,637 on personal property. He has so cordially indorsed the allegations of Mr. Cowen and the abuse heaped by the great reformer on Democratic leaders that it is timely to remind him that Mr. John Quinn, against whom his ironical shafts, pointed by the chagrin of disappointed political hopes, have been thrust, pays almost five times as much taxes. The bill of Mr. Quinn recites assessed real estate $42,208, and personal property $150. The name of Edgar H. Gans, reform nominee for State's Attorney, who talks from the stump as if he owned half the city, will be a new one on the tax books when it gets there. So far it has failed to show up. It is not a difficult search to find that Robert J. Slater has $22,656 worth of real estate and $1,000 in personal property entered in one of the ledgers.

That legal marionettee, John C. Rose, has not a dollar in real or personal property. Yet he and his ilk would defame, if they could, for purely sordid political purposes, the name of George W. Braden, an estimable citizen, who pays taxes on $2,763 real estate and $400 personal property. William A. Marbury is another political puppet in the front row of the brigade, but he has not the weight of a dime in any kind of property that a tax collector can reach. On the contrary, Mr. John J. Mahon has an annual tax bill based on $2,500 real estate and $500 personal holdings. From these figures and statements, that can be substantiated by an inspection of the tax books in the City Hall, it will be seen the men who lead the brigade have not, taking them collectively, as much substantial interest in the welfare of Baltimore as one of a number of citizens whom they have selected to crack their "chestnuts" on. If all Cowen and his clique allege about misgovernment were true, it is not likely the gentlemen they have chosen for targets would make such a decent showing in the contributions to the support of the city. Loved they Baltimore like Cowen does, it would be far more congenial to purse and purpose to hold no vested responsibility in her success. Taxes from the brigade warriors will help more than unfair stories. ‡

1887-10-21 - The Baltimore Sun Page 1

The Abuser and the Abused as Tax-PAYERS.

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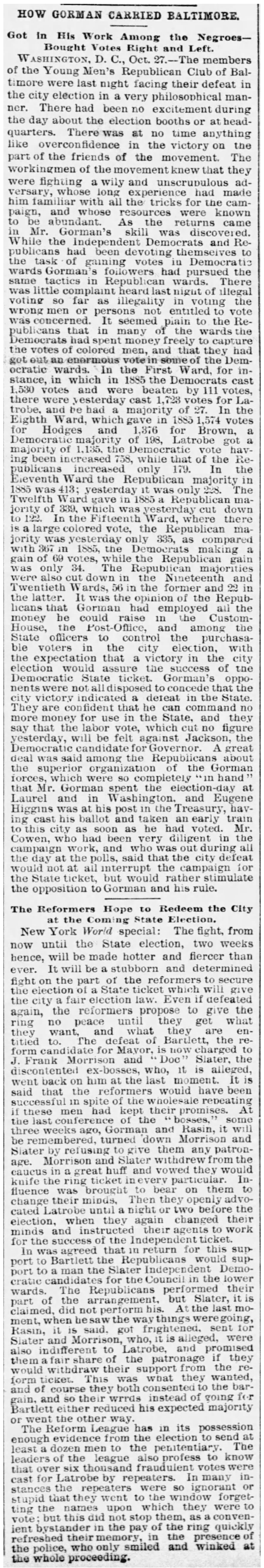

HOW GORMAN CARRIED BALTIMORE.

Got in His Work Among the Negroes—Bought Votes Right and Left.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—The members of the Young Men's Republican Club of Baltimore were last night facing their defeat in the city election in a very philosophical manner. There had been no excitement during the day about the election booths or at headquarters. There was at no time anything like overconfidence in the victory on the part of the friends of the movement. The workingmen of the movement knew that they were fighting a wily and unscrupulous adversary, whose long experience had made him familiar with all the tricks for the campaign, and whose resources were known to be abundant. As the returns came in Mr. Gorman's skill was discovered. While the Independent Democrats and Republicans had been devoting themselves to the task of gaining votes in Democratic wards Gorman's followers had pursued the same tactics in Republican wards. There was little complaint heard last night of illegal voting so far as illegality in voting the wrong men or persons not entitled to vote was concerned. It seemed plain to the Republicans that in many of the wards the Democrats had spent money freely to capture the votes of colored men, and that they had got out an enormous vote in some of the Democratic wards. In the First Ward, for instance, in which in 1885 the Democrats cast 1,530 votes and were beaten by 111 votes, there were yesterday cast 1,723 votes for Latrobe, and be had a majority of 27. In the Eighth Ward, which gave in 1885 1,574 votes for Hodges and 1,376 for Brown, a Democratic majority of 198, Latrobe got a majority of 1,135, the Democratic vote having been increased 758, while that of the Republicans increased only 179. In the Eleventh Ward the Republican majority in 1885 was 413; yesterday it was only 228. The Twelfth Ward gave in 1885 a Republican majority of 339, which was yesterday cut down to 122. In the Fifteenth Ward, where there is a large colored vote, the Republican majority was yesterday only 335, as compared with 367 in 1885, the Democrats making a gain of 69 votes, while the Republican gain was only 34. The Republican majorities were also cut down in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards, 56 in the former and 22 in the latter. It was the opinion of the Republicans that Gorman had employed all the money he could raise in the Custom-House, the Post-Office, and among the State officers to control the purchasable voters in the city election, with the expectation that a victory in the city election would assure the success of the Democratic State ticket. Gorman's opponents were not all disposed to concede that the city victory indicated a defeat in the State. They are confident that he can command no more money for use in the State, and they say that the labor vote, which cut no figure yesterday, will be felt against Jackson, the Democratic candidate for Governor. A great deal was said among the Republicans about the superior organization of the Gorman forces, which were so completely "in hand" that Mr. Gorman spent the election-day at Laurel and in Washington, and Eugene Higgins was at his post in the Treasury, having cast his ballot and taken an early train to this city as soon as he had voted. Mr. Cowen, who had been very diligent in the campaign work, and who was out during all the day at the polls, said that the city defeat would not at all interrupt the campaign for the State ticket, but would rather stimulate the opposition to Gorman and his rule.

The Reformers Hope to Redeem the City at the Coming State Election.

New York *World* special: The fight, from now until the State election, two weeks hence, will be made hotter and fiercer than ever. It will be a stubborn and determined fight on the part of the reformers to secure the election of a State ticket which will give the city a fair election law. Even if defeated again, the reformers propose to give the ring no peace until they get what they want, and what they are entitled to. The defeat of Bartlett, the reform candidate for Mayor, is now charged to J. Frank Morrison and "Doc" Slater, the discontented ex-bosses, who, it is alleged, went back on him at the last moment. It is said that the reformers would have been successful in spite of the wholesale repeating if these men had kept their promises. At the last conference of the "bosses," some three weeks ago, Gorman and Rasin, it will be remembered, turned down Morrison and Slater by refusing to give them any patronage. Morrison and Slater withdrew from the caucus in a great huff and vowed they would knife the ring ticket in every particular. Influence was brought to bear on them to change their minds. Then they openly advocated Latrobe until a night or two before the election, when they again changed their minds and instructed their agents to work for the success of the Independent ticket.

In was agreed that in return for this support to Bartlett the Republicans would support to a man the Slater Independent Democratic candidates for the Council in the lower wards. The Republicans performed their part of the arrangement, but Slater, it is claimed, did not perform his. At the last moment, when he saw the way things were going, Rasin, it is said, got frightened, sent for Slater and Morrison, who, it is alleged, were also indifferent to Latrobe, and promised them a fair share of the patronage if they would withdraw their support from the reform ticket. This was what they wanted, and of course they both consented to the bargain, and so their wrrds instead of going for Bartlett either reduced his expected majority or went the other way.

The Reform League has in its possession enough evidence from the election to send at least a dozen men to the penitentiary. The leaders of the league also profess to know that over six thousand fraudulent votes were cast for Latrobe by repeaters. In many instances the repeaters were so ignorant or stupid that they went to the window forgetting the names upon which they were to vote; but this did not stop them, as a convenient bystander in the pay of the ring quickly refreshed their memory, in the presence of the police, who only smiled and winked at the whole proceeding.

1887-10-30 - Chicago Tribune Page 17

HOW GORMAN CARRIED BALTIMORE.

Got in His Work Among the Negroes—Bought Votes Right and Left.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—The members of the Young Men's Republican Club of Baltimore were last night facing their defeat in the city election in a very philosophical manner. There had been no excitement during the day about the election booths or at headquarters. There was at no time anything like overconfidence in the victory on the part of the friends of the movement. The workingmen of the movement knew that they were fighting a wily and unscrupulous adversary, whose long experience had made him familiar with all the tricks for the campaign, and whose resources were known to be abundant. As the returns came in Mr. Gorman's skill was discovered. While the Independent Democrats and Republicans had been devoting themselves to the task of gaining votes in Democratic wards Gorman's followers had pursued the same tactics in Republican wards. There was little complaint heard last night of illegal voting so far as illegality in voting the wrong men or persons not entitled to vote was concerned. It seemed plain to the Republicans that in many of the wards the Democrats had spent money freely to capture the votes of colored men, and that they had got out an enormous vote in some of the Democratic wards. In the First Ward, for instance, in which in 1885 the Democrats cast 1,530 votes and were beaten by 111 votes, there were yesterday cast 1,723 votes for Latrobe, and he had a majority of 27. In the Eighth Ward, which gave in 1885 1,574 votes for Hodges and 1,376 for Brown, a Democratic majority of 198, Latrobe got a majority of 1.135, the Democratic vote having been increased 758, while that of the Republicans increased only 179. In the Eleventh Ward the Republican majority in 1885 was 413; yesterday it was only 228. The Twelfth Ward gave in 1885 a Republican majority of 339, which was yesterday cut down to 122. In the Fifteenth Ward, where there is a large colored vote, the Republican majority was yesterday only 335, as compared with 367 in 1885, the Democrats making a gain of 69 votes, while the Republican gain was only 34. The Republican majorities were also cut down in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards, 56 in the former and 22 in the latter. It was the opinion of the Republicans that Gorman had employed all the money he could raise in the Custom-House, the Post-Office, and among the State officers to control the purchasable voters in the city election, with the expectation that a victory in the city election would assure the success of the Democratic State ticket. Gorman's opponents were not all disposed to concede that the city victory indicated a defeat in the State. They are confident that he can command no more money for use in the State, and they say that the labor vote, which cut no figure yesterday, will be felt against Jackson, the Democratic candidate for Governor. A great deal was said among the Republicans about the superior organization of the Gorman forces, which were so completely ”in hand” that Mr. Gorman spent the election-day at Laurel and in Washington, and Eugene Higgins was at his post in the Treasury, having cast his ballot and taken an early train to this city as soon as he had voted. Mr. Cowen, who had been very diligent in the campaign work, and who was out during all the day at the polls, said that the city defeat would not at all interrupt the campaign for the State ticket, but would rather stimulate the opposition to Gorman and his rule.

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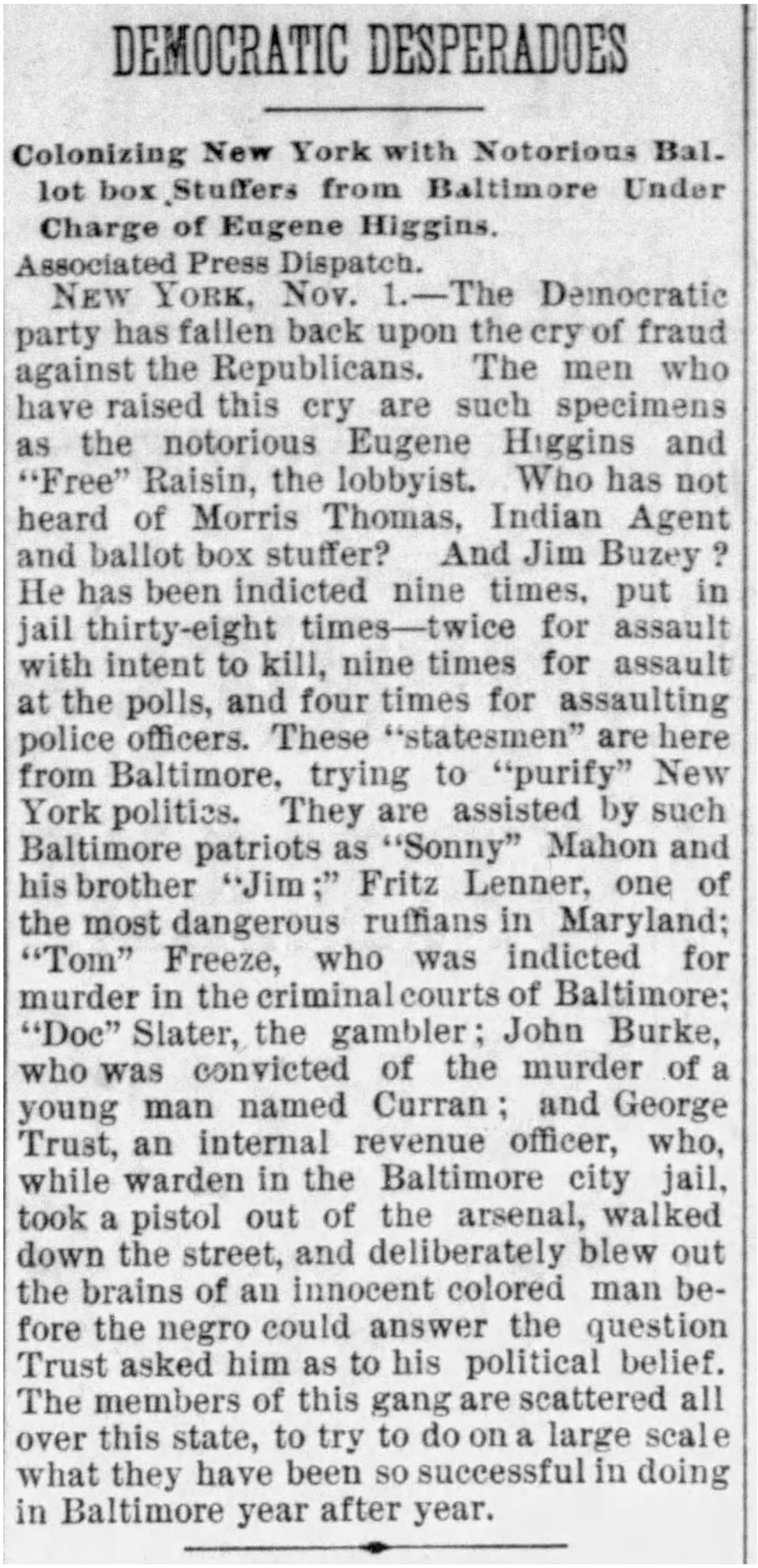
SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=Chicago Tribune |date=1887-10-30 |title=How Gorman Carried Baltimore |page=17 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1887-10-30-Chicago-Tribune-Page-17}}



DEMOCRATIC DESPERADOES

Colonizing New York with Notorious Ballot box Stuffers from Baltimore Under Charge of Eugene Higgins.

Associated Press Dispatch.

New York, Nov. 1.—The Democratic party has fallen back upon the cry of fraud against the Republicans. The men who have raised this cry are such specimens as the notorious Eugene Higgins and "Free" Raisin, the lobbyist. Who has not heard of Morris Thomas, Indian Agent and ballot box stuffer? And Jim Buzey? He has been indicted nine times, put in jail thirty-eight times—twice for assault with intent to kill, nine times for assault at the polls, and four times for assaulting police officers. These "statesmen" are here from Baltimore, trying to "purify" New York politics. They are assisted by such Baltimore patriots as "Sonny" Mahon and his brother "Jim;" Fritz Lenner, one of the most dangerous ruffians in Maryland; "Tom" Freeze, who was indicted for murder in the criminal courts of Baltimore; "Doc" Slater, the gambler; John Burke, who was convicted of the murder of a young man named Curran; and George Trust, an internal revenue officer, who, while warden in the Baltimore city jail, took a pistol out of the arsenal, walked down the street, and deliberately blew out the brains of an innocent colored man before the negro could answer the question Trust asked him as to his political belief. The members of this gang are scattered all over this state, to try to do on a large scale what they have been so successful in doing in Baltimore year after year.

1888-11-01 - Jackson Citizen Patriot Page 2

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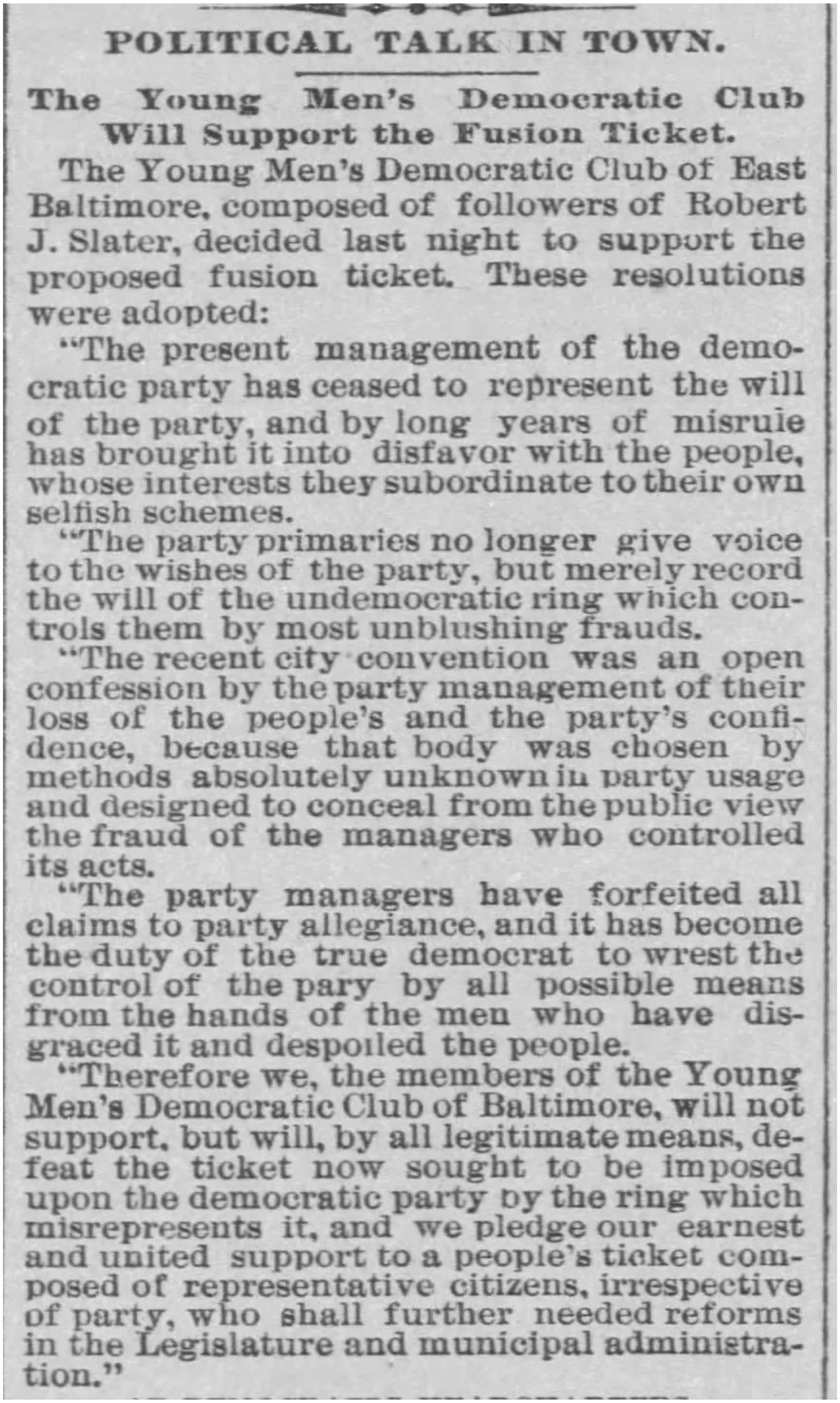

POLITICAL TALK IN TOWN.

The Young Men's Democratic Club Will Support the Fusion Ticket.

The Young Men's Democratic Club of East Baltimore, composed of followers of Robert J. Slater, decided last night to support the proposed fusion ticket. These resolutions were adopted:

"The present management of the democratic party has ceased to represent the will of the party, and by long years of misrule has brought it into disfavor with the people, whose interests they subordinate to their own selfish schemes.

"The party primaries no longer give voice to the wishes of the party, but merely record the will of the undemocratic ring which controls them by most unblushing frauds.

"The recent city convention was an open confession by the party management of their loss of the people's and the party's confidence, because that body was chosen by methods absolutely unknown in party usage and designed to conceal from the public view the fraud of the managers who controlled its acts.

"The party managers have forfeited all claims to party allegiance, and it has become the duty of the true democrat to wrest the control of the pary by all possible means from the hands of the men who have disgraced it and despoiled the people.

"Therefore we, the members of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Baltimore, will not support, but will, by all legitimate means, defeat the ticket now sought to be imposed upon the democratic party by the ring which misrepresents it, and we pledge our earnest and united support to a people's ticket composed of representative citizens, irrespective of party, who shall further needed reforms in the Legislature and municipal administration."

1889-10-02 - The Baltimore Sun Page 4

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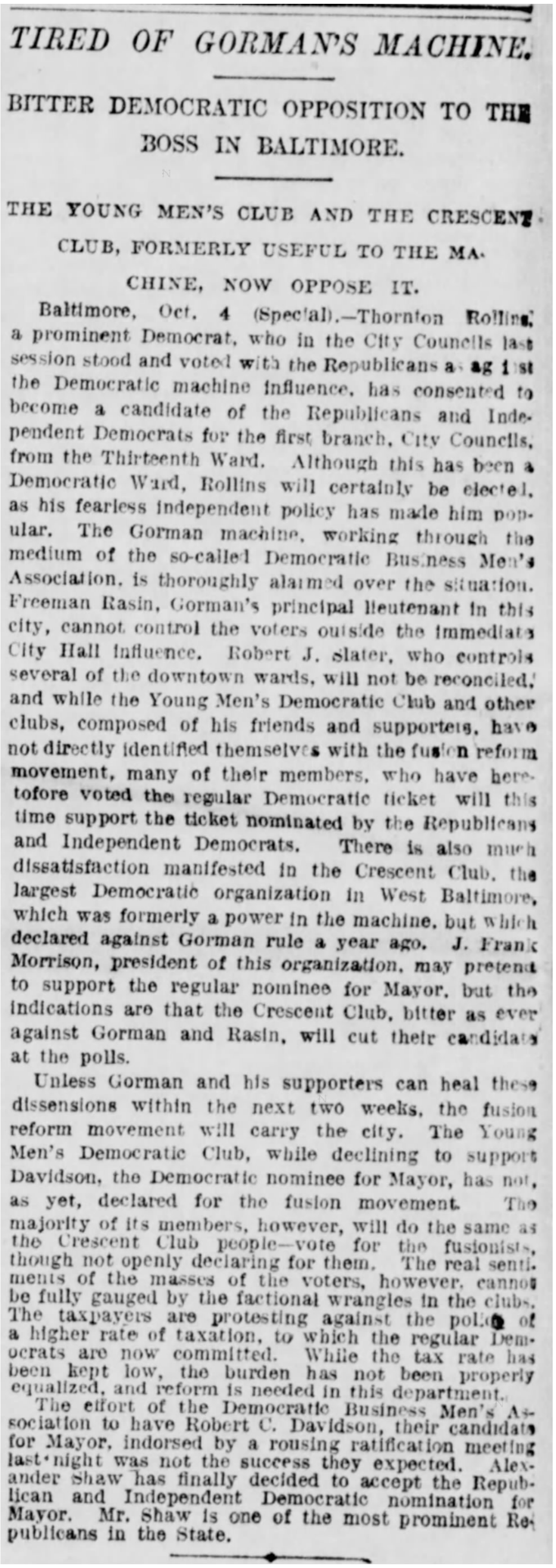

TIRED OF GORMAN'S MACHINE.

BITTER DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION TO THE BOSS IN BALTIMORE.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CLUB AND THE CRESCENT CLUB, FORMERLY USEFUL TO THE MACHINE, NOW OPPOSE IT.

Baltimore, Oct. 4 (Special).—Thornton Rollins, a prominent Democrat, who in the City Councils last session stood and voted with the Republicans as against the Democratic machine influence, has consented to become a candidate of the Republicans and Independent Democrats for the first branch, City Councils, from the Thirteenth Ward. Although this has been a Democratic Ward, Rollins will certainly be elected, as his fearless independent policy has made him popular. The Gorman machine, working through the medium of the so-called Democratic Business Men's Association, is thoroughly alarmed over the situation. Freeman Rasin, Gorman's principal lieutenant in this city, cannot control the voters outside the immediate City Hall influence. Robert J. Slater, who controls several of the downtown wards, will not be reconciled, and while the Young Men's Democratic Club and other clubs, composed of his friends and supporters, have not directly identified themselves with the fusion reform movement, many of their members, who have heretofore voted the regular Democratic ticket will this time support the ticket nominated by the Republicans and Independent Democrats. There is also much dissatisfaction manifested in the Crescent Club, the largest Democratic organization in West Baltimore, which was formerly a power in the machine, but which declared against Gorman rule a year ago. J. Frank Morrison, president of this organization, may pretend to support the regular nominee for Mayor, but the indications are that the Crescent Club, bitter as ever against Gorman and Rasin, will cut their candidates at the polls.

Unless Gorman and his supporters can heal these dissensions within the next two weeks, the fusion reform movement will carry the city. The Young Men's Democratic Club, while declining to support Davidson, the Democratic nominee for Mayor, has not, as yet, declared for the fusion movement. The majority of its members, however, will do the same as the Crescent Club people—vote for the fusionists, though not openly declaring for them. The real sentiments of the masses of the voters, however, cannot be fully gauged by the factional wrangles in the clubs. The taxpayers are protesting against the policy of a higher rate of taxation, to which the regular Democrats are now committed. While the tax rate has been kept low, the burden has not been properly equalized, and reform is needed in this department.

The effort of the Democratic Business Men's Association to have Robert C. Davidson, their candidate for Mayor, indorsed by a rousing ratification meeting last night was not the success they expected. Alexander Shaw has finally decided to accept the Republican and Independent Democratic nomination for Mayor. Mr. Shaw is one of the most prominent Republicans in the State.

1889-10-05 - New York Tribune Page 2

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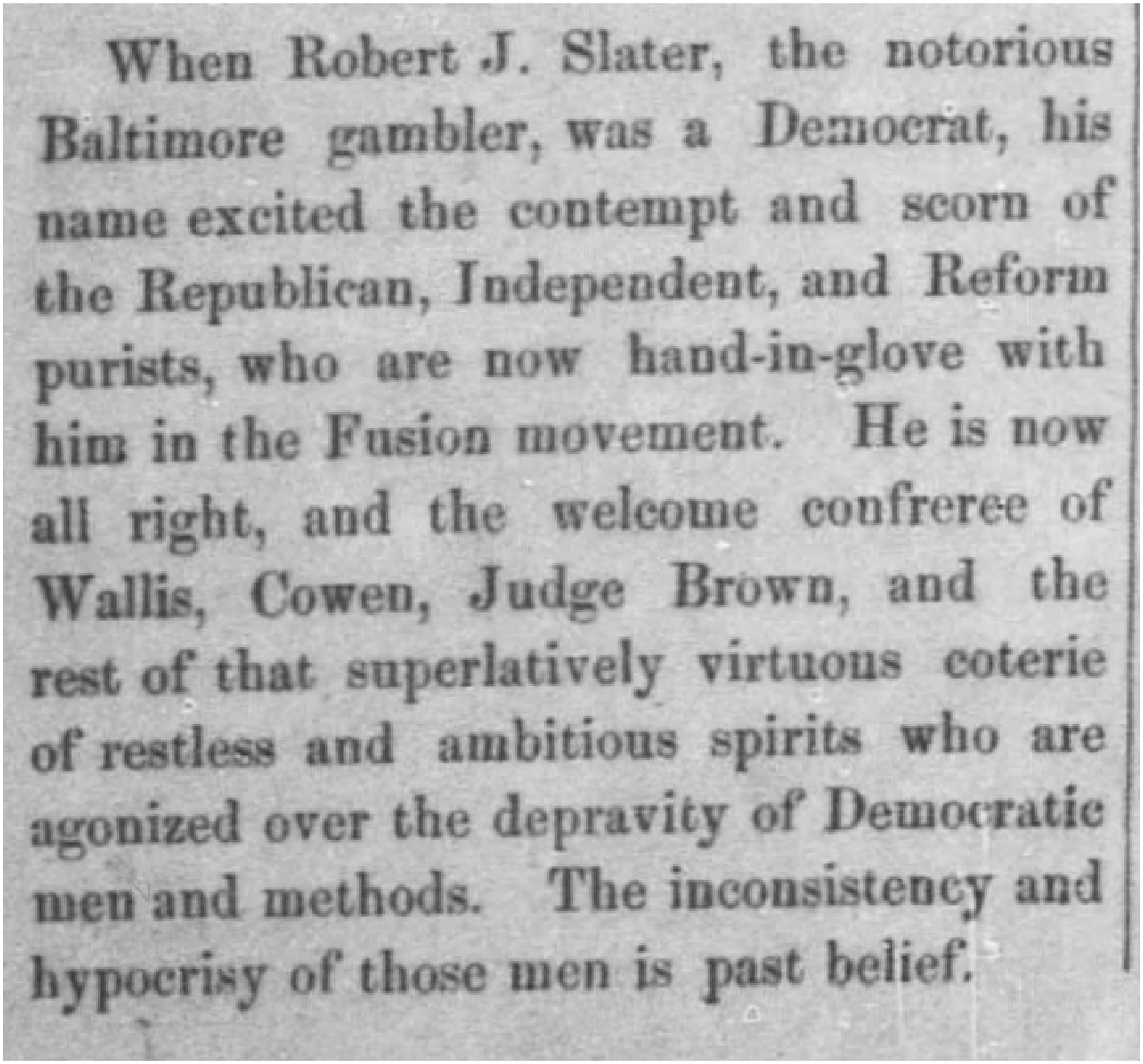
SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=New York Tribune |date=1889-10-05 |title=Tired of Gorman's Machine |page=2 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1889-10-05-New-York-Tribune-Page-2}}



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1889-11-02 - The Democratic Advocate Page 2

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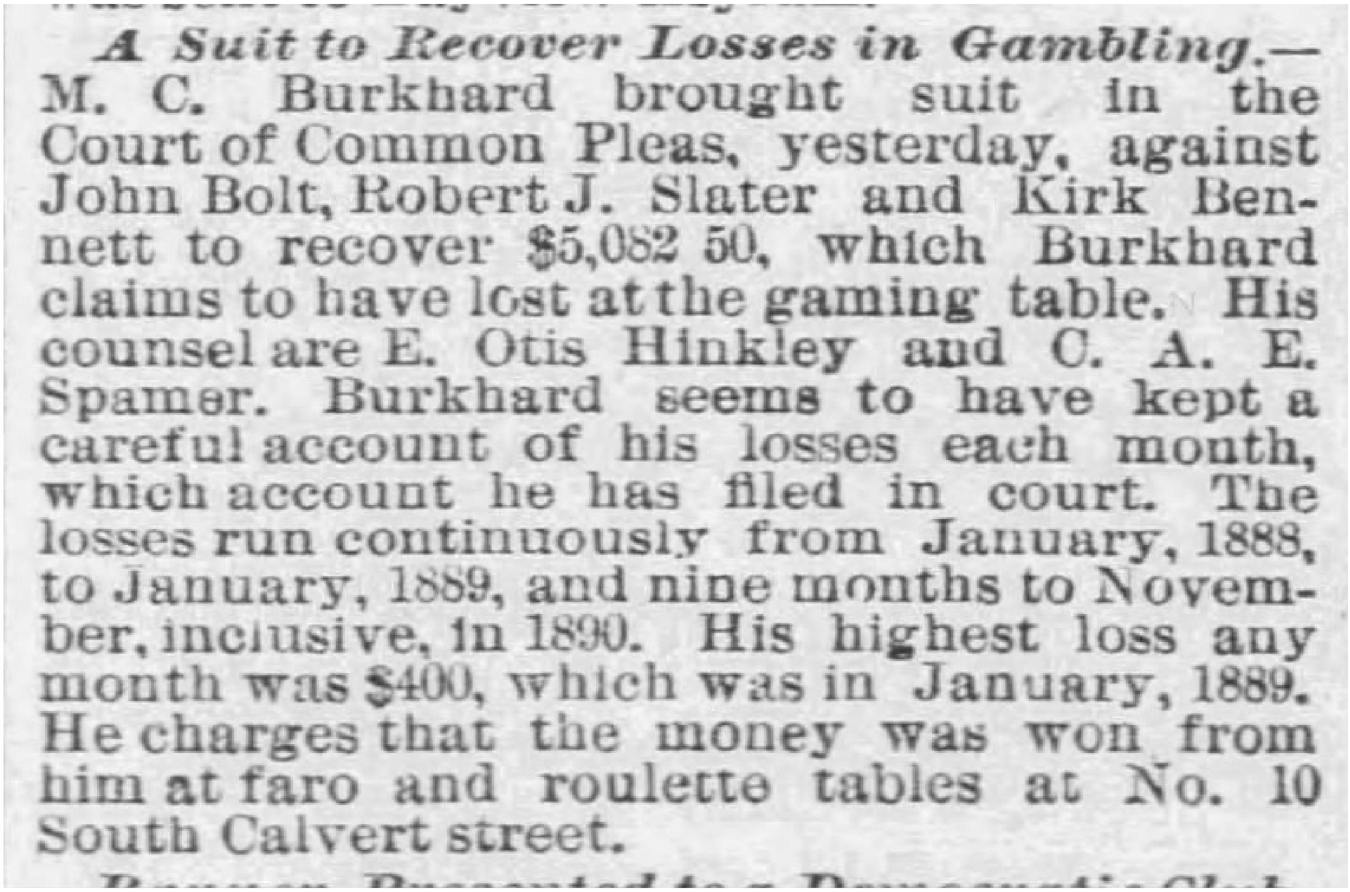

A Suit to Recover Losses in Gambling.—M. C. Burkhard brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, against John Bolt, Robert J. Slater and Kirk Bennett to recover $5,082 50, which Burkhard claims to have lost at the gaming table. His counsel are E. Otis Hinkley and C. A. E. Spamer. Burkhard seems to have kept a careful account of his losses each month, which account he has filed in court. The losses run continuously from January, 1888, to January, 1889, and nine months to November, inclusive, in 1890. His highest loss any month was $400, which was in January, 1889. He charges that the money was won from him at faro and roulette tables at No. 10 South Calvert street.

1890-12-24 - The Baltimore Sun Page 6

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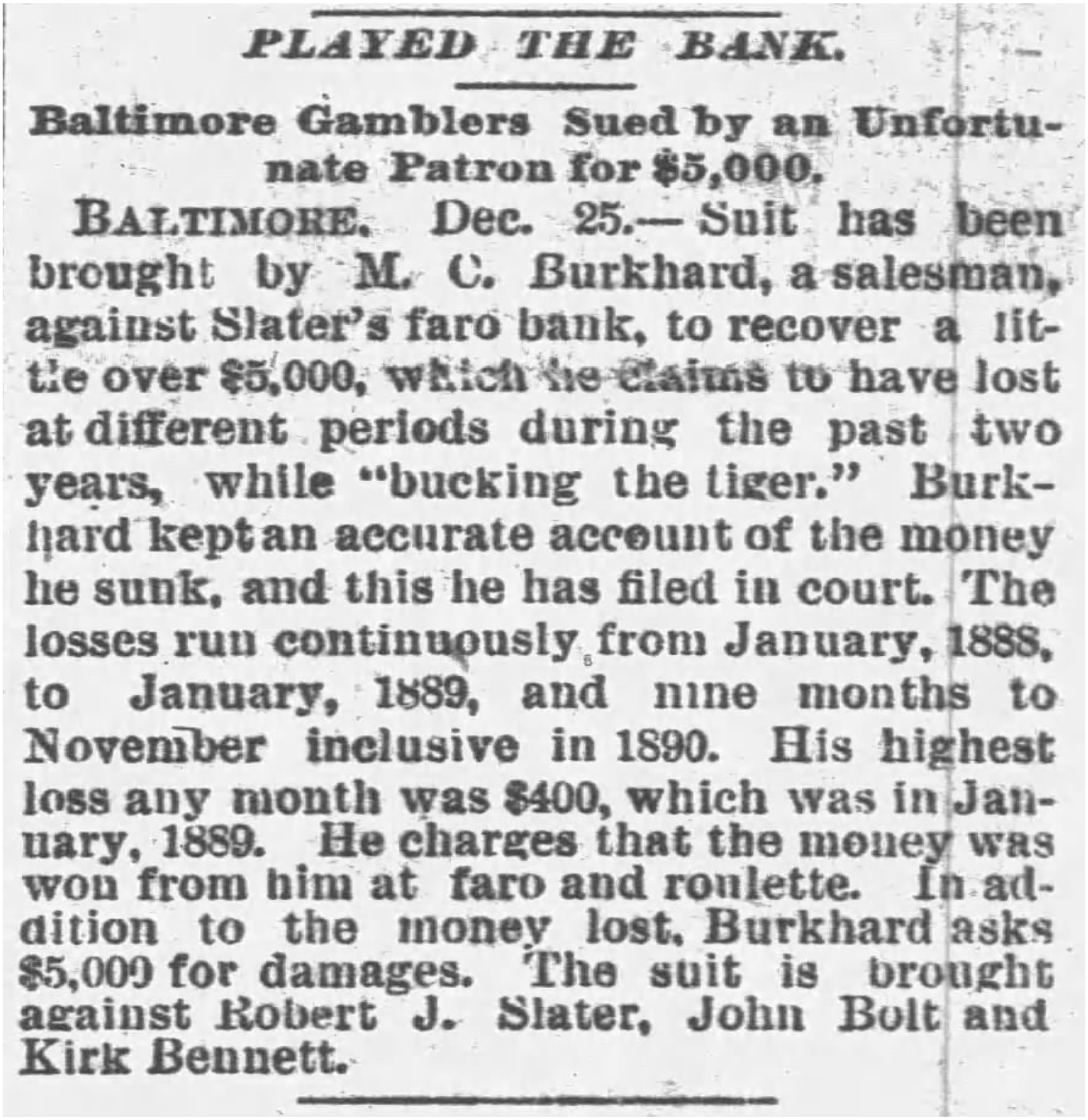
SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=The Baltimore Sun |date=1890-12-24 |title=A Suit to Recover Losses in Gambling |page=6 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1890-12-24-The-Baltimore-Sun-Page-6}}



PLAYED THE BANK.

Baltimore Gamblers Sued by an Unfortunate Patron for $5,000.

BALTIMORE. Dec. 25.—Suit has been brought by M. C. Burkhard, a salesman, against Slater's faro bank, to recover a little over $5,000, which he claims to have lost at different periods during the past two years, while "bucking the tiger." Burkhard kept an accurate account of the money he sunk, and this he has filed in court. The losses run continuously from January, 1888, to January, 1889, and nine months to November inclusive in 1890. His highest loss any month was $400, which was in January, 1889. He charges that the money was won from him at faro and roulette. In addition to the money lost, Burkhard asks $5,000 for damages. The suit is brought against Robert J. Slater, John Bolt and Kirk Bennett.

1890-12-26 - Minneapolis Daily Times Page 1

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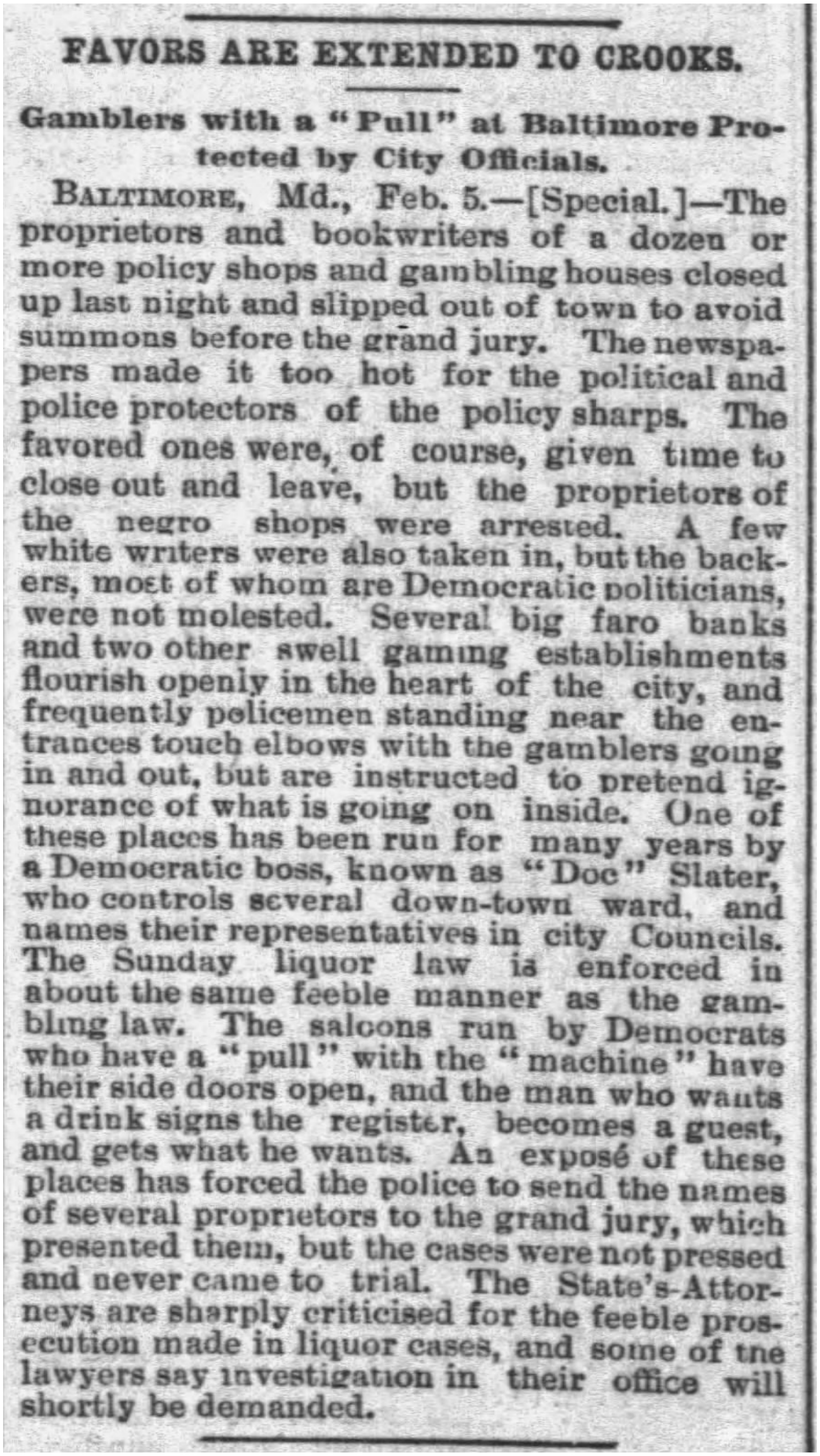

FAVORS ARE EXTENDED TO CROOKS.

Gamblers with a "Pull" at Baltimore Protected by City Officials.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 5.—[Special.]—The proprietors and bookwriters of a dozen or more policy shops and gambling houses closed up last night and slipped out of town to avoid summons before the grand jury. The newspapers made it too hot for the political and police protectors of the policy sharps. The favored ones were, of course, given time to close out and leave, but the proprietors of the negro shops were arrested. A few white writers were also taken in, but the backers, most of whom are Democratic politicians, were not molested. Several big faro banks and two other swell gaming establishments flourish openly in the heart of the city, and frequently policemen standing near the entrances touch elbows with the gamblers going in and out, but are instructed to pretend ignorance of what is going on inside. One of these places has been run for many years by a Democratic boss, known as "Doc" Slater, who controls several down-town ward, and names their representatives in city Councils. The Sunday liquor law is enforced in about the same feeble manner as the gambling law. The saloons run by Democrats who have a "pull" with the "machine" have their side doors open, and the man who wants a drink signs the register, becomes a guest, and gets what he wants. An exposé of these places has forced the police to send the names of several proprietors to the grand jury, which presented them, but the cases were not pressed and never came to trial. The State's-Attorneys are sharply criticised for the feeble prosecution made in liquor cases, and some of the lawyers say investigation in their office will shortly be demanded.

1893-02-06 - Chicago Tribune Page 2

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MUNICIPAL REFORM.

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Mr. Story suggested that the mayor be made a permanent official and given an efficient board of directors with whom to consult. This, he contended, would place the responsibility for bad government where it belongs, and would be the first step toward improvement.

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Baltimore's "Supreme Boss."

Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, followed Mr. MacVeagh. Mr. Bonaparte's address was particularly strong. His subject was "The Present Conditions of Municipal Government in Baltimore." He said:

"A certain Oriental nation was said to have no legal title for its sovereign; he is too sacred to be named by his subjects. It may be for the same reason that there is no constitutional provision, statute or ordinance defining the powers or even recognizing the existence of the true ruler of Baltimore. I shall call him in this paper the 'Supreme Boss,' but claim for the designation no other merit than that it will be readily understood by those most interested.

"The office has existed for some twenty-five years, but it has not always been held by one man. On several occasions during that period it has been placed in commission. On October 27, 1882, a speaker who had every reason to know whereof he spoke said at a public meeting:

"'I tell you your political liberties are in danger. There is a clique who have seized the democratic organization and who hold it for personal aggrandizement. They have said to you. (I am talking to democrats.) "We have determined who shall be the judges." Frank Morrison, Robert J. Slater and I. Freeman Rasin say to any young man who aspires to office: "You shan't be nominated unless we say so, and we won't say so unless you pay for it." '

"Since then the two first named of this triumvirate have shared the fate of Antony and Lepidus, the democratic primaries of 1887 corresponding in result to the battle of Actium, and for the past six years an Augustus has borne unchallenged sway. The tenure of his office may be described as 'during good behavior,' but 'good' as thus used must be understood like *agathoi* or *aristoi* in the literature of Greek politics in a conventional sense. Mr. Freeman calls an aristocracy, as he uses the term, a rule of the best, not, indeed, of the best morally, but of those best fitted to rule. So a Baltimore boss remains such while and only while he shows himself a better man than his competitors—not better in what he and they would call a Sunday-school sense, but better fitted to be a boss. Nowhere is the survival of the fittest better illustrated. Each successive boss wrests power from the grasp of one who had previously clutched it and looks upon his own lieutenants and pupils much as a Roman Emperor regarded his generals. Were he a classical scholar (which he usually is not) his office might remind him of

"'Those trees in whose dim shadow
The ghastly priest doth reign,
The priest who slew the slayer
And shall himself be slain.'

"But however this may be, he knows well enough that he will keep his place no moment longer than he can hold it with the strong hand against all odds and all comers.

"A boss in Maryland, like a Turkish pasha, owes his dignity to merit only, and, in great measure, to the same kinds of merit. For the one position, as for the other, no one is disqualified by humble birth or limited education or questionable antecedents and reputation. A poor man may rise to be a boss, as he may to be a pasha, but in either case he usually becomes a rich man soon after. The American potentate, however, lives in no such barbaric splendor as surrounds his Eastern brother. Again, like Augustus, our present ruler dwells among us, to outward view a mere private citizen, with no shade of that divinity which doth hedge about a king. He is familiarly known as 'Free,' not because, as Clarendon said of an English King, 'He is as free and absolute as any other monarch of Christendom,' but from a corruption or abbreviation of his middle name. His colleague of the State at large (for we have a State boss as well) has been for some fourteen years a Senator of the United States, but he has always preferred to rule Baltimore as Pericles did Athens, without any official authority. It is true that, as Pericles was annually elected *strategos*, he has been successively a clerk of court, naval officer of the port, an insurance commissioner, but the modern no less than the ancient ruler has invariably sought the substance, not the show, of power. He is willing that others should make and administer our laws, provided that he makes the law-makers and all other public servants, decides what laws shall be made and how they shall be administered. In certain respects, however, he differs widely from Pericles; he is no orator and pretends to be no statesman. I do not recollect that I ever heard of his making a speech, and, so far as my memory serves me, the only topic of national interest on which the public had a seemingly authentic statement of his views was the nomination of Mr. Cleveland in 1892. This he was reported to favor, although most of our politicians professed another preference, because, as he was said to have declared in substance, 'He had never found any cause to complain of Mr. Cleveland.' Indeed the *cacoethes loquendi* and any real interest in public affairs are very dangerous to a boss. The immediate predecessor of our present senior Senator, both as Senator and as State boss, and who was also afterward city boss, had, while on both thrones, brief and turbulent reigns, closed by decisive overthrows, very largely because he could and would make speeches and even express opinions in them.

"The ordinary duties of a supreme boss are both responsible and onerous. He relieves those legal voters of the city who belong to its dominant party of the labor and anxiety involved in choosing candidates for all elective offices, and he renders in no small measure the same service to the party of opposition, for patriots of the kind called in New York 'Tammany republicans' are well known in Baltimore. It will be remembered that this function had been already assumed by his former colleagues and himself in 1882, and in view of the complaint then made by the speaker I have quoted as to the terms of its exercise, I deem it but just to say that he has, to my knowledge, permitted and even caused 'young men who aspired to office' to be nominated without his being paid for it, at least in money or by them. In the principal democratic paper of Baltimore there appeared some months since a narrative, in much detail, of his interview with another magnate, of greater dignity but less real power, namely, the President of the United States. According to the account thus published, the latter requested of him 'recognition' (in political parlance a euphemism for some measure of support at public expense) for certain 'elements' in their common party, guilty in the past of much disaffection and even insubordination toward the supreme boss, but in warm sympathy with the President's reputed views. Our ruler is said to have shown none of that ill-judged bitterness exhibited by Queen Liliuokalani toward the rebels against her authority, but conceded promptly and gracefully a 'reasonable' portion of such 'recognition,' and soon after the alleged interview four gentlemen belonging to the association which I here represent were notified of their selection to serve in the present General Assembly, one as Senator, three as Delegates from the city of Baltimore. Together with all the other candidates for these or any other offices they were unanimously nominated by the appropriate convention, the functions of such bodies in Baltimore and their relations to the boss being closely analogous to those of the old French Parliaments when the King appeared in a *lit de justice*. No one who knows these gentlemen (and they are well known) needs any assurance from them that they have gone to the Legislature absolutely untrammeled by pledges, express or implied, or doubts that, whatever may have been the motives of those who offered them election, their acceptance was dictated by a sense of public duty. Indeed, rumor credits the boss with an expression of perfect indifference as to what bills they might introduce. *He* would 'take care,' he is currently quoted as saying, of these bills afterward. It is, therefore, clear that his act of gracious oblivion was either a matter of pure 'comity' or else is to receive its reward from some one other than those immediately favored.

"A very important 'condition' of municipal government in Baltimore is the 'Grandmother's Fund.' As I am away from home, it may be well to explain that this is not a particular sum of money committed to a designated custodian, but reprepresents the aggregate proceeds of various kinds of tribute levied upon the community by its real, as contradistinguished from its nominal, rulers. This tribute includes assessments on office-holders and candidates for office, 'benevolences' from contractors doing work or furnishing supplies of any kinds to the city or State institutions under public control, the price of franchises and privileges and special legislation of every kind, whether from the City Council or the General Assembly, the amounts contributed by corporations when subjected to a process known technically as 'plugging,' and the ransom paid by criminals of all sorts, and especially by policy players, brothel-keepers and offenders against the liquor laws for impunity.

"To study the supreme boss, his rivals, his followers and his revenue is to learn something of the true conditions of municipal government in Baltimore. He can say with Louis XIV, and with much the same measure of truth: '*L'Etat c'est Moi.*' He embodies and typifies those influences which have made the city's politics what they are, just as the great monarch embodied and typified the absolution of his time and country. Any one boss may lose power, or die, or grow virtuous, when he is rich enough and wishes to get into good society, but while his environment remains what it is he will surely have a successor. Every people has had and will have always as good a government as it deserves."

Berlin as a Model.

Dr. Leo S. Rowe, of Philadelphia, was the first speaker of the afternoon. His subject was "Municipal Government as It Should Be and May Become." He spoke of Berlin as a city having a model government. The income from taxation is less than fifty per cent. of the total income of the city. In other words, of the total of $19,000,000, (the income in 1892,) taxation contributed but a little over $9,000,000, the remainder being largely derived from the city's industrial enterprise. Of Berlin's $60,000,000 total indebtedness eighty per cent. represents profit-bearing industrial enterprises, and the balance has been expended in public improvements.

Mr. Rowe advocated a change in the subordinate attitude of the State toward the municipality, and following this a change in the attitude of the citizens toward their city governments. They must, as at Berlin, the speaker said, feel themselves a part of the communitates, and when this shall be reached the necessity for expert directors of municipal departments holding office for life, of thoroughly equipped and organized civil service, of a scientific organization of public charities and a mass of other institutions will all become necessary parts of our system.

A ten minutes' discussion on Dr. Rowe's paper followed, the author being asked numerous questions.

Carl Schurz on Rings.

Mr. Carl Schurz was given three cheers when he was formally introduced by Mr. Carter. Mr. Schurz spoke upon "The Relations of Civil Service Reform to Municipal Reform." Mr. Schurz said there is not a municipal government in this country, on whatever pattern organized, which will not work well when administered by honest, public-spirited, capable and well-trained men. On the other hand, he continued, the best form of municipal government will work badly when administered by bunglers or knaves; the worse the longer they are in office. Mr. Schurz dwelt upon the "rings" which control most of the municipal governments in the large cities, and referred to "patronage" which the "bosses" dispense.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Schurz complimented the "executive ability" of Richard Croker, of Tammany Hall, in handling the "ring" forces and gave this as Mr. Croker's redeeming trait, although the ability was not used in the proper direction.

A Woman Speaks.

Mrs. Joseph P. Mumford, of Philadelphia, was the next speaker.

The subject of Mrs. Mumford's address was "The Relations of Women to Municipal Reform."

Mrs. Mumford held that women should have a large share in the control of school affairs.

She then recited that the ministry of women to the low and the degraded was another phase of city life which calls loudly for her help.

Mrs. Mumford further said that if women come into city councils it will be the silent force opposed to the "machine." She defended the executive and administrative ability of the gentler sex and declared that the ballot will soon be in the hands of women.

W. Harris Roome, of New York, made the closing address of the day.

Mayor Charles F. Schieren, of Brooklyn, arrived during the afternoon and was introduced by Mr. Carter as the "reform executive."

Mr. Schieren was loudly cheered and delivered a brief speech.

The last half hour of the afternoon session was occupied by the delegates making short addresses upon subjects of reform.

It was 5.40 o'clock when the afternoon session ended.

Shakespeare's Theory as to Insanity.

Mr. Creston Clarke, the young tragedian, as has been stated in THE SUN, was in this city last week, and had his attention attracted to Judge Phelps's two readings as to Shakespeare and law, and regretted not hearing them. He sends from the Players' Club, where he resides, the following account of a test made by an English court as to the much-discussed and never-settled question of sanity, insanity and will-making, quoting the following lines from Hamlet:

"I the matter will reword, which madness
Would gambol from."

"Dr. Verplanck tells that Sir Henry Halford, the accomplished president of the Royal College of Physicians, London, once made this passage the text of one of his essays and orations read before the college, and relates a case which occurred in his own practice to prove the correctness of Shakespeare's test of insanity.

A gentleman of fortune had instructed his solicitor, a personal friend, to prepare a will for him containing several very proper provisions, and then bequeathing the residue of his estate to this legal friend. He soon after became deranged and highly excited so as to require coercion. The excitement passed off, leaving him composed but very weak, so that his life was doubtful.

"He was anxious to execute his will, which had been prepared according to his previous instructions, and which Sir Henry and the other attending physicians were requested to hear read to him and to witness. When read to him he assented distinctly to the several items. The physicians were perplexed and retired to consult what was to be done under such questionable circumstances. It occurred to me then to propose to my colleague to go up again into the sick-room to see whether our patient could *reword* the matter, as a test, on Shakespeare's authority, of the soundness of his mind. He repeated the clauses which contained the addition to his mother's jointure, which made provision for the natural children, with sufficient correctness, but he stated that he had left a namesake, though not a relation, ten thousand pounds, whereas he had left him five thousand pounds only, and there he paused, after which I thought it proper to ask him to whom he had left his real property, when these legacies should have been discharged—in whom did he intend that his estate should be vested after his death, if he died without children? 'In the heir at law, to be sure,' was the reply. 'Who is your heir-at-law?' 'I do not know.' Thus he gamboled from the matter and labored, according to this test, under his madness still.

"He died intestate four days afterward."

* * *

TEXTILE STATISTICS.—According to the annual report of the Textile World for 1893, just issued, there were 172 new textile mills constructed during the year. The new constructions include mainly cotton, woolen, knitting and silk mills, together with a small number of dye-works, shoddy mills and other miscellaneous establishments connected with the textile industries. The new establishments are calculated to furnish employment to 13,160 hands. The greatest increase is shown in the cotton industry; 52 new cotton mills have been built, with 397,104 spindle capacity, 12,721 looms, and furnishing employment for 7,982 hands. Important additions to older cotton mills swell the increased spindle capacity for the year to 501,976 spindles, offering employment to 9,586 additional hands. The spindle growth has been very evenly divided between the Northern and Southern States. The distinctively Southern States show a gain of 246,672 spindles, more than half of which must be credited to North and South Carolina. New England gains 213,304 spindles, of which three-fourths have been in Fall River and New Bedford, while the Middle and Western States have added 41,000 spindles to their operating capacity.

* * *

A NEW USE FOR THE PHONOGRAPH.—There has been a great deal of trouble experienced in getting Kanaka laborers for the plantations of Queenssland. The natives are afraid to trust themselves to the promises of the white men, and have an idea that once aboard the ships, they may be consigned to hopeless slavery or lingering death. It transpires that the captain of a vessel engaged in procuring laborers for the plantations has hit on a novel and successful scheme for inducing them to enlist. He took a camera and made a good many pictures of the laborers on the plantation, which he designed to supply with more. He also procured a phonograph and got these laborers to speak into it messages for their friends at home. Armed with these, he went to the New Hebrides, whence the laborers had come, and showed their friends how well the laborers looked, and allowed them to hear their own voices telling how they were succeeding in their new home. The plan worked to perfection, and the natives were seized with a rage for emigration.

* * *

EDWIN BOOTH'S THEATRE DOORS.—In the days of his management at the Winter Garden Edwin Booth received a letter from a clergyman saying that he wished to see Booth in his principal parts, but desired, if possible, to be admitted into the theatre by a side door, as he did not care to run any risk of being seen by his parishioners entering from the front. Edwin Booth made answer in these words: "Sir: There is no door in my theatre through which God cannot see."

1894-01-26 - The Baltimore Sun Page 3

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"A certain Oriental nation was said to have no legal title for its sovereign; he is too sacred to be named by his subjects. It may be for the same reason that there is no constitutional provision, statute or ordinance defining the power, or even recognizing the existence of the true ruler of Baltimore. I shall call him in this paper the 'Supreme Boss,' but claim for the designation no other merit than that it will be readily understood by those most interested.

"The office has existed for some twenty-five years, but it has not always been held by one man. On several occasions during that period it has been placed in commission. On October 27, 1882, a speaker who had every reason to know whereof he spoke said at a public meeting:

" 'I tell you your political liberties are in danger. There is a clique who have seized the democratic organization and who hold it for personal aggrandizement. They have said to you, (I am talking to democrats.) "We have determined who shall be the judges." Frank Morrison, Robert J. Slater and I. Freeman Rasin say to any young man who aspires to office: "You shan't be nominated unless we say so, and we won't say so unless you pay for it." '

"Since then the two first named of this triumvirate have shared the fate of Antony and Lepidus, the democratic primaries of 1887 corresponding in result to the battle of Actium, and for the past six years an Augustus has borne unchallenged sway. The tenure of his office may be described as 'during good behavior,' but 'good' as thus used must be understood like agathoi or aristoi in the literature of Greek politics in a conventional sense. Mr. Freeman calls an aristocracy, as he uses the term, a rule of the best, not, indeed, of the best morally, but of those best fitted to rule, so a Baltimore boss remains such while and only while he shows himself a better man than his competitors—not better in what he and they would call a Sunday-school sense, but better fitted to be a boss. Nowhere is the survival of the fittest better illustrated. Each successive boss wrests power from the grasp of one who had previously clutched it and looks upon his own lieutenants and pupils much as a Roman Emperor regarded his generals. Were he a classical scholar (which he usually is not) his office might remind him of

" 'Those trees in whose dim shadow

The ghastly priest doth reign,

The priest who slew the slayer

And shall himself be slain.'

" 'But however this may be, he knows well enough that he will keep his place no moment longer than he can hold it with the strong hand against all odds and all comers.

" 'A boss in Maryland, like a Turkish pasha, owes his dignity to merit only, and, in great measure, to the same kinds of merit. For the one position, as for the other, no one is disqualified by humble birth or limited education or questionable antecedents and reputation. A poor man may rise to be a boss, as he may to be a pasha, but in either case he usually becomes a rich man soon after. The American potentate, however, lives in no such barbaric splendor as surrounds his Eastern brother. Again, like Augustus, our present ruler dwells among us, to outward view a mere private citizen, with no shade of that divinity which doth hedge about a king. He is familiarly known as 'Free,' not because, as Clarendon said of an English King, 'he is as free and absolute as any other monarch of Christendom,' but from a corruption or abbreviation of his middle name. His colleague of the State at large (for we have a State boss as well) has been for some fourteen years a Senator of the United States, but he has always preferred to rule Baltimore as Pericles did Athens, without any official authority. It is true that, as Pericles was annually elected strategos, he has been successively a clerk of court, naval officer of the port, an insurance commissioner, but the modern no less than the ancient ruler has invariably sought the substance, not the show, of power. He is willing that others should make and administer our laws, provided that he makes the law-makers and all other public servants, decides what laws shall be made and how they shall be administered. In certain respects, however, he differs widely from Pericles; he is no orator and pretends to be no statesman. I do not recollect that I ever heard of his making a speech, and, so far as my memory serves me, the only topic of national interest on which the public had a seemingly authentic statement of his views was the nomination of Mr. Cleveland in 1892. This he was reported to favor, although most of our politicians professed another preference, because, as he was said to have declared in substance, ’He had never found any cause to complain of Mr. Cleveland.’ Indeed the cacoethes loquendi and any real interest in public affairs are very dangerous to a boss. The immediate predecessor of our present senior Senator, both as Senator and as State boss, and who was also afterward city boss, had, while on both thrones, brief and turbulent reigns, closed by decisive overthrows, very largely because he could and would make speeches and even express opinions on them.

”The ordinary duties of a supreme boss are both responsible and onerous. He relieves those legal voters of the city who belong to its dominant party of the labor and anxiety involved in choosing candidates for all elective offices, and he renders in no small measure the same service to the party of opposition, for patriots of the kind called in New York ’Tammany republicans’ are well known in Baltimore. It will be remembered that this function had been already assumed by his former colleagues and himself in 1882, and in view of the complaint then made by the speaker I have quoted as to the terms of its exercise, I deem it but just to say that he has, to my knowledge, permitted and even caused ’young men who aspired to office’ to be nominated without his being paid for it, at least in money or by them. In the principal democratic paper of Baltimore there appeared some months since a narrative, in much detail, of his interview with another magnate, of greater dignity but less real power, namely, the President of the United States. According to the account thus published, the latter requested of him 'recognition' (in political parlance a euphemism for some measure of support at public expense) for certain 'elements' in their common party, guilty in the past of much disaffection and even insubordination toward the supreme boss, but in warm sympathy with the President's reputed views. Our ruler is said to have shown none of that ill-judged bitterness exhibited by Queen Liliuokalani toward the rebels against her authority, but conceded promptly and gracefully a 'reasonable' portion of such 'recognition,' and soon after the alleged interview four gentlemen belonging to the association which I here represent, were notified of their selection to serve in the present General Assembly, one as Senator, three as Delegates from the city of Baltimore. Together with all the other candidates for these or any other offices they were unanimously nominated by the appropriate convention, the functions of such bodies in Baltimore and their relations to the boss being closely analogous to those of the old French Parliaments when the King appeared in a lit de justice. No one who knows these gentlemen (and they are well known) needs any assurance from them that they have gone to the Legislature absolutely untrammeled by pledges, express or implied, or doubts that, whatever may have been the motives of those who offered them election, their acceptance was dictated by a sense of public duty. Indeed, rumor credits the boss with an expression of perfect indifference as to what bills they might introduce. He would 'take care,' he is currently quoted as saying, of these bills afterward. It is, therefore, clear that his act of gracious oblivion was either a matter of pure 'comity' or else is to receive its reward from some one other than those immediately favored.

"A very important 'condition' of municipal government in Baltimore is the 'Grandmother's Fund.' As I am away from home, it may be well to explain that this is not a particular sum of money committed to a designated custodian, but represents the aggregate proceeds of various kinds of tribute levied upon the community by its real, as distinguished from its nominal, rulers. This tribute includes assessments on office-holders and candidates for office; 'benevolences' from contractors doing work or furnishing supplies of any kinds to the city or State institutions under public control, the price of franchises and privileges and special legislation of every kind, whether from the City Council or the General Assembly, the amounts contributed by corporations when subjected to a process known technically as 'plugging,' and the ransom paid by criminals of all sorts, and especially by policy players, brothel-keepers and offenders against the liquor laws for impunity.

"To study the supreme boss, his rivals, his followers and his revenue is to learn something of the true conditions of municipal government in Baltimore. He can say with Louis XIV, and with much the same measure of truth: 'L'Etat c'est Moi.' He embodies and typifies those influences which have made the city's politics what they are, just as the great monarch embodied and typified the absolution of his time and country. Any one boss may lose power, or die, or grow virtuous, when he is rich enough and wishes to get into good society, but while his environment remains what it is he will surely have a successor. Every people has had and will have always as good a government as it deserves."

Berlin as a Model.

Dr. Leo S. Rowe, of Philadelphia, was the first speaker of the afternoon. His subject was "Municipal Government as it Should Be and May Become." He spoke of Berlin as a city having a model government. The income from taxation is less than fifty per cent. of the total income of the city. In other words, of the total of $19,000,000, (the income in 1892,) taxation contributed but a little over $9,000,000, the remainder being largely derived from the city's industrial enterprise. Of Berlin's $60,000,000 total indebtedness eighty per cent. represents profit-bearing industrial enterprises, and the balance has been expended in public improvements.

Mr. Rowe advocated a change in the subordinate attitude of the State toward the municipality, and following this a change in the attitude of the citizen toward their city governments. They must, as at Berlin, the speaker said, feel themselves a part of the communitates, and when this shall be reached the necessity for expert directors of municipal departments holding office for life, of thoroughly equipped and organized civil service, of a scientific organization of public charities and a mass of other institutions will all become necessary parts of our system.

A ten minutes' discussion on Dr. Rowe's paper followed, the author being asked numerous questions.

Carl Schurz on Rings.

Mr. Carl Schurz was given three cheers when he was formally introduced by Mr. Carter. Mr. Schurz spoke upon ”The Relations of Civil Service Reform to Municipal Reform.” Mr. Schurz said there is not a municipal government in this country, on whatever pattern organized, which will not work well when administered by honest, public-spirited, capable and well-trained men. On the other hand, he continued, the best form of municipal government will work badly when administered by bunglers or knaves; the worse the longer they are in office. Mr. Schurz dwelt upon the ”rings” which control most of the municipal governments in the large cities, and referred to ”patronage” which the ”bosses” dispense.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Schurz complimented the "executive ability" of Richard Croker, of Tammany Hall, in handling the "ring" forces and gave this as Mr. Croker's redeeming trait, although the ability was not used in the proper direction.

A Woman Speaks.

Mrs. Joseph P. Mumford, of Philadelphia, was the next speaker.

The subject of Mrs. Mumford's address was "The Relations of Women to Municipal Reform."

Mrs. Mumford held that women should have a large share in the control of school affairs.

She then recited that the ministry of women to the low and the degraded was another phase of city life which calls loudly for her help.

Mrs. Mumford further said that if women come into city councils it will be the silent force opposed to the "machine." She defended the executive and administrative ability of the gentler sex and declared that the ballot will soon be in the hands of women.

W. Harris Roome, of New York, made the closing address of the day.

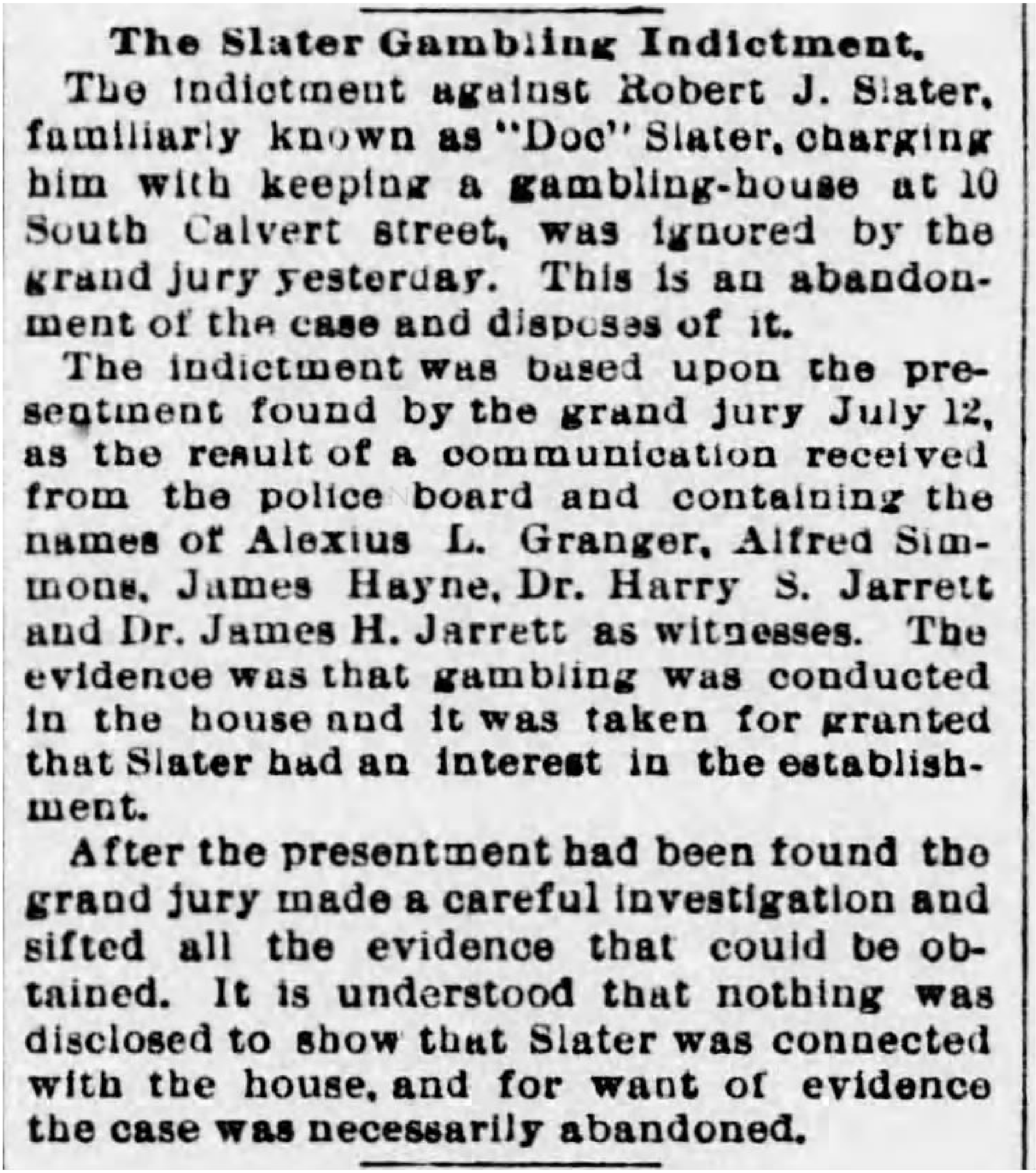
Mayor Charles F. Schieren, of Brooklyn, arrived during the afternoon and was introduced by Mr. Carter as the ”reform executive.”

Mr. Schieren was loudly cheered and delivered a brief speech.

The last half hour of the afternoon session was occupied by the delegates making short addresses upon subjects of reform.

It was 5.40 o’clock when the afternoon session ended.

SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=The Baltimore Sun |date=January 26, 1894 |title=Municipal Reform |page=3 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1894-01-26-The-Baltimore-Sun-Page-3}}



The Slater Gambling Indictment.

The indictment against Robert J. Slater, familiarly known as "Doc" Slater, charging him with keeping a gambling-house at 10 South Calvert street, was ignored by the grand jury yesterday. This is an abandonment of the case and disposes of it.

The indictment was based upon the presentment found by the grand jury July 12, as the result of a communication received from the police board and containing the names of Alexius L. Granger, Alfred Simmons, James Hayne, Dr. Harry S. Jarrett and Dr. James H. Jarrett as witnesses. The evidence was that gambling was conducted in the house and it was taken for granted that Slater had an interest in the establishment.

After the presentment had been found the grand jury made a careful investigation and sifted all the evidence that could be obtained. It is understood that nothing was disclosed to show that Slater was connected with the house, and for want of evidence the case was necessarily abandoned.

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ARE THE BONDS GOOD?

LATEST COMPLICATION IN NORTHERN PACIFIC LITIGATION.

Counsel for the Company Claims the Mortgage Given the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Is Void on the Ground That the Trust Company Has Invalidated Its Act by Failing to Comply with the Laws of Illinois—$40,000,000 at Stake.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—Is the Chicago and Northern Pacific mortgage for $40,000,000 valid? is the latest question in the complicated Northern Pacific [illegible] which Judge Jenkins is called to pass on. In the arguments on the case today William Nelson Cromwell, representing the Northern Pacific company, made the surprising claim that the mortgage is absolutely void. He contended that the mortgage could not be foreclosed, and was not sure that the bondholders could recover by suing on their bonds, which it was said would be the only course left for them if the mortgage was invalidated. This pleasant surprise to the bondholders is based on the claim that the Farmers' Loan and Trust company has invalidated its act by neglecting to comply with the laws of the State of Illinois.

To make the case clear it should be understood that some years ago the railroad company, desiring to sell its bonds, executed a mortgage upon all of its property to the Farmers' Loan and Trust company as trustee for the holders of the bonds it proposed to issue, and bonds were issued and sold. In the beginning of the present suit the trustees sought to foreclose the mortgage for these bondholders. The railroad company now seeks to secure the nullification of the mortgage and the bonds upon the grounds stated, that the trust company is said has been incompetent to act as trustee because of not having complied with the statutes of Illinois, because it, the Farmers' Loan and Trust company, a trust company foreign to the State of Illinois, did not deposit $200,000 with the Treasurer of that State before it accepted the trust. Mr. Cromwell holds that the failure to comply with the Illinois law not only invalidates the trust but also the mortgage issued under it. If this point can be sustained in law it will invalidate the mortgage given by the railroad company to the trust company, render the entire transaction void, and invalidate the entire issue of bonds made under the mortgage held by the trust company, amounting to about $40,000,000.

Mr. Cromwell argued to show that the Farmers' Loan and Trust company came within the meaning of Illinois' statute as a foreign corporation and was bound by its provisions. He contended that because the trustee had not the power to act the mortgage under which it was proceeding in court was illegal and void. Judge Jenkins quoted a portion of a Federal decision which appeared to favor the validity of a contract under similar conditions, and asked Mr. Cromwell what he thought was the author of such language. Mr. Cromwell replied that he thought it was simply an evidence of good nature on the part of the court, which was seeking a way to aid an unfortunate party. Turning his attention to a number of decisions holding that where a foreign corporation has failed to comply with the laws of the State in which they desire to do business contracts made by them are absolutely void, Judge Jenkins asked Mr. Cromwell if he would go so far as to say that the trust would not hold even as against the bondholder, and Mr. Cromwell declared that he would. It was made void by the law and was void for all purposes.

Herbert B. Turner, replying for the Farmers' Loan and Trust company, scored the defendant's attorneys for the position they took. [illegible]

RATES IS NOT YET FULLY SETTLED.

Canadian Pacific May Not Get All It Asks on Immigration Business.

Slight progress was made at yesterday's meeting of Western passenger traffic officials, but it is not yet safe to predict a successful outcome of the negotiations with the Canadian Pacific. The latter agreed yesterday to accept the proposition of the Western lines as regards the percentage of immigrant business from New York. Some changes in the original proposition were made, however. The modified agreement allows the Canadian Pacific proportions as follows: [illegible]

PRIVATE CAR CONCERN TALKS BACK.

Will Not Submit to the Reduced Mileage Allowance.

[illegible]

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for the use of cars prior to the new arrangement. How it can make this effective is hard to see. It cannot well enter into special arrangements with roads not parties to the agreement, as nearly every road in the association named has signed. Besides the railroads cannot be compelled to haul their cars and may elect to furnish their own.

PULLMAN COMPANY LOSES A SUIT.

Amount Involved Claimed to Be Overstated—Will Be Appealed.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 18.—The case of the Central Transportation company against the Pullman Palace-Car company, which has been in litigation nine years, was decided in favor of the former this afternoon in the United States Circuit Court. The case involves several millions of dollars. A master was appointed by Judge Dallas, and he will report in sixty days.

["The amount involved," J. S. Runnells, general counsel of the Pullman company, said yesterday, "has been greatly overstated. The litigation is the remnant of the time when the Pullman company was gathering in the railway lines. In 1870 the Central Transportation company, which was operating sleeping-cars on the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, and other lines, was leased by the Pullman company. The lease expired in 1885, when it was renewed by the directors of the Central Transportation company under modified conditions. The stockholders refused to sustain the directors and suits were brought against the Pullman company. In 1888 the controversy was decided by the United States Supreme Court in favor of the Pullman company. Then the stockholders of the Central Transportation company brought suit for the value of cars and other property which we had disposed of when taking the lease. The amount involved is not large, but the case will go at once to the United States Court of Appeals."]

Des Moines and Northwestern Sold.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—The Des Moines, Northern and Western railway was sold today to Attorney A. B. Cummins, representing Geo. G. M. Dodge of New York, and F. M. Hubbell and F. C. Hubbell of Des Moines, these three being a committee representing the bondholders. The property was sold by George F. Henry, Master of Chancery appointed by the Federal Court, on foreclosure of mortgage. The price was $2,640,000. The sale was purely formal, its main object being to reduce the rate of interest on the indebtedness. The buyers were the only bidders. The amount paid is slightly less than the mortgages represented in it. C. A. Platt of the Western Union Telegraph company attended the sale and read a notice to the effect that a suit is pending in the District Court and in the Supreme Court between the two companies. The notice was read simply to protect the interests of the telegraph concern in the litigation pending.

Changes in Classification.

A special meeting of the Western Classification committee was held in the Rookery Building yesterday to consider requests for cancelling advances recently made in the classification. Delegations from agricultural implement manufacturers and other industries appeared and showed why they thought the action should be rescinded. [illegible]

Reduced Rates for Meetings.

[illegible]

Exempted from Pass Prohibition.

[illegible]

Railway Club Meeting.

[illegible]

Not Ready to Form a Pool.

[illegible]

Election of Officers.

[illegible]

Railway News Brevities.

The Norfolk and Southern railroad company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable Jan. 15. [illegible]

"DOC" SLATER'S PLACE IS CLOSED.

Not an Open Gambling House in Baltimore Last Night.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—Robert Slater, known in sporting circles all over the country as "Doc" Slater, has been forced to close his famous gambling place in this city. [illegible]

You can call an A. D. T. Messenger and send a "Want" ad. to THE TRIBUNE without extra charge.

TRUDE IS A FAVORITE

HE IS NOT INCLINED TO BE CHICAGO'S LEXOW COUNSEL.

Number of Leading Lawyers' Names Under Consideration, but Mr. Trude Alone Has Been Approached—Chairman Kerr Is Not Discouraged by the Action of the City Council on the $5,000 Appropriation Resolution—He Thinks a Committee of Thirteen Would Be Unwieldy.

Who is to play Goff to the Chicago Lexow committee?

A number of the leading attorneys of the city are under consideration by the members of Ald. Kerr's committee, but only one of them so far has been approached. This one is A. S. Trude, on whom much pressure is being brought to bear. Mr. Trude has, however, shown a distinct disinclination to take up the task. The other lawyers whose names the committee is considering are Clarence S. Darrow, Levy Mayer, Frank Walker, formerly Assistant State's-Attorney; John S. Miller, ex-Corporation Counsel; John H. Cooper, Luther Laflin Mills, and Charles G. Neely, who is also a former Assistant State's-Attorney. If Mr. Trude declines to serve, the chief counsel of the committee will probably be selected from this list, all the names on which have been submitted to the committeemen by citizens who are interested in the work.

Then there is to be selected an assistant counsel, who will be some bright young lawyer of lesser fame and consequently inclined to be more moderate in the way of fees. Here, the committee points out, is a chance for some ambitious and energetic young attorney to make a great name for himself, as did Attorney Moss, who is Mr. Goff's assistant in New York.

Trude Is Not Willing.

As for Mr. Trude it is understood that he is quite unwilling to take the place of chief counsel. He would not discuss the matter at all yesterday and declined to say whether or not he had been approached on the matter. He was shown a copy of an evening paper in which his name was connected with the investigation.

"I do not know anything about this," he said. "I certainly have not talked with any newspaper man at all about the matter."

After the next meeting of the Board of Education Mr. Trude expects to leave for a hunting trip in Arkansas and the Indian Territory, and the fact that his arrangements for this excursion have all been made is understood to be one of the reasons for his disinclination to engage in the investigation.

Ald. Kerr is not at all taken aback by the Council's action in referring the $5,000 appropriation resolution to the Finance committee Monday night. This was done by a strict party vote. The Finance committee will meet at noon today and pass upon the resolution. There is not much doubt that the report will be favorable, though the vote will probably again divide on strict party lines. There are nine Republicans and four Democrats on the Finance committee. The report of the committee will probably come up before the special meeting of the Council tomorrow night. At that meeting the appropriation resolution will probably meet another delay, for on the insistence of only two members the resolution must be deferred and printed in the usual form. So it is not likely to come up for final passage before the meeting of Dec. 28.

What Ald. Kerr is chiefly afraid of is that there will be a "rider" tacked on the resolution providing that the entire Police committee of thirteen members shall conduct the investigation. This, Ald. Kerr says, would make the entire affair a farce. He holds that a committee of thirteen would never have a quorum and that if there should be a quorum present it would be too unwieldy to do effective work.

Whole Committee Unwieldy.

"If the whole committee of thirteen is to sit," Mr. Kerr says, "there will not be a quorum present once a week. It is absolutely necessary to have the committee of such a number that we can do business speedily and without delay. It will be hard enough to get four men together, to say nothing of trying to get seven. The life of the investigation depends on having the committeemen small in size so as to do the work. Look at the practical effect of it. Suppose we have thirteen men on the committee. We get together with our lawyers in the evening and lay out a plan for next day; we decide to subpoena thirty or forty witnesses. The witnesses come the next morning and sit around waiting for a quorum of the committee to come—and there is no quorum. We have to ask those witnesses to come the next day. Now, we can't treat people that way at all; they won't stand it. I know that in New York they have had trouble in getting four men together. The members of the committee will be called away from time to time to attend to their own private business—it is impossible for a man to entirely neglect his own affairs. Then every member of the committee that sits in the investigation must have the right to ask whatever questions he pleases. Suppose all the members should be present and they all wanted to take a hand in examining witnesses. Why, we would never make any headway at all. There is no political difference between the entire committee of thirteen and the subcommittee of seven. One has nine Republicans and four Democrats and the other has five Republicans and two Democrats. The proportion is the same."

Police Commission's Quarters.

The Police Commission has moved into its new headquarters in Room 34, City Hall. Workmen were busy all day yesterday fitting up the room with furniture borrowed from city offices. The commission having no appropriation, of course has no money to spend. Today at noon the Commissioners will meet in this new office for the first time, when Secretary Campbell expects to be able to submit proof of the blanks upon which all members of the force are expected to put in their applications. [illegible]

LEAVE GIVEN TO AMEND THE BILL.

Judge Windes Acts on the Demurrer in the Yates-Saylor Case.

Judge Windes yesterday rendered a decision based on demurrer of the defendants to the bill filed by Asa D. Yates, Emily M. Darling, and others against Carl E. Saylor and the Woman's Land Syndicate. [illegible]

Superior and Circuit Courts—Judgments.

[illegible]

Superior and Circuit Courts—Decrees.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Court Calls for Today.

[illegible]

Illinois Appellate Court—Second District.

[illegible]

Illinois Appellate Court—Third District.

[illegible]

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—Supreme Court of the United States, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1894: [illegible]

Iowa Supreme Court.

[illegible]

Michigan Supreme Court.

[illegible]

BENEFIT FOR MRS. CONRAD HANEY.

Monday Night's Entertainment Realizes a Handsome Sum for Her.

The committee in charge of Mrs. Conrad Haney's benefit at the Lake Avenue Union Church Monday evening are pleased with the results of their enterprise. The church was well filled by a large audience of non-members of the Lake Avenue Union Church and all enjoyed the lecture delivered by G. J. Bennett on "A Trip Across the Continent." Over thirteen hundred tickets were sold and it is expected that fully as many more will be sold today. Mr. Whipple, Chairman of the Committee on Entertainment, says that Mrs. Haney will realize considerably over $600.

DOLLS AT THE SHOW.

GAY LITTLE THINGS CAPTIVATE THE SOCIETY FOLK.

Carnival Establishes Itself Thoroughly and Is Made Much Of by All Who Attend—There Is a Good Sized Crowd Present All the Time and the Gayly Dressed Dolls, Some High-Priced Enough, Are Given Much Attention—Some of Them Are to Be Raffled.

The doll carnival has established itself as one of the holiday attractions. Society has taken it up and is making much of it. The attendance yesterday was exceptionally good, and there were big sales that will net well for the charities to be benefited by the carnival. There are several new dolls which attract a great deal of attention. The sideshows seem to be well patronized, and well they might, for some of them furnish curious, freaky attractions. One of them is advertised to the crowd by an old-time "barker," whose face is familiar to people who knew and remember the Midway. The attractions of another show are shouted by a young man who flourishes about all day in an evening suit.

The living pictures attract considerable interest and form one of the best features of the carnival. Thirty young society women are the participants.

The dolls themselves range from the first made in England to a gorgeous creation in silk, satin, velvet, and ermine that cost $300. The English doll is a hideous wooden figure that closely resembles those grotesque wooden images which Esquimaux place about their totem poles. It would be more likely to scare a child than to amuse one. The $300 doll, on the other hand, is a thing of beauty and a joy until some little one to whom it is given, drops it on the floor and cracks its head. Its dress is of the latest style in all particulars and the material is the best. It is called the Czarina and was presented by Sharpe & Co. This Czarina doll is to be "raffled" like most of the other celebrities at the carnival and the person who holds the one lucky ticket in 300 at $1 each will get her.

The dolls that go best with the young men who go to the carnival are the ballet dancers, as people might suppose. They are prettily dressed and their stuffy looking legs are filled with sawdust so that they may be used as pin-cushions. There are dress-reform dolls, too, without any whalebone and with their underwear all of one piece. All their clothes are of the reform patterns.

The theatrical dolls are one of the main centers of attraction. Everyone who sees them admires them. Dixey as "Adonis" is one of the new ones. There is a likeness in this doll that extends beyond that of the costume. There is also a strong facial resemblance—Dixeyan—to the last degree. The doll representing Nat Goodwin as Davy Garrick was dressed without regard to expense. It was contributed by Geo. Torrence, who paid $100 for the costume. The dolls representing Ada Rehan as Lady Teazle and Modjeska as Marie Stuart are exceedingly popular with the visitors at the carnival, and many "chances" on them are being sold. There are two Lottie Collins dolls, both in dresses that are fac-similes of her costume in the celebrated "Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ay" dance. Near by are dolls representing Miss Frances Willard and the Rev. Dr. Withrow. The contrasts are remarkable at the doll carnival. On one of the tables is a "co-ed" at the University of Chicago, dressed in cap and gown and with a book under her arm. A cadet with "I. N. G." over the visor of his cap is liked by many of the young women who see the show.

The fashion dolls are marvels in their way. They show the latest styles in woman's dress, made up of the best possible materials. "Look at that," says the woman who sells them, "silk and satin clear to the skin. Clothes all made to order; shoes made to order; everything as perfect as a woman's dress could be. How much? O, anywhere from $10 up to $300." The fashion dolls, like the celebrities, are to be sold in chances, as things go at church fairs.

The managers of the carnival are arranging now for a celebration for the orphans and waifs of the city on Christmas day. All the little ones in a number of charitable institutions yet to be selected are to go down to Battery D and revel in the fascinating sights presented there. The Columbian Liberty Bell will be there, to be rung for the orphans of the world, and the Rev. Dr. Frank Gunsaulus has promised to be there at 12 o'clock to make a speech. The proceeds of one of the booths will be devoted to giving the waifs a good time and contributions for the same purpose are solicited from people who can afford to give. The program for Christmas day has not yet been completed, but it will be one to interest the little ones especially.

SHOCKING ACT OF A JEALOUS MAN.

He Knocks a Young Woman Senseless with a Paling Stick.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—The attempted vengeance of an excited lover on his alleged faithless sweetheart caused much excitement opposite the entrance of a gospel meeting here Sunday. Charles C. Riley and Blanche Graves, both young, who had been warmly attached to each other, were recently separated by the girl's mother. Last night the girl went to church with another young man and as she came out met Riley face to face. "You told me I could kill you if I ever found you with another fellow," he cried, "and I am going to do it." He tore a paling from a tree box and struck her on the back of the head with it with all his force, knocking her senseless, and then fled up the street with a crowd of men at his heels. He finally surrendered to a policeman. The girl was revived and sent home in a cab. She was not seriously injured.

The Debs Sentence.

[illegible]

Rector St. Paul's Church, Forest Park.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED [illegible]

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR AN INVESTMENT. [illegible]

CAPITAL—$500 TO $10,000 WANTED TO IN[illegible]

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR ANY OTHER [illegible]

FOR SALE—PART INTEREST IN AN ESTAB[illegible]

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR REAL [illegible]

FOR SALE—18-ROOM HOTEL ELEGANTLY [illegible]

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF STOVES AND TIN[illegible]

GENTLEMAN TO JOIN IN LUCRATIVE OFFICE [illegible]

ROOMS AND LODGING—NO. 1 ORDERED [illegible]

WANTED—MAN WITH $1,000 CASH TO TAKE [illegible]

WANTED—MAN WITH SMALL CAPITAL WHO [illegible]

WANTED—TO PURCHASE TWO SECOND[illegible]

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

[illegible]

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

[illegible]

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

[illegible]

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

[illegible]

MUSICAL.

[illegible]

ROOFING.

[illegible]

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

[illegible]

BOOKS, MAPS, ETC.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND BOOK FROM [illegible]

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY [illegible]

SOUTH DIVISION.

[illegible]

WEST DIVISION.

[illegible]

NORTH DIVISION.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

[illegible]

UNDERTAKING.

[illegible]

ACCOUNTANTS.

[illegible]

DENTISTS.

[illegible]

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1894.-TWELVE PAGES.

ARE THE BONDS GOOD?

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LATEST CONFEDERATION IN NORTHERN PACIFIC LITIGATION.

Action was begun in the United States Circuit Court yesterday by the Mercantile Trust company of New York to foreclose the consolidated mortgage for $130,000,000 made by the Northern Pacific Railroad company. The Farmers' Loan and Trust company, Thomas F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, and Henry C. Rouse are made defendants. The bill charges that the company is insolvent and has defaulted in the payment of the coupons on the bonds of the consolidated mortgage which matured on Sept. 1 last. The mortgage was executed July 1, 1889, on the entire property of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad company. An answer has been filled to the bill by the completed Northern Pacific Railroad company admitting the allegations of the bill. Gen. John C. McNulta, representing Henry C. Payne, Henry C. Rouse, and Thomas F. Oakes, receivers of the road, filed a petition stating that the mortgage is a subordinate lien to the second and third mortgage, and alleging that if an immediate foreclosure decree is entered the property in its entirety could not be sold for more than $30,000,000, which would not be sufficient to pay the debt of the mortgage lien, including the interest due on the first mortgage. The petition then alleges that on Dec. 10, 1893, the Farmers' Loan and Trust company has brought suit to foreclose the second and third mortgages.

The petition states if the order of sale should be made in this suit the property would be sacrificed to the great detriment of those persons holding the junior securities. The court is asked to sell the bonds, amount to $130,000,000, free of lien of the general first mortgage, and the receivers' certificates, and that the claims of the Farmers' Loan and Trust company be transferred to the fund derived from the sale of the road, and that the rights of the present suit be retained for final hearing. Gen. W. H. H. Miller of Indianapolis, former United States Attorney-General, representing the Mercantile Trust company, appeared before Judge Woods yesterday. It is said that this is a movement in the interest of the holders of the consolidated bonds of the company and that the trust company in its suit has been induced to ask for a foreclosure of the second and third mortgages at the instance of a committee of bondholders. This committee represents holders of the Farmers' Loan and Trust company, it is stated, amounting to nearly $35,000,000. It is stated that the road could be purchased by the interests which favor a reorganization and the road could be relieved of its heavy financial burdens and put on a substantial basis. This suit, it is said, has the approval of the officers of the road and of all the large holders of the company's securities in the country. The consent to the bill of complaint given by the railroad company is regarded as a step which has in view an early reorganization of the company. It is understood that a plan of reorganization has been formed under the auspices of the holders of the consolidated mortgage bonds of the road by this combination.

Gen. McNulta does not appear to share that view, however. In his petition he gives notice that he will move for the dismissal of the bill of the Mercantile company tomorrow morning before Judge Woods. His reason is that the mortgage is a junior one and that a decree for foreclosure and sale would be an invasion of the rights of the holders of the prior mortgage securities. There is a federal statute which appears to apply to this feature of the case. The question arising seems to be whether Judge Woods would ignore the plain letter of the law in the interests of those who believe that a reorganization of the Northern Pacific would be a good thing for everybody concerned. Gen. Miller, on the part of the plaintiff, which was appointed trustee Dec. 12, 1893, insists that under that portion of the bill of complaint which alleges that the railroad company is insolvent and entirely unable to meet its obligations, the court has authority to make the order of foreclosure. The general impression is that what they desire to do is to foreclose the consolidated mortgage subject to the first, second, and third mortgages. Gen. McNulta's position is that this would sacrifice the road in a way that the law will not permit, and that it is for this reason that he wishes to have the bill of complaint dismissed. It is thought that the law will sustain his contention.

The object of the combination in the Mercantile and Trust company case has been disclosed by a statement that a meeting of the consolidated mortgage bondholders will be held in New York today at which the entire subject will be considered. There is little doubt of the fact that the reorganization of the company is near at hand. The combination which is now at work is a foreign combination, which began operations last summer when it was found that the efforts of those interested here were not producing any results, and that the state of the company's affairs was growing more serious. The foreign bondholders then undertook the movement which has now culminated in the bill of foreclosure by the Mercantile Trust company. It is stated that the plan of reorganization contemplated is of the most comprehensive character, and that it will have the effect of bringing about a radical reconstruction of the financial features of the road and giving it new life. The bill of foreclosure is signed by Senator William B. Allison of Iowa and ex-Attorney-General Miller.

The bill is to go before Judge Jenkins at Milwaukee as soon as it is brought before Judge Woods here. It is understood to be the intention of the Legislature of Illinois to apply the law of the state with such strictness as will force the sale of the Chicago branch of the Northern Pacific.

IS IT NOT YET FULLY DETERMINED.

Such progress was made at yesterday's meeting of the traffic managers of the Western freight associations in the matter of settling the differences between the transcontinental and Western freight associations over the division of rates on business coming into Chicago over transcontinental lines that an early settlement of the dispute is now assured. Yesterday's meeting adjourned to meet again next Friday. The question is a difficult one to decide, as the propositions advanced by the roads embraced in the organizations both appear to be reasonable. The controversy arose out of the refusal of the transcontinental lines to accept the original proposition of the Western lines to divide the rates to the Missouri River. A proposition was then submitted to divide the rates to Chicago. To this the Western lines replied that they had already divided the rate to the Missouri River, and that this was the only equitable arrangement which they would accept. A committee appointed to consider the various phases of the question is in session. There is a general feeling that the difficulty will be adjusted. The traffic managers of the Central traffic association are considering the details of the agreement with the Western roads looking to a reorganization of the joint traffic association. There are thirty-eight roads in the association, and as they have not yet signed, it appears likely that there will be some delay. When these have been obtained there will be a meeting called in this city or in New York. The details of the organization will then be completed. It has not been decided whether Mr. Blanchard will be made the Commissioner of the Western or Eastern branch of the new association. It has been ascertained that the Missouri Pacific will not be an aggressive quantity in the operations of the new organization. There is some talk of a rate war, but there seems to be no cause for apprehension.

The condition of affairs in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road is good, and the details of the management have been so well attended to that everything is now in good shape.

The Canadian Pacific will put in an omnibus baggage rate of $2.50 between here and Toronto and Montreal. It will also reduce the rates on general baggage.

The meeting of the General Managers of the roads running into Peoria has been postponed until the first meeting in January.

The Michigan Central has begun to equip its passenger engines with apparatus for taking water on the fly, which will result in saving five minutes between Detroit and Chicago.

PULLMAN COMPANY LOOMS A SUIT.

An order was entered in the Circuit Court yesterday requiring the Transportation company to give a bond for $15,000 for damages sustained by the Pullman Palace Car company by reason of an injunction against that company. The case has been in litigation nine years, and decided in favor of the Pullman company by the United States Supreme Court some time ago. The Transportation company owned and sold several millions of dollars of a similar car which the Pullman company held was an infringement on its patent. The Supreme Court decided in favor of the Pullman company, and it is in consequence of this finding that the bond is ordered.

The suit will involve one of the longest and most interesting accountings that has occurred in this city. Among those whose testimony will be taken will be Vice-President Horace Porter, whose office is in New York, and Col. George M. Pullman, whose office is in this city. A number of the officers and bookkeepers will also be called. An order for the taking of the testimony will be entered at once, and the work will be begun in this city under the direction of Runyan & Runyan, attorneys for the Pullman company, and Banning, Banning & Payson for the other side. Among the large capitalists interested in the outcome of the suit are Henry R. and J. M. Bishop of Bridgeport, Conn.; P. T. Barnum of circus fame;

Nathaniel Wheeler of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine company; Morris B. Beardsley, Bridgeport; David M. Reed and William D. Bishop Jr. of Bridgeport, Conn.; D. F. Hollister, S. T. Sanford, S. H. Wales, and William S. Wells of New York, and A. A. Hobart, Portland, Me.; Robert W. Forbes, George H. Prince of Bath, Me.; Benjamin Richardson, Edward M. Hine, Henry C. Ives, George C. Edwards, Robert N. Parish, Hobart W. Richardson and Edward D. Mitchel of the Mitchel Vance company. The Transportation company was organized in New Jersey in 1885. In 1891 the Pullman company applied for an injunction to restrain the Transportation company from selling any of its cars. This was granted on condition that it should give a bond to indemnify the Transportation company in case it should succeed in its case. The Pullman company gave the bond. A motion was made yesterday to have the injunction continued and also to have the Transportation company give a bond. This order was entered.

Meeting of Western Classifiers.

A special meeting of the Western Classification committee was held yesterday at the association's rooms. About fifty members were present. The matter under consideration was the report of a committee of the Chicago freight agents. Many of the committee's suggestions were adopted. The articles on agricultural implements, wagons, furniture, and other industries appeared for revision, but as there was such a diversity of opinion regarding the subject of rates it was decided to adjourn till Feb. 5 next. A full meeting of the Western classification committee will be held Jan. 14, and there will be another on March 11. It is understood that the Illinois Central, which was admitted to membership a short time ago, has withdrawn. This question was not touched on at the meeting.

Wants to Stay In Chicago.

A special meeting of the directors of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois will be held tomorrow at which President M. J. Carpenter will probably be asked to continue in the service of the road. Mr. Carpenter has accepted the position of General Manager of the Southern railway, the combination of several large properties, including the Richmond and Danville, which has lately been organized. Mr. Carpenter does not wish to leave Chicago. His family is here and he has many valuable connections. Besides, he is interested in various enterprises here, among them the Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock company. He is also a director of the Bank of Commerce, of the National Railway company, the Chicago Heights Land association, the Chicago Heights Street Car company, and is Vice-President of the Columbia National Bank.

Reorganized from Poor Properties.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo railway, which has just been reorganized, is one of the poor roads of the country. For several years it has been operated by receivers. It belongs to what is known as the Brice syndicate, of which Brice is President. Several other members of the syndicate are in the directory. A reorganization of this road was brought about by J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York. A new board of directors has been elected, and it will meet soon to choose a President and General Manager.

”DOO” ROAD’S PLACK IS GOOD.

Freight Traffic Manager Clark Says the Demand Is Good.

”We are in pretty good shape in the matter of cars,” says Freight Traffic Manager Clark of the ’Soo’ road. ”We are short of cars for Minneapolis, but are all right on through cars. There is considerable anxiety as to the freight traffic between here and the Pacific coast. The impression prevails that there will be a heavy movement westward shortly after the holidays are over. The demand from country districts for cars is still pretty good. The flour people are not doing much just now, but we look for an improvement in the near future.”

NOT SLATER’S PLACK IN DOUBT.

It is stated that there is no doubt about the election of John S. Slater to the directory to succeed the late James C. Fargo. Mr. Slater has the powerful influence of the Erie company in his favor, as well as the support of many prominent men. The Erie company controls the New York, Susquehanna and Western.

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TRUDE IS A FAVORITE.

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HE IS NOT INCLINED TO BE CHICAGO'S LEVEE COUNSEL.

Talk of Landing Lawyer Trude Under Consideration by the New Executive–All of the City Council Committees on the Matter–A. W. Trude Is Not Anxious to Have the Office–The Big Law Practice That Would Be Cut Down If He Should Accept the Place.

Fletcher of Landing Lawyer Trude Under Consideration by the New Executive–All of the City Council Committees on the Mayor to Name His Man–This Man Will Be Appointed–The Aldermen Will Vote to Concur in the Appointment.

This subject was talked over in the Mayor's office yesterday by a committee of thirteen appointed at the meeting of the City Council Monday night. This committee of thirteen was made up of the Chairmen of all the standing committees of the City Council. Ald. Kerr is the Chairman.

The members of this committee are Chairman of the standing committees of the City Council. The Mayor was made Chairman of this committee of thirteen. Ald. Kerr is the leading attorney of the Council. If Ald. Kerr should be named counsel for the city in the levee matter he would have to give up a good deal of his private law practice. That is the one point on which there is much uncertainty. The levee case will require much time and close attention to business. The Mayor does not think any one lawyer should be asked to do this work. Ald. Kerr is not anxious for the place.

The others in the Mayor's office yesterday were Ald. Madden, Powers, Kent, Sexton, Darrow, Levy, Mayer, Frank, Fuller, Ex-Ald. John McGillen, who is not now a member of the Council, but who is a lawyer and lives in the Seventh Ward, Ald. Jones, Cooper, Lueder, Jelin, Mills, and Charles G. Neely. Every one of these Aldermen thought A. W. Trude should be named. He is a good lawyer, has a large practice, is familiar with the levee cases, and he knows how to try a lawsuit. All these reasons are in his favor. There is no doubt that Mr. Trude will be appointed. If he is, he will have to give up much of his law practice, which has been established in the committee.

The committee has not yet agreed upon its report.

Then there is to be selected as counsel in the levee case A. W.

Trude. Mayor Hopkins will name him tomorrow and consequently the Council will concur in the selection. The appointment will be for one year and the salary will be $10,000. Now, the committee points out, is a critical time for the city because of the pending litigation, and there must be no delay in this important work. The Chairman of this special committee, by the way, is Ald. Kerr, who is Mr. Trude's law partner.

Ald. Trude is the man. He is willing.

As for the statement that A. W. Trude is quite willing to take the place of Corporation Counsel Rubens at a salary of $10,000 a year, it is to be remembered that the position is only for one year and that there is little in the suggestion that his law partner, Ald. Kerr, is Chairman of the special committee which recommended his appointment. There is no truth in it. It had been suggested that Mr. Trude was a little anxious for the place, but he disclaimed it. He said he had been approached on the matter. "My law practice brings me in at least $25,000 a year, and I do not know that I care to give that up for a $10,000 salary for one year."

"I do not know anything about this," he added. "The Aldermen have taken this up. They know as much about the matter as I do."

Mayor Hopkins was seen at his office. "As to the landing lawyer," he said, ”I do not think I shall have anything to say until tomorrow. The committee is to meet then and I will be there. Ald. Kerr is the best lawyer for this place. He is Chairman of the Finance committee. I do not see how we can get along without him. He knows all the ins and outs of the city’s affairs. He has been in the Council for three years. He knows all the Aldermen. I think Ald. Kerr will be appointed. He is a good lawyer, and he is a good man. I am for Ald. Kerr.”

But it would be a personal sacrifice for Ald. Kerr to take this place.

The selection of the counsel to conduct the levee litigation was considered in the City Hall yesterday afternoon. This was done by a special committee of Aldermen appointed at the meeting of the City Council Monday night. There are fifty-eight Aldermen in the City Council. There are thirty Republicans and twenty-eight Democrats. They are all lawyers. It will be seen, therefore, that there is considerable material to pick from. It is known that Mayor Hopkins will appoint a Democrat.

The Mayor wants Mr. Trude. He said so yesterday.

But there is still some doubt about the whole matter.

The Aldermen will meet again this afternoon to consider the question. They will meet in the Council chamber at 3 o’clock. There will be another meeting of the Council to act on this report and probably there will be no further delay, for in the judgment of many Aldermen this is a question that ought not to be trifled with any longer. Mr. Trude will probably be named and then the Council will concur in the appointment. This, in substance, is what the special committee will recommend.

What Ald. Kerr is slightly afraid of is that Mayor Hopkins will say that Ald. Kerr’s duties as Chairman of the Finance committee will take up all his time, and that he cannot do the levee litigation justice. Ald. Kerr thinks he could manage both. His friends say he is willing to do it. He would not have to devote all of his time to the levee cases. His clerks would do much of the work. But there is little doubt that the Mayor will appoint Ald. Kerr. He will do so tomorrow. The appointment is sure to be confirmed.

The Whole Committee of Thirteen.

”If the whole committee of thirteen is to come here,” said Mayor Hopkins yesterday morning, ”it will take up too much of my time. What I want is for some of them to come to my office and talk over the landing matter. We have got to have the selection of such a lawyer as will be a good fighter and one who will stand up for the rights of the city. He must be a good all-round lawyer. I would like to have the counsel of such a committee of Aldermen as will talk this thing over with me. They can do it tomorrow, or today, or any other time. We must have a good man. I do not care whether he is a Democrat or a Republican. I want a man who will look after the city's interests. The committee will look at the problem as I see it. It is all well enough for Aldermen to get up in the Council and say that they will not vote for this man or that. But we want a man who will stand by the city. We want a lawyer who will be a credit to the city. If Ald. Kerr is the man I should like to know it. We want a man who is a good witness. We want a man who can try a case. We must have a man who is a lawyer. If Ald. Kerr is the man let the committee say so. I am not going to tie myself up to any man. I have got to name him. I know Ald. Kerr is a good man. I know he is a good lawyer. I know that in New York a man is not considered a good lawyer until he is 50 years old. Ald. Kerr is young. Ald. Trude is of the right age. I know of no man who is so well fitted from every point of view to attend to the city's business in this levee matter. There are other men. There is Charles G. Neely. He is a good lawyer. Then there is every member of the committee that met with me this morning at the City Hall. They are all good lawyers. They are all good men. Let them talk over the landing case. I want to see them and they want to see me. I want the counsel of these men. I know that they know better than I do who is the best man. We must have a man who will be on the square. We must have a man who will not sell out the city. I do not believe Ald. Kerr would do it. I do not believe Ald. Trude would. It is an important matter. It means millions of dollars to the city. I want the advice of the Aldermen and the administration of affairs. One has a right to know who is to represent him in so great a legal controversy. The Aldermen are the representatives of the people. One has got to give and take in these things.

The Proposition Is Unanimous.

The proposition is a unanimous one.

The Pullen proposition is the one.

The Pullen commission is to consist of four Aldermen, to be selected by the Mayor, who will also be a member, and two citizens. They will confer with the furniture interests from this city who will be in Washington, and they will try to arrange for a revision of the tariff on furniture, and then they will ask the Senate to pass the bill which has already been passed by the House. This is a matter which can be looked after by a mail vote upon which all members of the committee of thirteen will agree. This will save time and money. The members of the committee are Ald. Madden, Collins, the Mayor, Ald. Powers, and Ald. Sexton. This is Ald. Madden's proposition. The matter will be disposed of at once.

Dispatch from New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.-[Special.]-The directors of the Erie Railroad company and of the Chicago and St. Paul will meet tomorrow and it is expected will leave to amend the bill.

Earnings of the ”Big Four” railroad, consisting of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, the Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan, the St. Louis division, the Peoria and Eastern, the Cairo division, the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland, and the Dayton and Union, for the second week in December show a decrease of $22,465, or 10 per cent, compared with the same period last year. The earnings of the Chesapeake and Ohio for the first week in December were $193,892, a decrease of $3,529 compared with the same period last year.

Erie and St. Paul Directors.

A dispatch from New York says the directors of the Erie will meet today. There is considerable interest in this meeting in view of the approach of the date when the new syndicate will be called on to take its allotment of bonds.

Judge Woods Is Ill.

Judge Woods was ill yesterday and Judge Grosscup presided in his absence. It is thought Judge Woods will be well enough to hold court today.

New York Central Cuts Salaries.

A dispatch from New York says that the salaries of the officers of the New York Central have been reduced 10 per cent. A committee appointed to consider the question of the reduction of the salaries of the employes of the road has not yet made a report.

GREAT CONCERN TALKS SALE.

Negotiations for the sale of the property of the Trunk line, Central Trafic, and Western Freight associations to the joint committee of the Trunk lines are said to be in progress. This would embrace the property and good will of the associations. There has been a good deal of talk about this for some time past, but nothing definite has been done. The present movement has assumed a corporate form. It is said that the price is $300,000. There has been no formal action taken, and there will be no action taken which does not embrace all the property of the associations. It is said that there are a number of offers of purchase.

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Illinois Appellate Court Decisions.

Decisions were rendered by the Illinois Appellate Court yesterday as follows:

200-5026-Fidelity and Casualty Co. of New York vs. W. C. Waterman; affirmed.

208-5034-W. L. Johnson vs. R. A. McDonald; affirmed.

216-5042-Union Rendering Co. vs. F. P. Kreuser; affirmed.

221-5047-L. A. Johnson vs. S. J. Small; reversed and remanded.

222-5048-J. C. Schumacher vs. C. L. Bell; affirmed.

223-5049-C. H. Beckwith vs. Board of Education District No. 1; affirmed.

224-5050-L. Rischmueller vs. C. Woltze; affirmed.

225-5051-A. H. Chetlain vs. G. A. Farwell; affirmed.

226-5052-C. O. L. Dillman vs. D. E. Nadelhoffer; affirmed.

227-5053-E. O. Russell vs. H. H. Thomas; affirmed.

228-5054-R. P. Smith Sons Co. vs. C. R. Williams; reversed.

229-5055-B. V. Page vs. A. De Leuw; reversed and remanded.

230-5056-P. D. Armour vs. E. A. Stone; affirmed.

231-5057-W. H. Salisbury vs. W. M. Shirley; affirmed.

232-5058-D. Sinclair vs. W. B. E. Miller; affirmed.

233-5059-E. S. Dreyer vs. G. H. Durand; affirmed.

234-5060-J. T. Hanna vs. W. J. Massay; affirmed.

235-5061-F. P. Burket vs. F. J. Bouls; affirmed.

236-5062-J. M. Johnson vs. B. G. Robinson; reversed and remanded.

237-5063-S. W. Allerton vs. R. B. Hopkins; reversed.

238-5064-G. B. Johnson vs. G. H. Glover; reversed and remanded with directions.

239-5065-C. A. Paltzer vs. A. J. S. C. Casselman; affirmed.

240-5066-North Chicago Street Railway Co. vs. J. Dudgeon; affirmed.

241-5067-World's Columbian Exposition vs. T. S. Bell; reversed.

242-5068-S. Harris vs. R. Harris; reversed and remanded.

243-5069-A. J. Averell vs. C. R. Honore; affirmed.

244-5070-J. W. Landis vs. A. H. Wolfe; affirmed.

245-5071-R. B. Organ vs. F. E. Friedlander; affirmed.

246-5072-Wisconsin Central Railroad Co. vs. H. Zirngibl; affirmed.

247-5073-C. G. Dixon vs. F. C. Smith; affirmed.

248-5074-S. Simon vs. M. F. Tipton; affirmed.

249-5075-J. S. Johnson vs. R. J. Rounsavell; affirmed.

250-5076-Wabash Western Railway Co. vs. H. Friedman; affirmed.

251-5077-Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. vs. H. J. O'Sullivan; affirmed.

252-5078-D. M. Lord vs. B. F. Stapleton; affirmed.

253-5079-Illinois Central Railroad Co. vs. H. T. Farrell; affirmed.

Illinois Supreme Court.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 18.-[Special.]-An opinion was filed in the Supreme Court today reversing and remanding the case of the people ex rel. vs. John S. Gilmore. In this case Gilmore, as County Treasurer, gave to the Attorney-General a certified check for the state tax collected by him. This was not sent to the State Treasurer in time to give the County Treasurer credit, and an action was begun by the Attorney-General on Gilmore's bond. He set up the defense that he had discharged his obligation when he gave the check to the Attorney-General. The Supreme Court says the law makes the State Treasurer the only person authorized to receive state moneys and the tender to any one else does not release the County Treasurer from his liability.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.-The Supreme Court of the United States today adjourned to Jan. 7. The court granted a writ of certiorari in the case of the United States ex rel. the State of New York vs. James A. Roberts. This is the case in which the State of New York is trying to collect a tax from the Erie Railroad company. The motion to dismiss or affirm in the case of John M. Stoneroad vs. W. L. Stoneroad was submitted by Solicitor-General Conrad for appellee and C. H. Gildersleeve for the appellant. The motion to advance in the case of Horace K. Thurber against the State of New York was submitted by Mr. Hornblower for the State and by Mr. Sargent for the plaintiff in error. The motion to advance in the case of the Lehigh Valley company against the State of Pennsylvania was submitted by Attorney-General Hensel for the State.

United States Circuit Court.

Judge Woods entered an order denying the motion for a preliminary injunction against the Glucose Sugar Refining company in the suit of the Chicago Sugar Refining company. The bill was dismissed for want of equity.

United States District Court.

Judge Grosscup heard arguments in the petition of John Hughes, master of the steamship Glengoil, for the release of his vessel. The steamship was libeled by the International Navigation company for damages caused by the Glengoil colliding with the Paris and forcing her into her slip. John C. Richberg represented the petitioner and William H. Condon the libellant. The petition was taken under advisement.

Illinois Supreme Court.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 18.-[Special.]-In the Supreme Court today the following cases were decided:

2-A. J. McIntyre vs. J. R. Sholty. Reversed and remanded. Magruder, C. J.

5-J. P. Snell vs. the City of Chicago. Affirmed. Phillips, J.

6-Pennsylvania company vs. Chicago. Affirmed. Phillips, J.

7-People for use, etc., vs. T. E. Wilson. Affirmed. Phillips, J.

10-T. W. P. Patterson vs. T. A. Scott. Reversed and remanded. Baker, J.

12-I. C. R. R. company vs. L. D. Turner. Affirmed. Baker, J.

14-C. T. Hughes vs. M. F. Carne. Affirmed. Baker, J.

15-L. H. and L. I. Bisbee vs. A. H. Mowrey. Affirmed. Wilkin, J.

19-L. H. Davis vs. L. D. Stevens. Reversed and remanded with directions. Wilkin, J.

21-R. S. Elder vs. R. G. B. Derby. Affirmed. Bailey, J.

22-F. F. Spencer vs. W. H. World's Columbian Exposition. Affirmed. Bailey, J.

23-E. O. Russell vs. H. H. Thomas. Affirmed. Craig, J.

24-D. Harry vs. E. A. D. Harry. Reversed in part and remanded with directions. Craig, J.

26-J. G. Strong vs. D. B. Strong. Affirmed. Craig, J.

LEAVE GIVEN TO AMEND THE BILL.

Judge Woods yesterday rendered a decision on the demurrer in the case of the Continental National Bank against the Columbia National Bank. The bill was filed on behalf of the creditors of the Columbia National Bank, and was argued for the plaintiff by Senator Allen of Nebraska, John S. Miller, and Edwin Walker, and for the defendant by George W. Smith and I. K. Boysen. The purpose of the bill was to have the court declare a dividend to be paid to the creditors of the bank. The demurrer was sustained by Judge Woods, who gave the plaintiff leave to amend the bill. In his decision he stated that there were many things which had been said in the bill which ought not to have been alleged; that in his opinion the bill was not as strong as it ought to be, and that its allegations were not sufficiently specific. He stated that it was a question as to whether the bill showed that a wrong had been committed, as it was not alleged that the defendant was insolvent, or unable, or unwilling to pay his honest debts. Leave was given to the plaintiff to amend his bill, and if the amendments are not satisfactory he will take the case to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals on a certificate of division of opinion. The bill is one which has excited great interest in banking and legal circles.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgements.

Judgments by confession were entered yesterday in the Superior and Circuit Courts as follows:

SUPERIOR.

Frommel & Seckel Co.; Adolph Loeb & Son..$ 10,030.00

Herman Brand vs. W. J. Massingham..... 316.20

National Hollow Brake-Beam Co.; R. E. Ismond..... 1,024.16

CIRCUIT.

J. R. Wilson; Northwestern National Bank..$20,131.50

M. W. Diffley vs. J. M. Brennan..... 2,050.00

A. N. Eddy; R. C. Flower..... 606.32

G. A. Du Puy vs. E. B. Overman..... 101.40

H. P. Stanley vs. A. T. Hodge..... 211.53

H. S. Maynard; D. H. Tolman..... 110.00

BENEFIT FOR MRS. CONRAD RANFT.

The benefit to be given at Hooley's theater Sunday evening to Mrs. Conrad Ranft is assuming proportions which promise success. A number of actors and actresses have volunteered their services. Among them are Thomas W. Ross, who will recite Eugene Field's poems; Sol Smith Russell, who will give his popular monologue; Miss Johnstone Bennett, who will do her monologue, and a number of others who have volunteered to do special turns. All the expenses have been assumed by Mr. Hooley's business manager, Harry J. Powers, who says that he expects to raise from the entertainment nearly $2,000. It is announced that Mr. and Mrs. Kendal will be present and that Henry Irving will occupy a box with Ellen Terry. Many society women are selling tickets.

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DOLLS AT THE SHOW.

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GAY LITTLE THINGS CAPTIVATE THE SOCIETY FOLK.

General Enthusiasm Prevails Thereat All the Bigs and the Manly Fellows-Every One Was Delighted-Dressed All in Pink and Everybody Seemed to Be Happy.

General enthusiasm prevailed at the doll show at the Art Institute yesterday. Every one of the holiday strollers who did not go missed a good deal of fun. The array of poupees yesterday was exceedingly good, and the crowd was correspondingly well-pleased. There was no abatement of the interest. There were presents galore and everybody who went away went away happy. The children were not permitted any doll that night. All of the pretty waxen-faced little treasures are to sleep in their boxes tonight and will be visited by no children but those who come to see them in dreamland on a tour of inspection from the Midway. The distributions of presents began last night and will be continued every night until Christmas eve is reached.

The living picture entertainment will be repeated this evening. Mrs. George A. Carpenter, the lovely, young society woman, will be the central figure.

The sale of dolls was unusually great yesterday. The English doll in a puritan creation was sold for $25. Mrs. H. N. Higinbotham was the purchaser, and she will give the doll to some poor little girl who will thus have a puritan Christmas to enjoy. A doll in a wedding dress was sold for $100. The doll is a life-size doll and it is a marvel of the doll-maker's art. A small doll on the main floor, the king of society butterflies, with tiny wings, patent leather pumps, and an opera hat, was also sold yesterday. The costumer is as fine a little bit of dandyism as one would care to see. The doll is called the Cherub, and was presented by Charles A. Stevens. Joseph Jefferson is represented by a doll called Rip Van Winkle. He is a quaint and comical little figure and the proceeds will be added to the children's aid society fund.

The little girls that go there with the penny savings banks may buy a doll for a penny, while the grown-up children with the fat pocketbooks must pay more. Mrs. Orson Smith had a doll representing a little French girl in a Directoire gown. There are directoire ribbons in her hair and she has a high collar with two rosettes in front. She wears a long cloth coat and carries a bunch of flowers.

One of the novelties of the show is the coin collection. There are a great many coins there and some of them have an air of antiquity. Mr. William F. Grower has a collection of coins which is well worth seeing. This includes several Roman coins of the time of Caesar Augustus. There is also a silver half-dollar coined at the San Francisco mint in 1855. It is valued at $50. C. F. Gunther has an autograph of George Washington. Mrs. Bryan Lathrop has sent some interesting papers and relics. The daily programme describes the articles on exhibition. Mrs. Carter Harrison is the President of the managers. Mrs. Henry Field is the Vice-President, and Mrs. Arthur Caton is the Treasurer. The rooms are crowded every afternoon and the interest does not lag. The decorations are in pink. The show is an artistic success, and many of the society people were there yesterday. In the crowd were Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, Mrs. A. C. McClurg, Mrs. Byron L. Smith, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Henry Dibblee, Mrs. John J. Glessner, Mrs. George M. Pullman, Mrs. Charles Schwartz, Mrs. Orson Smith, Mrs. Norman Williams, Mrs. Lambert Tree, Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln, Mrs. Arthur J. Caton, Mrs. Henry Field, Mrs. John J. Mitchell, Mrs. John N. Jewett, Mrs. James Van Inwagen, Mrs. James L. Houghteling, Mrs. Philo A. Otis, Mrs. Erskine M. Phelps, Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. Robert S. McCormick, Mrs. Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, Mrs. J. J. Borland, Mrs. W. W. Kimball, Mrs. James B. Waller, Mrs. P. D. Armour Jr., Mrs. George L. Dunlap, Mrs. Robert Forsythe, Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Mrs. Murry Nelson Jr., Miss Frances Glessner and the Misses Pullman. A feature of the show is the representation of the modern girl. The girls are shown at the University of Chicago and they wear the cap and gown. They carry little bags of books and have the jaunty air of the up-to-date girl in every thing that they say and do. There are a number of little girls there with long hair. They show the latest styles in tresses by one of the girls of 1894. The girls are shown in their shirt waists and skirts, and in one case a girl is seen with a little dog on a string. Another has a little pug in her lap. The girls are all pretty and the exhibit of ”co-eds.” is a popular one. The girls who take part in this performance are Miss Mary Buehler, Miss Louise Kohlsaat, and Miss Julia Larned.

The children have a great time at the show. They like the everything just as it is. They like everything to see and they like everything to play with, and everything is there for a purpose. They like everything that makes them happy. The children’s favorite is the big doll that is dressed up like a bride. She is in a glass case and is not to be sold at present. There is a story about the bride.

The little boys who go there are going to have a big tree for a celebration to be given to them on Friday afternoon at 4 o’clock. The tree will be laden with presents and the distribution will be made by Mrs. Potter Palmer. The children of the Lincoln Park sanitarium are to be given a treat. Mrs. Frank Leslie will be there to see that the children get what they want. It is a good thing for the children. They will be taken to see the doll show and will be given presents. The proceeds of the show will be given to the Chicago orphan asylum. There will be a good deal of money for the asylum. There are a great many people who go to see the doll show, and the receipts are large. Mrs. Norman Williams is one of the managers and she is a great help to the show.

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SHOCKING ACT OF A JEALOUS MAN.

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HE KNOCKS A YOUNG WOMAN SENSELESS WITH A PITCHER.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 18.-The midnight work-day closing of the East side walking-match was marred by an unprovoked assault on Miss Sadie Graves, who was knocked senseless by Frank Graves, her cousin, who was infatuated with her, but whose advances had been sternly repulsed by the girl. When the young woman regained consciousness she said: ”I was separated by the girl’s name. Last night Frank and I quarreled. I told him he should not have me and that I hated him. Then he said: ’You said I could kill you if I wanted to, but you will not do it tonight.’ I said I am going to see Mr. Wilson tomorrow, and I am going to have you arrested.’ Frank grabbed me by the arm and pulled me down with him, and then took up the stone water pitcher and struck me on the head. He struck me several times. Then he tried to drag me and then I felt a little bit of a cut and then he ran away and fled down an alley.” The girl was unconscious for some time. She was picked up and carried to a physician’s office. An examination showed that she was severely hurt. Her skull was fractured and it is feared that she will not recover. She is about 19 years of age and is a handsome girl. Frank Graves, who is about the same age, is a worthless young fellow. He has been arrested several times for drunkenness and has been in jail for minor offenses. He is still at large.

The Duke Demurs.

Wellington, O., Dec. 18.-The Duke of Marlborough has filed a demurrer to the petition of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railroad company in the condemnation suit to appropriate a right of way through the farm of his wife, Consuelo Vanderbilt, near this city. He claims that the company has no legal existence, that it has no right to exercise the power of eminent domain, and that it has no capital stock. Judge Webber overruled the demurrer and held that the railroad company was a legal corporation. A jury was then impaneled to assess the damages. The Duke of Marlborough was not in court, but was represented by his legal adviser. The farm is one of several which Mr. Vanderbilt gave to his daughter. The railroad company is seeking to get a right of way through this farm. The Duke is opposed to it.

The suit has been on the docket for some time. The company has a right of way through several farms in this vicinity. The Duke's lawyers claim that the farm is not subject to condemnation. They also say that the company has no right to construct its road through the farm without the consent of the owner. They also claim that the company's charter is void and that it has no right to do business in this state. The court held that the company was a legal corporation and that it had a right to construct its road. The jury will view the premises and then the case will be argued. The case will probably be taken to the Supreme Court.

BICYCLES, BOOKS, MAPS, ETC.

The Winton Bicycle company is having a great run on its wheels. It has sold more than 1,000 wheels in the last two weeks. The company is now working overtime. It is having a great demand for its new model. The wheel is a light and handsome one. It is made of the best material and is a very fast wheel. The company has a number of agencies in the city. The wheels are sold at a low price. The company is having a great business. It is one of the largest bicycle factories in the country. The company is making a great many improvements in its factory. It is putting in new machinery. It is going to have one of the finest factories in the country. The company is going to make a great many wheels this winter. It is going to have a large stock on hand for the spring trade. The company is having a great demand for its wheels. It is having a great demand for its new model.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The following were the real estate transfers yesterday:

SOUTH SIDE.

S W cor State and Twenty-sixth-sts, 70x120, by D F Bremner to A C Honore.....$ 50,000

1121 and 1123 Wabash-av, 50x168, by L Z Leiter to D C and A A Smith..... 40,000

N E cor Indiana-av and Twenty-eighth-st, 75x150, by M A Ryerson to J L Lombard..... 30,000

2948 and 2950 Michigan-av, 50x175, by D B Shipman to J L Lombard..... 27,500

S W cor Wabash-av and Twenty-second-st, 50x125, by D B Shipman to J L Lombard..... 25,000

N E cor Forty-seventh-st and Lake-av, 100x175, by H A Johnson to G B Johnson..... 25,000

N W cor Ellis-av and Forty-seventh-st, 100x175, by H A Johnson to G B Johnson..... 20,000

S E cor Ellis-av and Forty-seventh-st, 100x175, by H A Johnson to G B Johnson..... 20,000

N W cor Forty-third-st and Lake-av, 100x175, by H A Johnson to G B Johnson..... 20,000

S W cor Forty-third-st and Lake-av, 100x175, by H A Johnson to G B Johnson..... 20,000

S W cor Forty-first-st and Drexel-boulevard, 100x175, by H A Johnson to G B Johnson..... 20,000

N W cor Forty-first-st and Drexel-boulevard, 100x175, by H A Johnson to G B Johnson..... 20,000

N E cor Fifty-first-st and Grand-boulevard, 100x175, by H A Johnson to G B Johnson..... 20,000

S E cor Fifty-first-st and Grand-boulevard, 100x175, by H A Johnson to G B Johnson..... 20,000

S E cor Forty-seventh-st and Grand-boulevard, 100x175, by H A Johnson to G B Johnson..... 20,000

N W cor Forty-seventh-st and Vincennes-av, 100x175, by H A Johnson to G B Johnson..... 20,000

S W cor Forty-seventh-st and Vincennes-av, 100x175, by H A Johnson to G B Johnson..... 20,000

N W cor Indiana-av and Thirty-fifth-st, 50x125, by D B Shipman to J L Lombard..... 15,000

N E cor Cottage Grove-av and Thirty-fifth-st, 50x125, by D B Shipman to J L Lombard..... 15,000

S W cor Thirty-first-st and Michigan-av, 50x175, by D B Shipman to J L Lombard..... 15,000

N E cor Forty-third-st and Cottage Grove-av, 50x125, by D B Shipman to J L Lombard..... 15,000

S W cor Thirty-ninth-st and Cottage Grove-av, 50x125, by D B Shipman to J L Lombard..... 15,000

N W cor Thirty-ninth-st and Cottage Grove-av, 50x125, by D B Shipman to J L Lombard..... 15,000

N W cor Thirty-seventh-st and Cottage Grove-av, 50x125, by D B Shipman to J L Lombard..... 15,000

S W cor Thirty-seventh-st and Cottage Grove-av, 50x125, by D B Shipman to J L Lombard..... 15,000

S W cor Thirty-first-st and Forest-av, 50x125, by D B Shipman to J L Lombard..... 12,500

S W cor Thirty-first-st and South Park-av, 50x125, by D B Shipman to J L Lombard..... 12,500

N W cor Thirty-first-st and Forest-av, 50x125, by D B Shipman to J L Lombard..... 12,500

N W cor Thirty-first-st and South Park-av, 50x125, by D B Shipman to J L Lombard..... 12,500

N W cor Forty-third-st and St. Lawrence-av, 50x125, by D B Shipman to J L Lombard..... 10,000

S W cor Forty-third-st and St. Lawrence-av, 50x125, by D B Shipman to J L Lombard..... 10,000

N W cor Forty-third-st and Langley-av, 50x125, by D B Shipman to J L Lombard..... 10,000

S W cor Forty-third-st and Langley-av, 50x125, by D B Shipman to J L Lombard..... 10,000

N W cor Forty-third-st and Champlain-av, 50x125, by D B Shipman to J L Lombard..... 10,000

S W cor Forty-third-st and Champlain-av, 50x125, by D B Shipman to J L Lombard..... 10,000

N W cor Forty-third-st and Evans-av, 50x125, by D B Shipman to J L Lombard..... 10,000

S W cor Forty-third-st and Evans-av, 50x125, by D B Shipman to J L Lombard..... 10,000

N W cor Forty-third-st and Forrestville-av, 50x125, by D B Shipman to J L Lombard..... 10,000

S W cor Forty-third-st and Forrestville-av, 50x125, by D B Shipman to J L Lombard..... 10,000

S W cor Forty-third-st and Vincennes-av, 50x125, by D B Shipman to J L Lombard..... 10,000

N W cor Forty-third-st and Vincennes-av, 50x125, by D B Shipman to J L Lombard..... 10,000

NORTH SIDE.

S W cor Lincoln and Wrightwood-avs, 100x125, by J L Lombard to F W Smith.....$ 20,000

N W cor Sheffield and Wrightwood-avs, 100x125, by J L Lombard to F W Smith..... 15,000

S W cor Sheffield and Wrightwood-avs, 100x125, by J L Lombard to F W Smith..... 15,000

N E cor Clark-st and Fullerton-av, 50x125, by J L Lombard to F W Smith..... 12,500

S E cor Clark-st and Fullerton-av, 50x125, by J L Lombard to F W Smith..... 12,500

N W cor Clark-st and Fullerton-av, 50x125, by J L Lombard to F W Smith..... 12,500

S W cor Clark-st and Fullerton-av, 50x125, by J L Lombard to F W Smith..... 12,500

N W cor Lincoln and Fullerton-avs, 50x125, by J L Lombard to F W Smith..... 10,000

S W cor Lincoln and Fullerton-avs, 50x125, by J L Lombard to F

W Smith..... 10,000

N W cor Sheffield and Fullerton-avs, 50x125, by J L Lombard to F W Smith..... 10,000

S W cor Sheffield and Fullerton-avs, 50x125, by J L Lombard to F W Smith..... 10,000

WEST SIDE.

S E cor Madison-st and Ashland-av, 100x150, by J L Lombard to C H Mulliken.....$ 50,000

N E cor Madison-st and Ashland-av, 100x150, by J L Lombard to C H Mulliken..... 50,000

S W cor Madison-st and Ashland-av, 100x150, by J L Lombard to C H Mulliken..... 40,000

N W cor Madison-st and Ashland-av, 100x150, by J L Lombard to C H Mulliken..... 40,000

N E cor Ogden-av and Twelfth-st, 100x125, by J L Lombard to C H Mulliken..... 30,000

S E cor Ogden-av and Twelfth-st, 100x125, by J L Lombard to C H Mulliken..... 30,000

N W cor Ogden-av and Twelfth-st, 100x125, by J L Lombard to C H Mulliken..... 25,000

S W cor Ogden-av and Twelfth-st, 100x125, by J L Lombard to C H Mulliken..... 25,000

N E cor Milwaukee and Chicago-avs, 100x125, by J L Lombard to C H Mulliken..... 25,000

S E cor Milwaukee and Chicago-avs, 100x125, by J L Lombard to C H Mulliken..... 25,000

N W cor Milwaukee and Chicago-avs, 100x125, by J L Lombard to C H Mulliken..... 20,000

S W cor Milwaukee and Chicago-avs, 100x125, by J L Lombard to C H Mulliken..... 20,000

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TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

Uptown-1200 Milwaukee-av. cor. Division-st.

South Side-506 W. Sixty-third-st., Englewood.

3951 State-st., cor. Thirty-ninth.

108 Twenty-second-st.

West Side-Cor. Ogden and Western-avs.

990 West Madison-st.

557 West Twelfth-st.

285 West Madison-st., near Halsted.

131 South Halsted-st.

1575 Milwaukee-av.

947 Milwaukee-av.

921 Milwaukee-av.

826 Milwaukee-av.

731 Milwaukee-av.

635 Milwaukee-av.

558 Milwaukee-av.

539 Milwaukee-av.

467 Milwaukee-av.

397 Milwaukee-av.

225 Milwaukee-av.

168 Milwaukee-av.

131 Milwaukee-av.

77 Milwaukee-av.

53 Milwaukee-av.

30 Milwaukee-av.

North Side-465 North Clark-st.

260 North Clark-st.

53 Lincoln-av.

139 Lincoln-av.

255 Lincoln-av.

363 Lincoln-av.

622 Lincoln-av.

686 Lincoln-av.

849 Lincoln-av.

1041 Lincoln-av.

1159 Lincoln-av.

1337 Lincoln-av.

1501 Lincoln-av.

South Side-1901 Wabash-av.

2213 Wabash-av.

2403 Wabash-av.

2601 Wabash-av.

2811 Wabash-av.

3007 Wabash-av.

3205 Wabash-av.

3403 Wabash-av.

3501 Wabash-av.

3607 Wabash-av.

3705 Wabash-av.

3803 Wabash-av.

3901 Wabash-av.

4007 Wabash-av.

4105 Wabash-av.

4203 Wabash-av.

4301 Wabash-av.

4407 Wabash-av.

4505 Wabash-av.

4603 Wabash-av.

4701 Wabash-av.

4807 Wabash-av.

4905 Wabash-av.

5003 Wabash-av.

5101 Wabash-av.

West Side-871 West Madison-st.

927 West Madison-st.

981 West Madison-st.

1035 West Madison-st.

1089 West Madison-st.

1143 West Madison-st.

1197 West Madison-st.

1251 West Madison-st.

1305 West Madison-st.

1359 West Madison-st.

1413 West Madison-st.

1467 West Madison-st.

1521 West Madison-st.

1575 West Madison-st.

1629 West Madison-st.

1683 West Madison-st.

1737 West Madison-st.

1791 West Madison-st.

1845 West Madison-st.

1899 West Madison-st.

1953 West Madison-st.

2007 West Madison-st.

2061 West Madison-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST-POCKETBOOK CONTAINING SMALL sum of money and valuable papers; finder please return to 238 N. Clark-st. and get reward.

FOUND-A LADY'S GOLD WATCH AND chain; owner can have same by proving property and paying for this ad. Address J 12, Tribune office.

LOST-A DIAMOND PIN IN THE VICINITY of State and Madison-sts. Liberal reward. Address J 14, Tribune office.

LOST-A SEALSKIN CAPE BETWEEN Twenty-second and Thirty-first-sts., on State-st. Finder please return to 2911 State-st.

LOST-A BUNCH OF KEYS ON A RING; return to 123 Lake-st. and get reward.

PERSONAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF MEANS WISHES TO meet a lady with some means with a view to matrimony. Address J 15, Tribune office.

A YOUNG LADY OF GOOD FAMILY wishes to make the acquaintance of a young gentleman; object matrimony. Address J 16, Tribune office.

A WIDOW WITH ONE CHILD WISHES TO meet a gentleman with a view to matrimony. Address J 17, Tribune office.

WILL THE PARTY WHO TOOK THE WRONG overcoat at the Palmer House Monday evening please return same to the cloak room.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY at prices that will astonish you. Call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere. J. H. Miller & Co., 103 State-st.

A LARGE STOCK OF HOLIDAY GOODS just received. Call and see them. N. Matson & Co., State and Monroe-sts.

A FINE LINE OF DIAMOND JEWELRY at prices that will suit you. C. D. Peacock, State and Adams-sts.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE-A COMPLETE SET OF DRUG store fixtures, cheap. Call at 238 N. Clark-st.

FOR SALE-A SODA FOUNTAIN IN GOOD condition, cheap. Call at 123 Lake-st.

FOR SALE-A CIGAR STORE, WITH FIXTURES, cheap. Call at 103 State-st.

FOR SALE-A BARBER SHOP, WITH three chairs, cheap. Call at 2911 State-st.

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

A FINE COLLECTION OF OLD COINS FOR sale. Call at 103 State-st.

A LARGE COLLECTION OF POSTAGE stamps for sale. Call at 238 N. Clark-st.

AUCTIONS.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE tomorrow at 10 a. m. at 123 Lake-st.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, etc., tomorrow at 10 a. m. at 103 State-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. H. H. GREEN, 103 STATE-ST., CURES all chronic diseases.

DR. MARY WALKER, 123 LAKE-ST., treats all diseases of women.

ACCOUNTANTS.

JOHN SMITH, ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR, 103 State-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

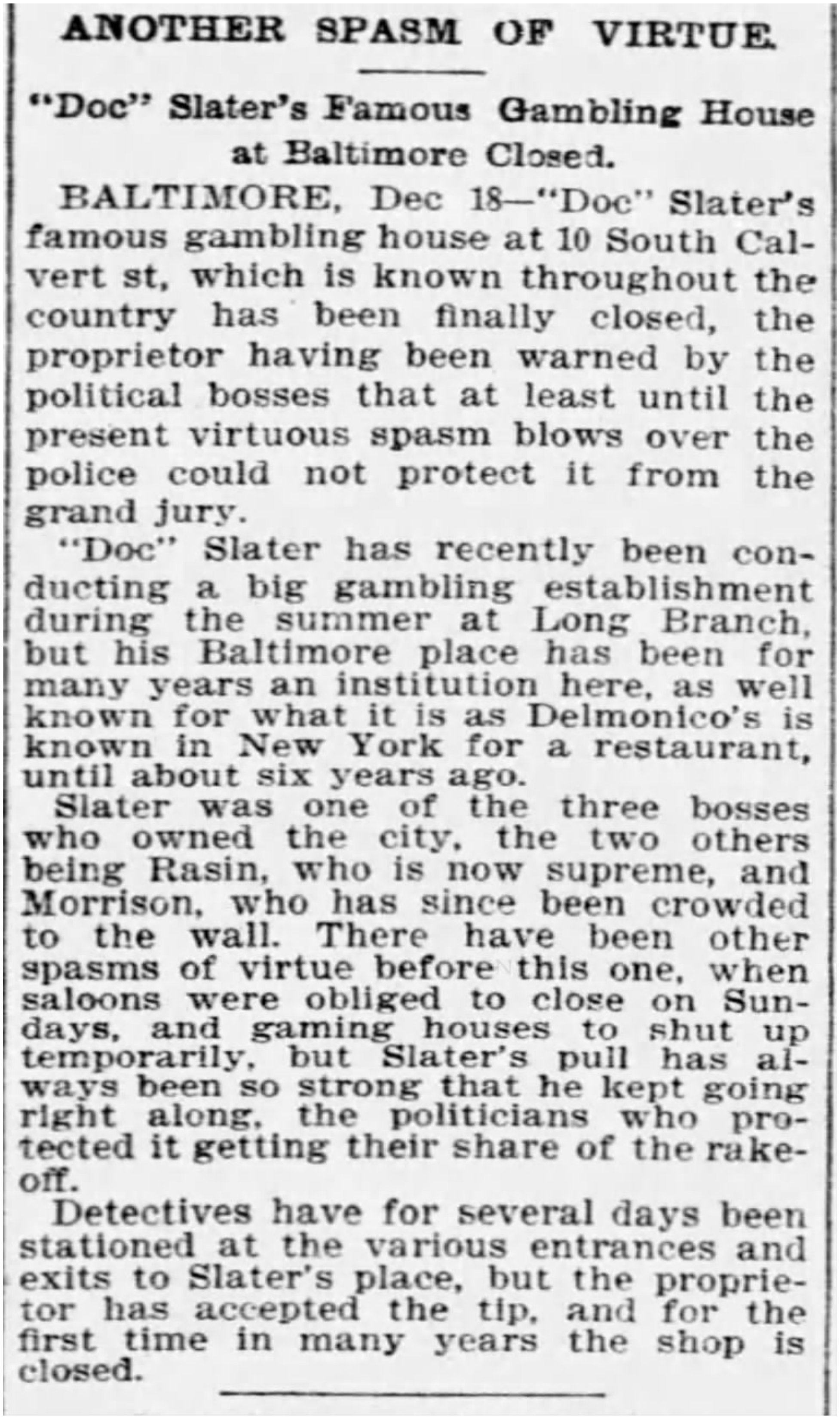
MADAME ZAZA, THE CELEBRATED CLAIRVOYANT, 238 N. Clark-st.

ROOFING.

GRAVEL ROOFING A SPECIALTY. ALL work guaranteed. John

Brown, 123 Lake-st.

SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=Chicago Daily Tribune |date=1894-12-19 |title=Are the Bonds Good? |page=8 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1894-12-19-Chicago-Daily-Tribune-Vol-53-Iss-353-Page-8}}



ANOTHER SPASM OF VIRTUE.

"Doc" Slater's Famous Gambling House at Baltimore Closed.

BALTIMORE, Dec 18—"Doc" Slater's famous gambling house at 10 South Calvert st, which is known throughout the country has been finally closed, the proprietor having been warned by the political bosses that at least until the present virtuous spasm blows over the police could not protect it from the grand jury.

"Doc" Slater has recently been conducting a big gambling establishment during the summer at Long Branch, but his Baltimore place has been for many years an institution here, as well known for what it is as Delmonico's is known in New York for a restaurant, until about six years ago.

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1894-12-19 - The Boston Globe Page 10

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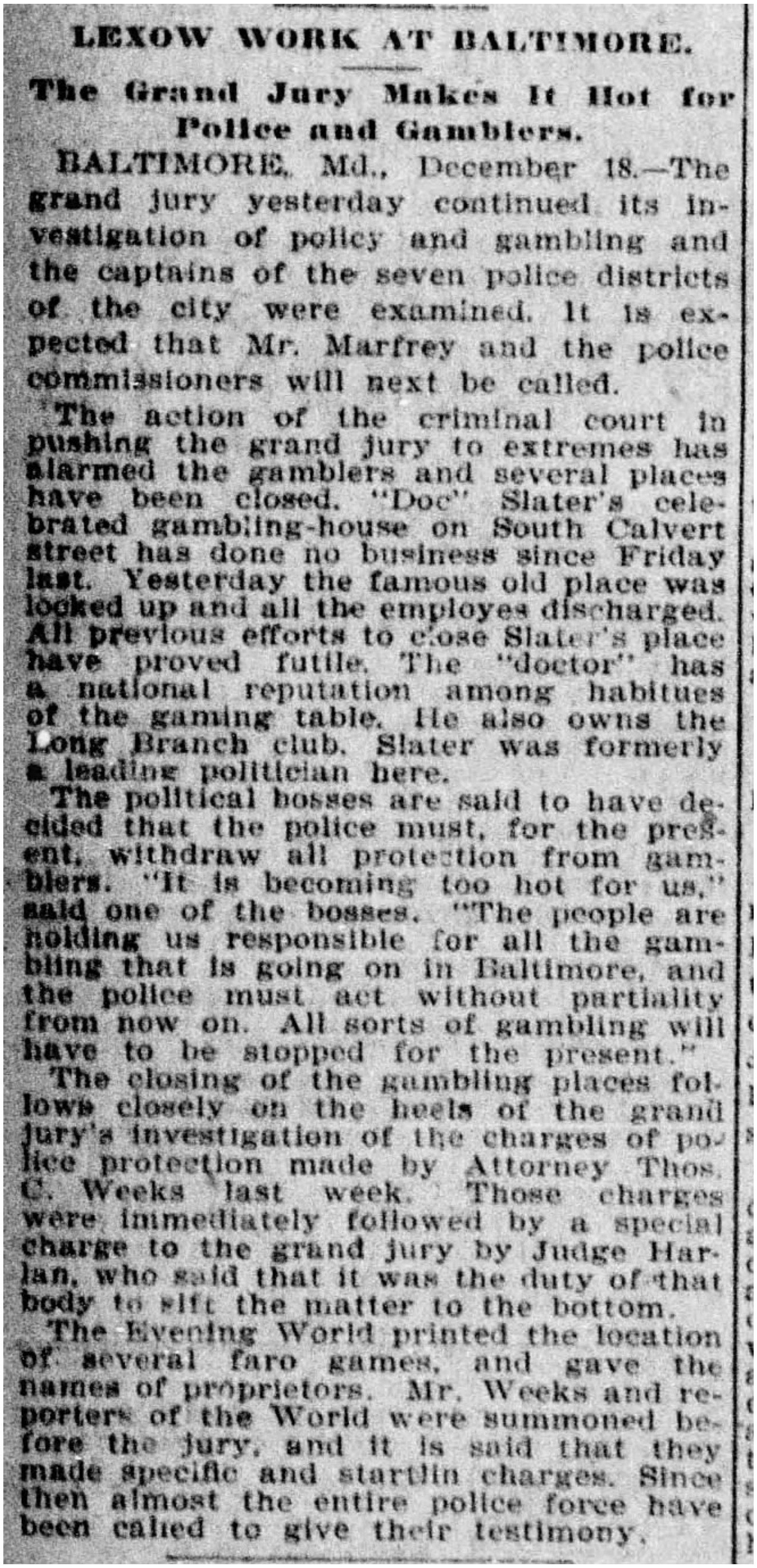

LEXOW WORK AT BALTIMORE.

The Grand Jury Makes It Hot for Police and Gamblers.

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The action of the criminal court in pushing the grand jury to extremes has alarmed the gamblers and several places have been closed. "Doc" Slater's celebrated gambling-house on South Calvert street has done no business since Friday last. Yesterday the famous old place was locked up and all the employes discharged. All previous efforts to close Slater's place have proved futile. The "doctor" has a national reputation among habitues of the gaming table. He also owns the Long Branch club. Slater was formerly a leading politician here.

The political bosses are said to have decided that the police must, for the present, withdraw all protection from gamblers. "It is becoming too hot for us," said one of the bosses. "The people are holding us responsible for all the gambling that is going on in Baltimore, and the police must act without partiality from now on. All sorts of gambling will have to be stopped for the present."

The closing of the gambling places follows closely on the heels of the grand jury's investigation of the charges of police protection made by Attorney Thos. C. Weeks last week. Those charges were immediately followed by a special charge to the grand jury by Judge Harlan, who said that it was the duty of that body to sift the matter to the bottom.

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1894-12-19 - The Florida Times Union Page 6

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"DOC" SLATER'S PLACE.

A Famous Gambling Den Closes Up.

For twenty-five years, or longer, No. 10 South Calvert street, Baltimore, was a famous gambling house. The proprietor, Robert J. Slater, generally called "Doc," in addition to being the boss gambler of the city, had the distinction of being the best dressed man in the city. The classic motto, "micat inter omnes" could be truthfully applied to his glossy hat. Mr. Slater was not only the boss gambler of the city, but he was also one of the boss Democrats. There was a time when no Democrat could be nominated for a city office without Mr. Slater's consent. The big politicians and office holders were always borrowing money from him, which was seldom returned. By placing judicious loans in high places, he often escaped indictment. When some hard-headed member of the grand jury insisted on finding a true bill, the plea of guilty, and the nominal fine followed so quietly and naturally, that the episode was scarcely noticed.

The "reform" movement in Baltimore, however, has made things so uncomfortable for the gamblers, that even the "boss" can no longer count on immunity. His protectors have lost their power to protect. The new judges that have come on the bench are gentlemen who do not borrow money. A new spirit has taken possession of the Criminal Court and Mr. Slater's friends were wise enough to tell him that they could no longer take care of him. The Evening News announces that the famous gambling den is closed.

1894-12-20 - The Herald and Torch Light Page 4

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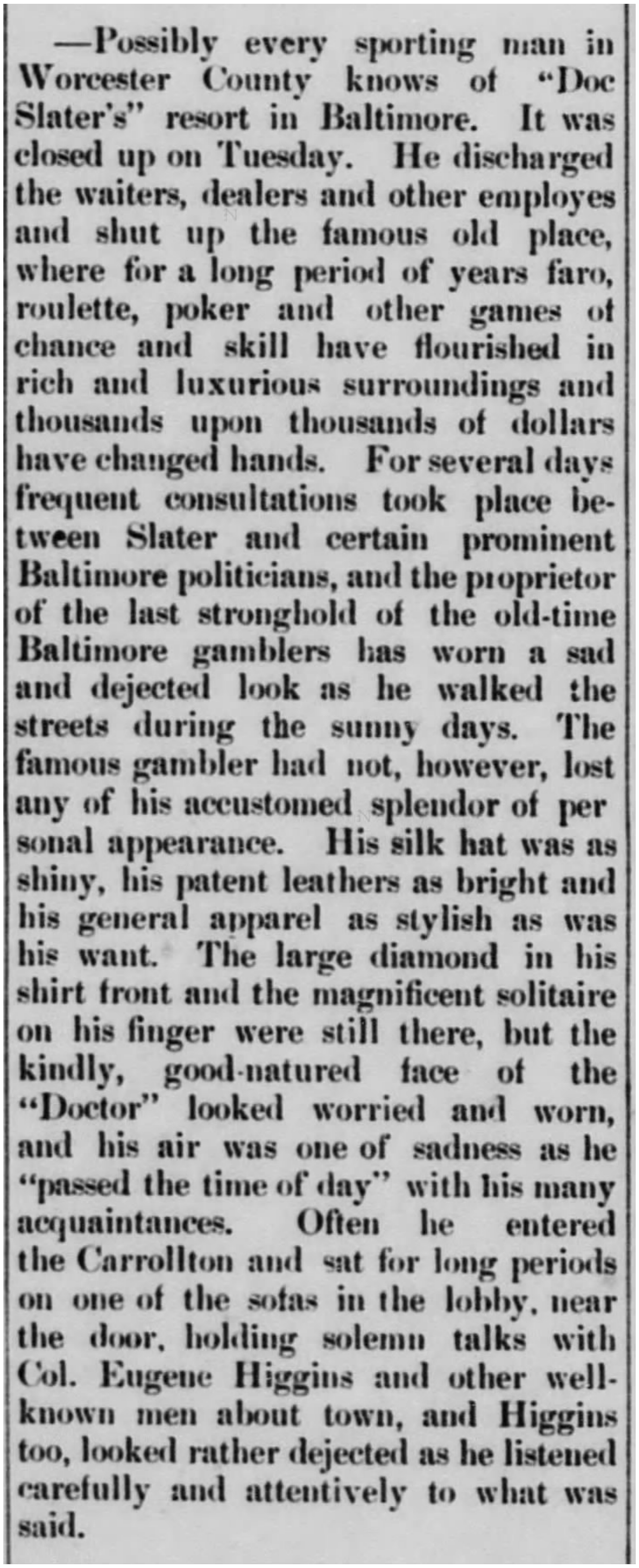

—Possibly every sporting man in Worcester County knows of "Doc Slater's" resort in Baltimore. It was closed up on Tuesday. He discharged the waiters, dealers and other employes and shut up the famous old place, where for a long period of years faro, roulette, poker and other games of chance and skill have flourished in rich and luxurious surroundings and thousands upon thousands of dollars have changed hands. For several days frequent consultations took place between Slater and certain prominent Baltimore politicians, and the proprietor of the last stronghold of the old-time Baltimore gamblers has worn a sad and dejected look as he walked the streets during the sunny days. The famous gambler had not, however, lost any of his accustomed splendor of personal appearance. His silk hat was as shiny, his patent leathers as bright and his general apparel as stylish as was his want. The large diamond in his shirt front and the magnificent solitaire on his finger were still there, but the kindly, good-natured face of the "Doctor" looked worried and worn, and his air was one of sadness as he "passed the time of day" with his many acquaintances. Often he entered the Carrollton and sat for long periods on one of the sofas in the lobby, near the door, holding solemn talks with Col. Eugene Higgins and other well-known men about town, and Higgins too, looked rather dejected as he listened carefully and attentively to what was said.

1894-12-22 - Democratic Messenger Page 3

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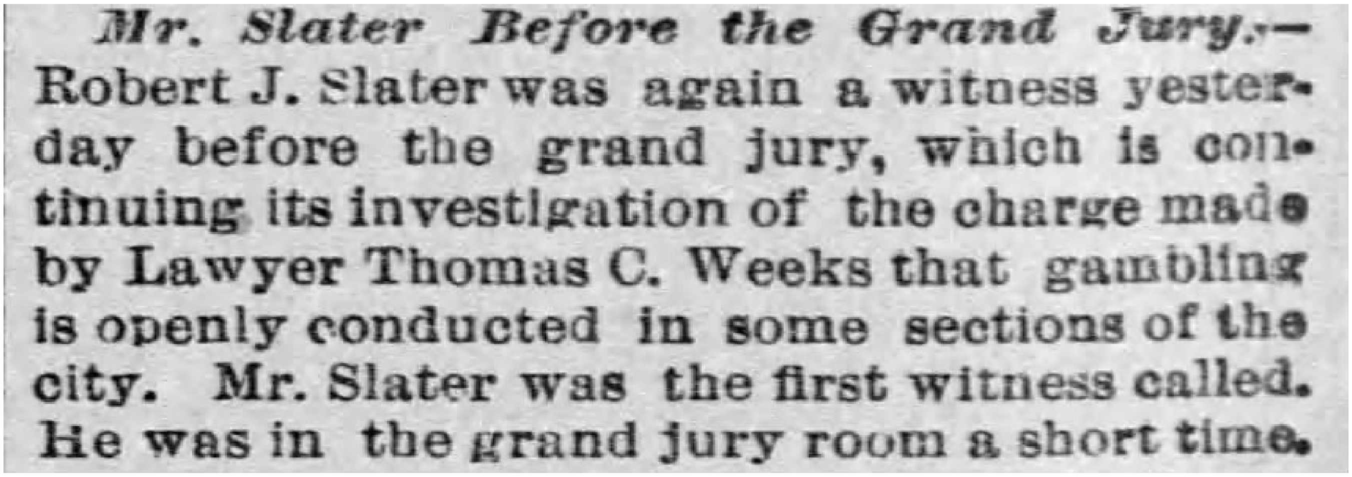
SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=Democratic Messenger |date=1894-12-22 |title=Doc Slater’s Resort Closed |page=3 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1894-12-22-Democratic-Messenger-Page-3}}



Mr. Slater Before the Grand Jury.—Robert J. Slater was again a witness yesterday before the grand jury, which is continuing its investigation of the charge made by Lawyer Thomas C. Weeks that gambling is openly conducted in some sections of the city. Mr. Slater was the first witness called. He was in the grand jury room a short time.

1894-12-25 - The Baltimore Sun Page 8

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AND THE BELL TOLLED

As the Gorman-Rasin Followers Marched Along

WITH BANDS AND BOMBS.

But it Was a Great Night for the Ring "Boys,"

AND FOR SMALL BOYS, TOO,

Who Made Up a Very Large Part of the Procession.

WITH THE OUT-OF-TOWN MEN.

Besides These, There Were the "Eminently Respectable" Section, Many Office-Holders Who Had to Turn Out, and That Bugaboo Which Summarizes All the Arguments of the Ring, the Mixed School, Presided Over by a Man Dressed as a Colored Woman, and, Possibly, Representing the "Maiden With the Raven Locks" About Which the Hurst Business Men's Association Has Been so Eloquent.

When Lord Chesterfield was in his last illness, and his death was only a matter of a few weeks, his physician advised that he be taken for an easy drive in his carriage.

As the equipage proceeded slowly along it was met by a lady, who remarked pleasantly to the great invalid:

"Ah, my lord, I am glad to see you able to drive out."

"I am not driving out, madame," answered Chesterfield, "I am simply *rehearsing* my funeral."

"The boys"—that is, the Gorman-Rasin boys—went out for fun last night and they had it. Their procession from start to finish was a great big frolic, in which nearly twelve thousand voters and non-voters took part. It was fine sport for them to march in the brisk November air to the lively music of all the bands in and around the city, to carry torches and lanterns, to shoot off fireworks that they didn't have to buy, and to ride in carriages or on the bell wagons.

Those who asked for it got paid for the part they took in the show, and they had all their fun and fireworks thrown in as a sort of chromo. The prices paid ranged all the way from 50 cents to $2 and occasionally $3 a man. A large number marched for nothing and let off the fireworks gratis, and some even struggled under the weight of the transparencies for plain glory. But there were others who take a matter of fact view of politics, as well as of life, who have learned to emulate the example of the leaders in their wards and precincts—in a small way it is true—but still in such measure as to get all they can out of any general expenditure of funds.

"It costs boodle to run de campaign," said one of the marchers, "and I might as well gobble my share when it comes my way, see. De people dat got up de procesh has got boodle to burn—see it burning in de red fire and de lamps. Well, dey has to put up fer paintin' de signs and when dey wants me to carry one dey's got to put up again, see. De fellers what's runnin' de machine aint got no call to kick, dey gits dare share an' no questions is asked and I want my share, too. See? An' I'll come putty near gittin' it, too, an' dat's no idle jest." And he marched on with his mixed-school sign.

And the bells tolled.

It Seemed Prophetic.

Those bells were features of the procession. There were two of them and their voice was doleful. One of them tolled at the head of the eighth ward and announced its coming four or five blocks in advance. The second big fellow was at the head of the thirteenth ward organization, which led the fourth division. Its voice was fully as doleful as that of the one ahead of it, and their combined voices, as they reverberated solemnly through the atmosphere heavily laden with the pungent smoke of gunpowder, red fire chemicals and lamp oil, seemed prophetic. All along the line they tolled. To some of the men who have been hurrahing for Hurst and who within the last few days have been hedging on their bets the effect was oppressive. One of them remarked to a friend standing beside him on a big dry goods box near the corner of Baltimore and Charles streets: "It was bad enough to have the procession on Friday, but it was worse to put those d—— bells in line to give everybody the shivers."

His friend, an admirer of Poe (not John P.) grimly quoted:

"'How we shiver with affright
At the melancholy menace of their tone,
For every sound that floats,
From the rust within their throats,
Is a groan.'"

"Here, come off," said the first speaker, "it's bad enough, Heaven knows, without you making things worse by quoting poetry. Let's go across the street and get a drink." They went.

And still the bells tolled.

But These Were Hilarious.

But to the majority of those in line the bells had no such disquieting effect. With them it was "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," and they took things as they found them. They did not propose to let any doleful tolling of two or a dozen bells interfere with the fun they were getting out of the procession. They sang jolly songs as they walked along, keeping time with the bands when the tune the bands played was a familiar one, now and then set fire to the transparencies with their torches and shouted at the discomfiture of the bearer of the transparency when he found it in a blaze.

They swung their tin lamps about, trying to put the lights out on the torches of their companions, set fire to the Japanese lanterns because they said a man who carried a lantern instead of a torch was a dude, even if he didn't live on Charles street, and occasionally a man with a Roman candle would send a ball of fire up against the horse one of his acquaintances was riding just to see the horse jump and to give the rider "a taste of war."

Almost every man who was armed with a Roman candle sent a shower of fire-balls at the Lowndes banner that spans Baltimore street, at Light and St. Paul, but the balls bounded off without doing any harm and without disturbing in the least degree the thoughtful smile on Mr. Lowndes's face.

Amused Spectators.

The crowds along the sidewalks looked on in much the same light as those who took part in the show. It was to them a huge joke and was different from any political procession most of them had ever seen. It amused them, but there was no enthusiasm shown by any of the spectators. There was an occasional cheer from the sidewalk, but there were groans along the line.

Especially when the bells tolled.

Out-of-Town Paraders.

The crowd that made up the procession came from all parts of the city. Every section was represented, but the "banner wards" from East Baltimore had the largest turnouts.

The men in line were by no means confined to those living in Baltimore. Baltimore county sent a big delegation to swell the ranks, a large number of whose members were from Catonsville and several carloads came up from Annapolis to return the compliment paid the Annapolitans at the opening of the campaign, when several carloads of "rooters" from Baltimore went down to Annapolis at the expense of "the committee" to help "whoop it up" when Mr. Hurst made his opening speech. Then there was a big crowd from Washington, a number from Philadelphia, and a delegation so large from Westminster, in Carroll county that it was entitled to a prominent and distinctive place in one of the divisions. Free transportation tickets could be had by anybody.

In addition to the people from out of town who marched as separate organizations some men were with the ward associations wearing oilcloth capes and caps exactly like those of the "regulars" of the wards. These were strangers within our gates, but they may become more familiar with the gates later on. They did not know the names of the marshals behind whom they were marching, and many of them got the names of the candidates mixed up and shouted at the tops of their voices for "Charles E. Hurst" and "John E. Williams."

The presence in the procession of the out-of-town organizations was one of its peculiarities, for it is said to be the first time in the history of political processions in Baltimore that it has been necessary to import men from out of town to swell the ranks.

Several men standing at Baltimore and Charles street made this observation.

Just then the head of the fourth division came along and the bells tolled.

12,000 Men and Boys.

The procession took two hours and a quarter to pass the corner of Baltimore and Charles streets, two blocks from its starting point. The chief marshal and his aids began to move at a quarter past eight and it was not until half-past ten that the fifth division straggled by. This slow movement was partly explained by the fact that there were so many carriages and horses in line, and partly by the fact that the separate divisions were so badly handled as to leave big gaps at several points in the line.

There were about twelve thousand men and boys in line. These included about one thousand horsemen and a second thousand whose "flocence" was such as to gain them seats in some of the three hundred carriages. Musicians and coachmen, white and colored, included another thousand. About three thousand boys whose turn to vote will not come for some years yet were mingled with the elder "boys" and did more cheering and shouting than did their elders. This proportion grew as the line got further and further, for the boys saw how easy it was to fall in and the old men found how hard it was to stay in. There was many a heeler who felt that he had no heels left when he had finished the service to which he had been bidden by the bosses.

The Five Divisions.

The number of men in the different divisions was as follows:

Chief marshal, Henry T. Douglas; aids, Young Men's Democratic Association, Hurst Democratic Association and democrats from Westminster and from Baltimore county; total, 1,000.

First division, John Hannibal, marshal, including first, second, third and fourth wards; total, 1,900.

Second Division, Thos. F. McNulty, Marshal—Fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and twenty-second wards and a party from Catonsville, 3,500.

Third Division, W. Stewart Symington, Marshal—Ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth wards, 2,000.

Fourth Division, Frank J. Pentz, Marshal—Thirteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth wards, 2,200.

Fifth Division, William T. Biedler, marshal—Fourteenth, nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first wards, 1,500.

The Route.

The route of the procession was from Baltimore and Calvert streets west on Baltimore street to Fulton avenue, to Lafayette avenue, east on Lafayette avenue to Mount Royal avenue, and along Mount Royal avenue to the reviewing stand, at the intersection of Cathedral street and Mount Royal avenue, thence on Cathedral street to Chase, to Charles and St. Paul, where the procession was dismissed.

A Passing Salute.

The most prominent feature of the procession was the attention that was paid to THE SUN. No ward representation was considered complete unless it had one or two transparencies containing references to THE SUN. As various organizations went by the Sun Building on their way to form in line they shouted out cheers for Gorman, while their bands played "It's All Over Now." The meaning was not particularly clear. To many spectators it seemed as if the music was a dirge for the senior Senator.

Harry Poske's Boys.

The Young Men's Democratic Association, with genial Harry Poske, its president, at the head of the line, stepped out with martial tread. Harry held a cigar jauntily between his teeth and had a pleasant smile or a wave of the hand for every one of his friends who called out to him or who caught his eye along the line of march. Several transparencies preceded the organization of the Young Men's Democratic Association. One of them proclaimed "Veni, Vidi, Vici" Another announced "Victory." Then there was one which bore simply the title of the association. It was about six feet long, about two feet wide and two feet high. It was carried on sticks by two boys, at a distance of about two feet from the ground. It looked suggestive, and as it passed headquarters some boys on the sidewalk sang out, "Geminy, it's a coffin!"

And away back in the rear could be heard the tolling of the bells.

The Business Men.

The Young Men's Association was followed by the Hurst Business Men's Association, in carriages. In the first carriage rode President Harry Parr, Gen. J. McKenny White, Gen. John Gill and Mr. Henry Williams, who wants to be the successor of Mayor Latrobe. Following this came a carriage containing Mayor Latrobe himself. Then came another long string of carriages, all of whose occupants were men of "eminent respectability."

Horsemen in White.

The Warfieldsburg Band at the head of the Westminster Hurst Association followed the business men, and following these came the big mounted delegation from Baltimore county. Nearly all of the men in this detachment wore white canvas riding breeches. These afforded a great deal of amusement for the small boys along the line, and the riders were advised almost every hundred yards that they had better go home and put on their "pants," because they would catch cold or would be arrested. A big delegation from the twelfth district followed the mounted men, and they were loud in their cheers for "Frog Hollow," from the classic precincts of which a great many of them hailed.

"Everything Went."

This preliminary division marched along on time, but there was another hitch at the end of its line. The first division was supposed to follow along, but although the bell that was in it could be heard faintly tolling in the distance, the division seemed to have gotten lost and there were many inquiries as to the possibility of its having fallen down the cable slot or dropped into a sewer.

Finally when the preliminary division had passed over the hill at Paca street the flare of the bands was heard and the head of the column swung in Baltimore street from Calvert street. Up at the head of the line was a little red schoolhouse, followed by Johnnie Hannibal, of the first ward, who was the division marshal. The transparencies declaring against mixed schools were numerous.

The second ward—"the banner," as the boys called it—was right behind him, with Warden Constantine, of the city jail, riding in state in a barouche. Near him was Andy Brown, one of the well-known East Baltimore leaders.

In the second ward delegation was a shaky platform, on which was standing a stuffed man. He was labelled: "I'm a dummy—I voted for Lowndes."

The Graystone Club led the third ward, and the fourth ward brought up the rear of the first division. At its head marched Sheriff John Quinn as marshal, and alongside of him was the well-dressed and jolly Councilman from the fourth ward, Mike Brennan, in all the glory of a high silk hat and a yellow crysanthemum. A hundred men behind him followed the example of Mike and wore plug hats. Some of them were rather out of date, it is true, but last night was one of the nights when everything went.

Tom Was a Dream.

Tom McNulty, looking just as good-natured and as jolly as if Mr. Rasin had given him the nomination for sheriff instead of the "turn down," was arrayed in a manner to outshine the lilies of the field, which toil not, and was marshall of the second division. The fifth ward was the first in the line of the division, with Dr. Joe Heard as marshal. Next was the sixth ward, with Dick Penn, in all the grandeur of a bright yellow sash, as marshal. Behind him came a detachment of mounted men, sixty in number, on horses that looked as if they were entirely unused to such work. They were of all kinds and sizes, but seemed to be principally of the massive, broad-backed, dray variety, which are not built for saddle purposes, as more than one rider will realize today.

Tom Freeman, executive of the ninth precinct of the fifth ward, was at the head of a delegation from his precinct, and riding in a carriage a short distance behind was his brother Pat, equally as big and good-natured looking. Instead of a yellow chrysanthemum Pat. wore on his coat lappel a big head of cabbage.

Tom Morse was marshal of the seventh ward delegation and at the head of the eighth ward crowd marched Mike Gaffney and City Councilman Johnnie Doyle.

This division was prolific in transparencies, nearly all of which contained an advertisement of THE SUN.

Greeted with Laughter.

The delegation from the ninth ward carried Japanese parasols and lanterns. It had been decided to have all the marchers in the delegation wear silk hats, but the hats were heterogenious. They had a float formed to represent a pyramid of rocks, each rock being labeled with the name of a county in Maryland. On the summit was a rock inscribed "25,000 majority for Hurst." It created a great deal of laughter.

The John J. Mahon Democratic Club wore red shirts and white caps. They carried banners upon which were inscribed the name of the "lieutenant boss."

When the tenth ward delegation reached the corner of Eutaw and Baltimore streets the fire-works wagon which headed their line caught fire and there was a wait of several minutes while the fire was extinguished. The band following the wagon played the "Koochy-Koochy Dance."

A large colored man was in line on a black horse and carring a Hurst transparency. Immediately following him was a representation on a float of a negro "school marm" flogging white children. It was greeted with shouts of laughter by the spectators.

Some of the transparencies which they carried were as follows:

"Wellington seems full of fight and Bonaparte is his Me-Too,
"But the returns on Tuesday will be their Waterloo."

"THE SUN Is Newsy and the News Is Sunny."

Behind these came a clown, perched upon a donkey. Perhaps he was the author.

Many of the transparencies in the fourth division had lost their lights and were therefore unintelligible to the general public. Jim Busey was the king of this crowd.

The principal banners and transparencies bore the following legends:

"This Will Be a Walk-Over."

"Kickers Do Not Vote."

But the bells tolled on.

Uptown Wards.

The nineteenth ward men had transparencies which some of the bearers were a bit too hilarious to carry. They were relieved of the transparencies and reduced to the ranks.

"The Democratic Party is for Good Government, Fair Taxes and White Schools," was on one transparency; "No Mixed Schools for Us" and "We Want Reassement" were on others.

A transparency with so many words, as to make it hard to read, announced that democrats ought not to vote for the republican candidates, because Cummings, the colored councilman some years ago from the eleventh ward, had put a negro pupil into the Maryland Institute.

The twentieth ward made a feature of clowns in its ranks. Half a dozen young fellows masqueraded in grotesque costumes. One of them had a little donkey in tow, and at several places along the line he was asked, "Is that Hurst?" The answers he made as a rule were scarcely fit for publication, but "attested his loyalty" to Mr. Hurst, as a bystander remarked.

This same ward started out by chanting in chorus "Hurst, Hurst, John E. Hurst," but gave it up before the marchers had gotten half way up Baltimore street.

A truck wagon drawn by four mules and decorated with bunting contained twenty men, who proclaimed that they were employes of Thomas F. Locke, candidate for sheriff. Aloft they carried a big transparency in the shape of a padlock. A similar device was in another part of the same division.

If Fred Had Been There.

A few yards before the line ended was a transparency whose idea must have touched Mr. J. Fred. Talbott exceedingly if it chanced to fall beneath his notice. It was a childish little letter, worded as follows:

"Papa, would you vote to put a negro alongside of your little boy in school—Clarence?"

At the Reviewing-Stand.

As the parade passed the reviewing-stand, Mt. Royal avenue and Cathedral street, many shouts and remarks were heard from the crowd of spectators in the vicinity, such as:

"Hurrah for Sonny Mahon!"

"They can't vote all those boys in line."

One youngster in the procession aired his views with the exclamation, "'Rah for free booze!" and from the appearance of some of his companions it was evident that there had been plenty of the free article consumed by lads who were too young for that sort of thing.

As the first warders marched by the reviewing stand a temporary halt was made, and Mr. Hanson P. Barnes took advantage of the delay to deliver a speech from a carriage in which he had been riding. "I'm a democrat from East Baltimore," he said, "and I love you all. Hurrah for Charles E. Hurst! He's a man you all ought to love. I love him. We're going to give him the greatest majority any Governor ever had in Maryland. Hurrah!" He was cut short by a storm of applause. The band played, the bells tolled and the procession moved.

A lady cyclist in bloomers attempted to cross the line of march but was unable to get through. One of those who were not in line said to the crowd: "You'd better get the women to vote, for you'll need 'em."

For over two hours before the arrival of the parade, at 10.30 P. M., about a thousand persons on the stand and occupying places in front of it shivered in the chilly air while listening to speeches by Conway W. Sams, Alexander H. Robertson, Henry C. Bell, of Illinois, deputy commissioner of pensions, Thomas C. Rye, of Tennessee, of the pension bureau, C. I. T. Gould and Chas. H. Carter.

When the carriages that headed the procession reached the stand the democratic candidates, the executive committee of the parade and invited guests alighted for the purpose of reviewing the line. Among those on the stand were Governor Brown and most of the democratic candidates. Mr. Hurst was not present, and it was stated that he was indisposed.

Among the ladies on the reviewing stand were Mrs. Edwin Harvie Smith and Miss Sallie W. Hurst, daughters of Mr. Hurst; Mrs. Charles H. Smith, Mrs. Howland, Mrs. L. D. Purnell, Mrs. C. I. T. Gould and Miss Lota Robinson.

Mr. A. C. McElroy, one of the marshals, had a small bone in one of his legs broken while the parade was passing on North Charles street, near the Grammercy Club. The horse which he was riding fell and Mr. McElroy was caught beneath the horse. He was carried into the office of Dr. W. W. Frames, where the fracture was reduced, and he was then removed to his home, 913 North Arlington avenue, in the central district police ambulance.

ATTACKED BY PARADERS.

Colored Spectators on the Streets Were Roughly Used.

BEATEN WITH TORCH STICKS.

Also Pummeled with Lanterns, Fists and Other Weapons.

Chased by Men Who Left the Line—Small Riots at a Number of Places—Vile Language Used with Impunity in the Hearing of White and Black—Few Arrests Were Made.

When the Gorman-Rasin parade reached Lafayette avenue, between Argyle avenue and Division street, last night, a large number of inoffensive colored people were encountered, who had turned out to look at the show. As soon as some of those in the line saw the colored spectators they began hurling epithets at them. The eighth ward crowd had come to a halt with its line across Pennsylvania avenue. During the halt some one out of the line stuck a lighted torch in the face of Wm. Thomas, colored, of 1307 Whatcoat street. He remonstrated, when several men beat him over the head with their torch-sticks. A number of the paraders shouted "Give it to him!" and a dozen and more used their sticks on Thomas. He was rescued from his assailants by the police, who pushed back into line those who committed the assault. When questioned later the police said Thomas had thrown a brick. A number of witnesses told the police that Thomas was perfectly innocent of any misbehavior toward those in the parade.

As the parade was passing along Lafayette avenue a young man dropped out of line from among the eighth warders. He walked up to a colored man who was standing at the side of the Normal School Building and deliberately struck him in the face. The assault was unprovoked and unexpected. The colored man fell backward, but caught himself on his hands. He soon hurried away while his assailant fell into line again and marched on. This incident seemed to incite further some of the eighth ward marchers, who continued to abuse the colored people standing along the curb watching the parade.

At Pennsylvania avenue a halt was made and about twenty men started from the eighth ward ranks. They charged on a crowd of inoffensive colored people and drove them up Pennsylvania avenue. Torch sticks were used indiscriminately and blows were rattled upon the by-standers. One of the paraders had his scalp cut, probably by a blow from one of his companions, as the colored people could not be seen making any resistance. He was taken into a corner fruit store to have his cut attended to, while half a dozen of his comrades shouted, "Let's get even with 'em for this," and made a second charge at the spectators. Several persons fell, in their hurry to get away and narrowly escaped being trampled on in the crush. The police restrained the rioters, but no arrests were made. The infuriated men were not compelled to give up their sticks and other weapons of attack, although urged to do so by the police.

Mary Hall, colored, was crossing the street at the time of the general onslaught by the eight ward crowd at Pennsylvania and Lafayette avenues. In the melee she was struck with a torchstick, inflicting a scalp wound. Her husband took her to her home, 508 Moore alley.

These assaults were some of many that were committed in this neighborhood. A colored man standing on the curb at Pennsylvania and Lafayette avenues had his nose and mouth cut by some one in the forward part of the first division, striking him with a torch. Patrick Connelly, aged seventy-six years, was knocked almost unconscious by a blow on the head while watching the parade. This was near the end of the procession.

While the fifth warders were crossing Pennsylvania avenue a slight disturbance took place on the sidewalk. One of those in the procession arose in his carriage and drew a pistol half way out of his pocket. Several women seeing the weapon started back with a scream, expecting to see the man level it and fire at some one in the crowd. A friend of the man who drew the pistol persuaded him to put it back in his pocket.

John Wesley Matthews, colored, of 1628 McCulloh street, was standing on Lafayette avenue, opposite the new Western High School Building, watching the parade. He was set upon by four of the eighth warders and beaten over the head with torch sticks, receiving a scalp wound over the eye. The police officers present made no attempt to arrest the assailants, but hurried them back to their places in the line. The wounded man was left surrounded by a number of white boys who expressed their indignation over his brutal treatment.

As the seventeenth ward delegation was passing along Lafayette avenue, near Stockton street, several of the men broke ranks and chased a party of colored people up Stockton street, hitting them on the head with sticks and lanterns. Several persons expostulated with them and were told that if they did not keep quiet they would receive the same treatment. Two or three patrolmen were in the neighborhood, but they made no attempt to interfere.

Charles H. Gross, colored, a messenger for Wilson, Colston & Co., was the victim of an assault while standing on Calvert street, near Baltimore street. His statement of the affair was as follows: "A man in the front rank of the seventeenth ward crowd left the ranks, and after calling me a vile name grabbed me by the throat. A patrolman who was marching with this crowd caught hold of the man and shoved him back into line. I told the officer that the man had assaulted me, bnt no attention was given to my complaint. This action seemed to anger the paraders and several of them rushed at me. I was struck several times and finally knocked down, losing my hat. No arrests were made."

PARADE INCIDENTS.

As the twenty-second ward contingent was passing along Baltimore street, west of Eutaw, some good-natured guying was indulged in by a small group of spectators. One of the paraders took umbrage at the remarks made and with a vicious swing of his torch aimed a blow at the group. The aim was bad. The torch missed the group, but struck a boy, Robert Brooks, of 324 South Patterson Park avenue, and a little girl who were standing near by. The force of the blow wrecked young Brooks's hat and broke the lantern off of the torch. The girl was bruised on the face.

As the twenty-second warders were passing the corner of Carey and Baltimore streets an old woman attempted to cross the street, but was not allowed to pass by the paraders, who began to guy her. She turned around on her tormenters and said, "When my children were your age I sent them to bed at dark." The crowd on the sidewalks cheered the woman, while the boys in the parade hung their heads.

A group of small boys in the northern section of the city were giving vent to such cries as "Hurrah for Hurst," when suddenly a window was opened in a neighboring house and a motherly head appeared with the admonition: "You, Tommy! if I hear you yell for Hurst again I'll bring you in and put you to bed." Here's a chance for Mr. Gorman to prosecute for intimidation.

Eugene Manger, aged twenty-three years, was caught between a car and a wagon at the corner of Charles and Baltimore streets and was severely bruised on the body. He was sent to the City Hospital and attended by Dr. Rurah.

As the procession was passing the Eutaw House a pretty girl waved her handkerchief and hurrahed for Lowndes. One of the torch-bearers, with a sarcastic expression, called back, "Your voice is too weak." Nothing daunted, the Lowndes admirer promptly replied, "But it controls a vote," and, turning to her escort she said, "Don't it, Jim?" And Jim said "you bet"

Mr. H. G. Mahr, 1221 McElderry street, says he saw three policemen at the corner of Aisquith and Edwards streets after midnight hurrahing for Hurst. Mr. Mahr says that if the police are showing such partisan feeling now, he would like to know what guarantee the people will have on election day that the police will perform their duties in a non-partisan, fearless way, as has been promised.

A party of young ladies were standing at the corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, when one of them remarked: "The procession would have had some significance if there had been more voters and fewer boys in it."

Among the torch-bearers was one little fellow who, before the procession was fairly under way, found himself at the central police station in charge of the matron, waiting for his mamma to call for him.

And the last sound that was heard was the tolling of the bells.

WELLINGTON'S PREDICTION.

The Outlook Bright for a Great Anti-Gorman Victory.

Chairman Wellington, of the republican State committee, in reviewing the outlook for anti-Gorman success at the election, said yesterday:

"From the best information I can obtain, the outlook is all right and I believe the people will win a sweeping victory. So far as the Legislature is concerned, we will have a good majority in the House of Delegates, and I am very hopeful of gaining a majority in the Senate. At any rate, there will be a majority in the Senate favorable to good government, the passage of reform legislation and a new election law. Senator Bruce, a democrat, of the second legislative district of Baltimore city, and possibly a few other democratic Senators can be depended upon to support reform legislation, confirm the appointments of a reform Governor, and oppose any ring measures.

"The Senate comprises twenty-six members and fourteen constitute a majority. There are only three republicans among the twelve hold-over Senators. Fourteen Senators are to be elected and the republicans must elect eleven of the fourteen to have a clear majority. This is a pretty large percentage, but I am hopeful that we can elect that number. If we have thirteen Senators the Senate would be equally divided, and naturally the reform members in both parties would unite to select a President. It is possible if such a situation arises that Senator Bruce might be elected President.

"Two Senators are to be elected from Baltimore city and one from Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Calvert, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Kent, Somerset, Washington, Howard, Queen Anne's and Wicomico counties. With two Senators from Baltimore city and one from Washington, Anne Arundel, Calvert, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Kent and Somerset, we would have ten Senators elected this year, who, with the three hold-over Senators, would make thirteen republicans, We also have a good fighting chance to elect a Senator in Howard county."

THIS TIME THEY AGREED.

Supervisors of Elections Unanimous for One Day, Anyhow.

The supervisors of elections held a short meeting yesterday, which was remarkable from the fact that their action on all matters presented was unanimous.

The board refused to excuse Dr. David M. R. Culbreth from acting as return judge of the eighth precinct, eighth ward.

The republican officials for the ninth precinct of the second ward, as to whom Messrs. Bians and Bonaparte had been previously unable to agree, were finally settled upon.

Letters were received from Messrs. Preston and Campbell recommending that an appeal be taken from the recent decision of Judge Ritchie to the effect that a registration petition may be amended by altering the name asked to be stricken from the lists when, through a clerical error in preparing the petition, this is incorrectly given. The counsel of the registers were anxious that the question should be passed upon by the Court of Appeals, but the board did not consider that the question involved was of sufficient public interest to justify it in subjecting the city to the expense of an appeal at the present time, and a resolution to that effect was adopted.

"ADAM E. KING."

An Incident of the Reform League Registered-Letter Plan.

Among the amusing results of the registered-letter test of fraudulent registrations which the Reform League instituted, is the case of a man who registered as "Adam E. King, 312 West Fayette street," and became one of the suspects to whom Mr. Roger W. Cull sent one of the registered letters which so profoundly excited the apprehension of Senator Gorman and Congressman Rusk.

When the letter-carrier took the registered letter to the gentleman of that name at that place he found the place, indeed, but not the gentleman. The letter-carrier then thinking that some Adam E. King somewhere is better than no Adam E. King at 312 West Fayette street, thought of the republican orator whom President Harrison appointed to the consulship at Paris, and, unmindful of the insinuation lurking in his visit to such a person with such a letter, he attempted to deliver the challenge of Mr. Cull to General King, 326 North Charles street.

The result was that Gen. Adam E. King presented himself at the league rooms. Being a man of sense and humor, he did not get angry, but simply stated he was glad to say that he had no intention of repeating on his own name, however often it might appear upon the registration books of Baltimore city.

AHERN, JUBB AND JACKSON.

The Charge Against Them Dismissed by the Grand Jury.

The grand jury yesterday dismissed the case of John F. Ahern, Wm. H. Jubb and Robert Jackson, charged with conspiring to fraudulently strike names from the registration list in the third precinct of the fourteenth ward.

It is understood that the grand jurors were not unanimous in dismissing the case, some of them being in favor of finding a presentment.

The investigation of the case began on Thursday, the names of thirteen witnesses being furnished. Two of these witnesses were returned non est, the deputy sheriffs reporting that they could not be found. Their evidence, it is said, would have had an important bearing on the case.

It was charged that Ahern, Jubb and Jackson had the names of colored voters stricken off by having other colored men personate those who were registered. The warrant for their arrest was sworn out on Wednesday at the instance of the Reform League before Judge Dennis, in the Criminal Court. Ex-Governor Whyte and Edgar H. Gans had been secured for the prosecution of the case.

While the action of the grand jury acquits Ahern, Jubb and Jackson of the charge of having committed the frauds, the fact that frauds were committed still stands. The question now is who did commit the frauds?

The following are the members of the grand jury:

Clinton P. Paine, foreman; James J. Lacey, assistant foreman; John Spencer Clarke, Jr., Joseph R. Stonebraker, William C. Burgess, Marion H. Ould, John F. Hancock, Thomas McCosker, William Reed, Joseph A. Uhlhorn, Augustus F. Colbert, Daniel Crook, Hiram Woods, Horace Slingluff, Richard Carruthers, August Maag, Joseph Abrahams, Ephraim Frank, J. Henry Snyder, Sr., Thomas B. Hobbs, William L. Maccubbin, George B. ColIars, Isadore D. Oliver, colored.

Mr. Charles C. McCoy, a former resident of this city, called at THE SUN office yesterday.

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THE SUN, BALTIMORE, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1895.

AND THE BELL TOLLED

As the Gorman-Rasin Followers Marched Along

WITH BANDS AND BOMBS.

But It Was a Great Night for the Ring ”Boys,”

AND FOR SMALL BOYS, TOO,

Who Made Up a Very Large Part of the Procession.

WITH THE OUT-OF-TOWN MEN.

Besides These, There Were the ”Eminently Respectable” Section, Many Office-Holders Who Had to Turn Out, and That Bugaboo Which Summarizes All the Arguments of the Ring, the Mixed School, Presided Over by a Man Dressed as a Colored Woman.

There was a big torchlight procession last night. All the solemnity of the Ring, the prestige of the party, the grandeur of its achievements, the vastness of its resources and the greatness of its leaders were symbolized. With the ”Father Eusebius” transparencies, the bells tolled.

The grand march started a half hour late. At the reviewing-stand there was another stop. At Calvert and Baltimore streets a horse and buggy got into the parade.

At the City Hall corner were the grand stand, the big red light and the tolling of the bells.

”Toll,” said in the German-Plate language of the day, Mr. Rasin; ”let the welkin roar.”

And the bell tolled.

But there was a certain oppressive influence over all. The men in line did not cheer with vim. Many of them carried their lanterns on their sticks, unlighted. There was much dropping out by the way. At Charles and Fayette streets a company of about thirty out-oftowners in line turned up Fayette street and left off the fireworks altogether. ”Let the Baltimore fellows do it,” they said.

A party of the first ward men who were looking for a chance to drop out took advantage of a street car getting in the line and broke ranks. ”Aw, what’s the use of parading,” they said, ”when any gentleman is liable to have his shins skinned with the bumper of a Broadway car?” So they fell out of line. One was heard to remark:

”Me an’ my partner’s got enough of this. We’re goin’ to a show. They can’t do nothin’ to us, ’cause we reported.”

The paraders seemed to be tired. As a body, they were fagged out. Some of them probably marched with us when the war was over.

Those bells were funereal. At the head of the thirteenth ward delegation there was one which, at intervals of five blocks, tolled as dolefully as if it were the solemn warning that a pestilence was coming. All along the line it was the same way. The bells tolled.

A bystander at Baltimore and Charles streets watched several divisions pass and then remarked to his companion that there was a great deal of the suggestion of a long funeral procession in it. Some of the transparencies were very suggestive of the old, old theme.

They had seen more active service than General Weyler, and their complexions had become faded. The legends, too, which were inscribed upon them were very old. Some of them referred to the ”Tilden steal” of 1876. To these the effect was inspiring. To many of the paraders they were depressing. One of them remarked:

”Them transparencies look like tombstones to me.”

”Aw, dry up,” said his companion; ”it’s too late to get cold feet now.”

The small boys of the town, from five to fifteen years old, had a very gay time. They turned out with their torches and shouted ”Hurst, Hurst, he’s all right,” and seemed to get a great deal of comfort out of it.

But they were not all of them as respectful as they should have been. As the head of one of the down-town divisions was passing a crowd of them, they pointed out the leader, who was adorned with plumes that suggested the funeral of the late lamented Jumbo, when the elephant king was a corpse. The small boys pointed him out, and because they call a man who has to work for his living a ”dude,” they seemed to think he was open to insult. They yelled at him: ”Aw, chase yourself! Look at the funeral plume on the dude! Say, mister, did you leave the glass front at home?”

And one of them, who was more mischievous than the others, took a lot of fire from the big torch and sent a shower of sparks all over the silk hat of the man who wore the plume.

The man who was marching with the boys without knowing much about them inquired who the man was and was told that it was one of the leading men of Baltimore, the head of the Democratic organization in the ward he lived in.

There was one man who seemed all out of sorts with the procession. He was a torch-bearer in the line, but he said that it was a shame to see such an exhibition. A bystander who had his number asked him why he marched. He said:

”Do you s’pose I would be out here tonight if it wasn’t that I was afraid of losing my job? I ain’t no Democrat, but I want to keep on eatin’.”

A man came along in the same division with a transparency that read: ”Hurst is Our Choice.” Somebody asked him if he knew what was on the sign he was carrying. ”No,” he said, ”an’ I don’t care. As long as I get paid for it that’s all I want to know.”

There was one transparency in the parade that was carried by a colored man. It read: ”No Mixed Schools for Us.” It was greeted with applause. It seemed to be the most popular transparency of the lot. A man who carried it was preceded by a large wagon with a number of little children in it, and the legend, ”We don’t want no mixed schools.”

One of the features from out of town was a big transparency from Baltimore county. It had a picture of the Baltimore county almshouse and underneath the words, ”It’s All Over Now.”

Another transparency from out of town was ”Catonsville wants Hurst.” There were a good many men from Catonsville, and some of them said they were out for a good time. One of them told a friend on the sidewalk, in confidence, that he didn’t care whether he got back to Catonsville before the election was over or not.

The eleventh ward had a transparency which contained an advertisement, which was greeted with laughter.

The paraders from the ninth ward carried torches and lanterns. It had been whispered among the marchers in the delegation, some say, that the hats were stuffed, but they had a hat formed to represent a solid of rocks, each rock bearing with it the name of a county in the State. On the summit was a rock inscribed ”majority for Hurst.” It created a great deal of laughter.

The new Union Democratic Club wore high peaked white caps. They carried a banner on which were inscribed the name of the ”ward boss.”

The eighteenth ward delegation reached Charles and Cantaw and Baltimore streets with a big dragon which headed their division. In a few minutes the whole business was demolished. The band following it played the ”Koochy-Koochy” dance.

John J. Mahon was in line on a black charger on a Hurst transparency. Behind him was showing him a representation of ”the father of a negro ’school marm’” and a lot of children. It was greeted with great cheers by the spectators.

The transparencies which they carried were:

”We will follow John J. as long as a button is left on his coat.”

”John J. has full of fight and Bonaparte hasn’t none.”

”The Newday and the News Is Ours.”

”Let’s be a clown, perched upon whose coat-tails he was the author.”

The other transparencies in the fourth division had their lights and were therefore not visible to the general public. Jim Smith led this big crowd.

The banners and transparencies had these legends:

”This Is a Walk-Over.”

”We will get a full vote.”

”Vote the Straight Ticket.”

”Fourth Ward.

The fourth ward men had transparencies, but a few of the bearers were a bit under the sherry. They were relieved of their transparencies and reduced to the ranks.

”Democratic Party is for Good Government and Pure and White Schools.”

On a transparency: ”No Mixed Schools for Us.” ”We Want Reasement” were among the legends.

And again, with so many words, as to the mixed schools, announced that democratic negroes who vote for the republican candidates lose Cummings, the colored teacher whom three years ago from the eighteenth ward put a negro pupil into the white school.

But all these were side issues. The procession was a success, and when Mr. Rasin and Mr. Gorman saw it they were both satisfied. They had reason to be. All of the men were out that were expected to turn out. All of them marched with solemn and determined mien. A great many of the marchers were men who are known as ”eminently respectable,” and who march when there is a political necessity for it. They turned out last night with the rest, and there was a seriousness of demeanor which was very impressive. There were men in the procession who have not marched with the ”boys” for ten years, but they were in line last night.

There was a large delegation from Catonsville, and there was also one from Annapolis. In addition to these, there were many men from out of town who were sent for to be in Baltimore and make a showing.

There were many business men and many lawyers who take no active part in politics, as a rule, who were in line last night.

The crowd of spectators along the line of march was not as enthusiastic as it might have been. At some points on the line there were some cheers, but as a rule the people who looked on did not seem to be much worked up over the procession.

”Well,” said a man at Baltimore and Charles streets, after the head of the column had passed, ”it looks to me like a funeral procession.”

”So it does,” said his companion.

”And the bells tolled,” added the first speaker.

Those bells were features of the procession. There were two of them and their voice was doleful. One of them tolled at the head of the eighth ward and announced its coming four or five blocks in advance. The second big fellow was at the head of the thirteenth ward organization, which led the fourth division. Its voice was fully as doleful as that of the one ahead of it, and their combined voices, as they reverberated solemnly through the atmosphere heavily ladon with the pungent smoke of gunpowder, red fire chemicals and lamp oil, seemed prophetic. All along the line they tolled. To some of the men who have been hurrahing for Hurst and who within the last few days have been hedging on their bets the effect was oppressive. One of them remarked to a friend standing beside him on a big dry goods box near the corner of Baltimore and Charles streets: ”It was bad enough to have the procession on Friday, but it was worse to put those d— bells in line to give everybody the shivers.”

His friend, an admirer of Poe (not John P.) grimly quoted:

"'How we shiver with affright

At the melancholy menace of their tone,

For every sound that floats,

From the rust within their throats,

Is a groan.'"

"Here, come off," said the first speaker, "it's bad enough, Heaven knows, without you making things worse by quoting poetry. Let's go across the street and get a drink."

They went.

And still the bells tolled.

But These Were Hilarious.

But to the majority of those in line the bells had no such disquieting effect. With them it was "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," and they took things as they found them. They did not propose to let any doleful tolling of two or a dozen bells interfere with the fun they were getting out of the procession. They sang jolly songs as they walked along, keeping time with the bands when the tune the bands played was a familiar one, now and then set fire to the transparencies with their torches and shouted at the discomfiture of the bearer of the transparency when he found it in a blaze.

They swung their tin lamps about, trying to put the lights out on the torches of their companions, set fire to the Japanese lanterns because they said a man who carried a lantern instead of a torch was a dude, even if he didn't live on Charles street, and occasionally a man with a Roman candle would send a ball of fire up against the horse one of his acquaintances was riding just to see the horse jump and to give the rider "a taste of war."

Almost every man who was armed with a Roman candle sent a shower of fire-balls at the Lowdes banner that spans Baltimore street, at Light and St. Paul, but the balls bounded off without doing any harm and without disturbing in the least degree the thoughtful smile on Mr. Lowndes's face.

Amused Spectators.

The crowds along the sidewalks looked on in much the same light as those who took part in the show. It was to them a huge joke and was different from any political procession most of them had ever seen. It amused them, but there was no enthusiasm shown by any of the spectators. There was an occasional cheer from the sidewalk, but there were groans along the line.

Especially when the bells tolled.

Out-of-Town Paraders.

The crowd that made up the procession came from all parts of the city. Every section was represented, but the ”banner wards” from East Baltimore had the largest turnouts.

The men in line were by no means confined to those living in Baltimore. Baltimore county sent a big delegation to swell the ranks, a large number of whose members were from Catonsville and several carloads came up from Annapolis to return the compliment paid the Annapolitans at the opening of the campaign, when several carloads of ”rooters” from Baltimore went down to Annapolis at the expense of ”the committee” to help ”whoop it up” when Mr. Hurst made his opening speech. Then there was a big crowd from Washington, a number from Philadelphia, and a delegation so large from Westminster, in Carroll county that it was entitled to a prominent and distinctive place in one of the divisions. Free transportation tickets could be had by anybody.

In addition to the people from out of town who marched as separate organizations some men were with the ward associations wearing oilcloth capes and caps exactly like those of the ”regulars” of the wards. These were strangers within our gates, but they may become more familiar with the gates later on. They did not know the names of the marshals behind whom they were marching, and many of them got the names of the candidates mixed up and shouted at the tops of their voices for ”Charles E. Hurst” and

”John E. Williams.”

The presence in the procession of the out-of-town organizations was one of its peculiarities, for it is said to be the first time in the history of political processions in Baltimore that it has been necessary to import men from out of town to swell the ranks.

Several men standing at Baltimore and Charles street made this observation.

Just then the head of the fourth division came along and the bells tolled.

12,000 Men and Boys.

The procession took two hours and a quarter to pass the corner of Baltimore and Charles streets, two blocks from its starting point. The chief marshal and his aids began to move at a quarter past eight and it was not until half-past ten that the fifth division straggled by. This slow movement was partly explained by the fact that there were so many carriages and horses in line, and partly by the fact that the separate divisions were so badly handled as to leave big gaps at several points in the line.

There were about twelve thousand men and boys in line. These included about one thousand horsemen and a second thousand whose ”fleece” was such as to gain them seats in some of the three hundred carriages. Musicians and coachmen, white and colored, included another thousand. About three thousand boys whose turn to vote will not come for some years yet were mingled with the elder ”boys” and did more cheering and shouting than did their elders. This proportion grew as the line got further and further, for the boys saw how easy it was to fall in and the old men found how hard it was to stay in. There was many a heeler who felt that he had no heels left when he had finished the service to which he had been bidden by the bosses.

The Five Divisions.

The number of men in the different divisions was as follows:

Chief marshal, Henry T. Douglas; aids, Young Men’s Democratic Association, Hurst Democratic Association and democrats from Westminster and from Baltimore county; total, 1,000.

First division, John Hannibal, marshal, including first, second, third and fourth wards; also Catonsville and Annapolis delegation; total, 1,900.

Second Division, Thos. F. McNulty, Marshal—Fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and twenty-second wards and a party from Catonsville, 3,500.

Third Division, W. Stewart Symington, Marshal—Ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth wards, 2,000.

Fourth Division, Frank J. Pentz, Marshal—Thirteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth wards, 2,200.

Fifth Division, William T. Biedler, marshal—Fourteenth, nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first wards, 1,500.

The Route.

The route of the procession was from Baltimore and Calvert streets west on Baltimore street to Fulton avenue, to Lafayette avenue, east on Lafayette avenue to Mount Royal avenue, and along Mount Royal avenue to the reviewing stand, at the intersection of Cathedral street and Mount Royal avenue, thence on Cathedral street to Chase, to Charles and St. Paul, where the procession was dismissed.

A Passing Salute.

The most prominent feature of the procession was the attention that was paid to THE SUN. No ward representation was considered complete unless it had one or two transparencies containing references to THE SUN. As various organizations went by the SUN Building on their way to form in line their shouts of ”It’s All Over

Now," even though the bands played "It's All Over Now." The meaning was not particularly clear. To many spectators it seemed as if the music was a dirge for the senior Senator.

Harry Poske's Boys.

The Young Men's Democratic Association, with genial Harry Poske, its president, at the head of the line, stepped out with martial tread. Harry held a cigar jauntily between his teeth and had a pleasant smile or a wave of the hand for every one of his friends who called out to him or who caught his eye along the line of march. Several transparencies preceded the organization of the Young Men's Democratic Association. One of them proclaimed "Veni, Vidi, Vici." Another announced "Victory." Then there was one which bore simply the title of the association. It was about six feet long, about two feet wide and two feet high. It was carried on sticks by two boys, at a distance of about two feet from the ground. It looked suggestive, and as it passed headquarters some boys on the sidewalk sang out, "Geminy, it's a coffin!"

And away back in the rear could be heard the tolling of the bells.

The Business Men.

The Young Men's Association was followed by the Hurst Business Men's Association, in carriages. In the first carriage rode

President Harry Parr, Gen. J. McKenny White, Gen. John Gill and Mr. Henry Williams, who wants to be the successor of Mayor Latrobe. Following this came a carriage containing Mayor Latrobe himself. Then came another long string of carriages, all of whose occupants were men of ”eminent respectability.”

Horsemen in White.

The Warfieldsburg Band at the head of the Westminster Hurst Association followed the business men, and following these came the big mounted delegation from Baltimore county. Nearly all of the men in this detachment wore white canvas riding breeches. These afforded a great deal of amusement for the small boys along the line, and the riders were advised a most every hundred yards that they had better go home and put on their ”pants,” because they would catch cold or would be arrested. A big delegation from the twelfth district followed the mounted men, and they were loud in their cheers for ”Frog Hollow,” from the classic precincts of which a great many of them hailed.

”Everything Went.”

This preliminary division marched along on time, but there was another hitch at the end of its line. The first division was supposed to follow along, but although the bell that was in it could be heard faintly tolling in the distance, the division seemed to have gotten lost and there were many inquiries as to the possibility of its having fallen down the cable slot or dropped into a sewer.

Finally when the preliminary division had passed over the hill at Paca street the flare of torches could be seen far in the distance, and presently the bands were heard and the head of the column swung in Baltimore street from Calvert street. Up at the head of the line was a little red schoolhouse, followed by Johnnie Hannibal, of the first ward, who was the division marshal. The transparencies declaring against mixed schools were numerous.

The second ward—”the banner,” as the boys called it—was right behind him, with Warden Constantine, of the city jail, riding in state in a barouche. Near him was Andy Brown, one of the well-known East Baltimore leaders.

In the second ward delegation was a shaky platform, on which was standing a stuffed man. He was labeled: ”I’m a dummy—I voted for Lowndes.”

The Graystone Club led the third ward, and the fourth ward brought up the rear of the first division. At its head marched Sheriff John Quinn as marshal, and alongside of him was the well-dressed and jolly Councilman from the fourth ward, Mike Brennan, in all the glory of a high silk hat and a yellow chrysanthemum. A hundred men behind him followed the example of Mike and wore plugs. Some of them were rather out of date, it is true, but last night was one of the nights when everything went.

Tom Was a Dream.

Tom McNulty, looking just as good-natured as if Mr. Rasin had given his opinion for sheriff instead of being arrayed in a manner unlike the lilies of the field. Tom was marshal of the second division. The fifth ward was at the head of the division, with Dr. Owens as marshal. Next was the sixth under ”Bud” Penn, in all the grandeur of a red sash, as marshal. Behind him was a detachment of mounted men, who were on horses that looked as if they were entirely unused to such work. Of all kinds and sizes, but seemed to be a part of the massive, broad-shouldered variety, which are not built for fast work, as more than one rider found out.

”Buck” Bond, executive of the ninth precinct, was at the head of a platoon of his precinct, and riding in a carriage some distance behind was his son, looking as big and good-natured as himself, with a yellow chrysanthemum in his coat lappel a bit head larger.

Tom Murphy was marshal of the seventh division and at the head of the eighth ward marched Mike Gaffney and Councilman Johnnie Doyle.

A delegation of the eighth ward captured him and nominated him again on the "turn down," so he was compelled to outshine the brilliant luminaries, which toll not, as marshal of the second division. He was one of the first in the line, and right behind Joe Heard as marshal of the seventh ward, with Dick Vincent's band, and in a bright yellow wagon just behind him came a detachment of horsemen, sixty in number, dressed in oilcloth and caps. They were entirely new, and it is said that they were of all kinds and sizes, and were to be principally of the broad-shouldered, dray variety, instead of the dashing, for saddle purposes, which the marchers will realize today.

Tom Freeman, executive of the ninth precinct of the fifth ward, led the Baltimore county delegation from his district, riding in a carriage a short distance ahead of his brother Pat, equally as big and good-looking. Instead of a chrysanthemum, brother Pat wore on his breast a small bunch of cabbage.

Tom Morse was at the head of the tenth ward delegation, and behind him was the eighth ward crowd, and following these were City Councilmen. This division was one of the liveliest of all the circles, nearly all of which was an advertisement of THE SUN newspaper.

Greeted with Japanese Parasols.

The delegation from the twelfth ward carried Japanese parasols.

Evidently they had not decided to have silk umbrellas, because the delegation was all of one kind and was not hetergenious. There was a big transparency to represent a pyramid with each block of stone being labeled with the majorities of the State of Maryland. On the top was a big block inscribed ”25,000 majority for Hurst,” and it created a great deal of comment.

The John J. Mahon Association wore plug hats, red shirts and white belts. There were two banners upon which were inscriptions telling of the ”lieutenancy of the old guard.”

When the tenth ward reached the corner of Eutaw and Baltimore streets the fire-works was set off and the line caught fire. It seemed that a big transparency that was several feet wide was extinguished with difficulty, after several minutes’ wait following the wagon with the ”Koochy-Koochy Dance.”

A large colored band was in line behind a horse and carriage with four little children. Immediately following was a big representation on a float of a mixed school, with the flogging white children, amid the enthusiastic shouts of laughter from the crowd.

Some of the transparencies of the eighteenth ward were as follows:

ATTACKED BY PARADERS.

Colored Spectators on the Streets Were Roughly Used.

BEATEN WITH TORCH STICKS.

Also Pummeled with Lanterns, Fists and Other Weapons.

Chased by Men Who Left the Line—Small Riots at a Number of Places—Vile Language Used with Impunity in the Hearing of White and Black—Few Arrests Were Made.

When the Gorman-Rasin parade reached Lafayette avenue, between Argyle avenue and Division street, last night, a large number of inoffensive colored people were encountered, who had turned out to look at the show. As soon as some of those in the line saw the colored spectators they began hurling epithets at them. The eighth ward crowd had come to a halt with its line across Pennsylvania avenue. During the halt some one out of the line stuck a lighted torch in the face of Wm. Thomas, colored, of 1307 Whatcoat street. He remonstrated, when several men beat him over the head with their torch-sticks. A number of the paraders shouted ”Give it to him!” and a dozen and more used their sticks on Thomas. He was rescued from his assailants by the police, who pushed back into line those who committed the assault. When questioned later the police said Thomas had thrown a brick. A number of witnesses told the police that Thomas was perfectly innocent of any misbehavior toward those in the parade.

As the parade was passing along Lafayette avenue a young man dropped out of line from among the eighth warders. He walked up to a colored man who was standing at the side of the Normal School Building and deliberately struck him in the face. The assault was unprovoked and unexpected. The colored man fell backward, but caught himself on his hands. He soon hurried away while his assailant fell into line again and marched on. This incident seemed to incite further some of the eighth ward marchers, who continued to abuse the colored people standing along the curb watching the parade.

At Pennsylvania avenue a halt was made and about twenty men started from the eighth ward ranks. They charged on a crowd of inoffensive colored people and drove them up Pennsylvania avenue. Torch sticks were used indiscriminately and blows were rattled upon the by-standers. One of the paraders had his scalp cut, probably by a blow from one of his companions, as the colored people could not be seen making any resistance. He was taken into a corner fruit store to have his cut attended while half a dozen of his comrades shouted, ”Let’s get even with ’em for this,” and made a second charge at the spectators. Several persons fell, in their hurry to get away and narrowly escaped being trampled on in the crush. The police restrained the rioters, but no arrests were made. The infuriated men were not compelled to give up their sticks and other weapons of attack, although urged to do so by the police.

Mary Hall, colored, was crossing the street at the time of the general onslaught by the eighth ward crowd at Pennsylvania and Lafayette avenues. In the melee she was struck with a torchstick, inflicting a scalp wound. Her husband took her to her home, 508 Moore alley.

These assaults were some of many that were committed in this neighborhood. A colored man standing on the curb at Pennsylvania and Lafayette avenues had his nose and mouth cut by some one in the forward part of the first division, striking him with a torch. Patrick Connelly, aged seventy-six years, was knocked almost unconscious by a blow on the head while watching the parade. This was near the end of the procession.

While the fifth warders were crossing Pennsylvania avenue a slight disturbance took place on the sidewalk. One of those in the procession arose in his carriage and drew a pistol half way out of his pocket. Several women seeing the weapon started back with a scream, expecting to see the man level it and fire at some one in the crowd. A friend of the man who drew the pistol persuaded him to put it back in his pocket.

John Wesley Matthews, colored, of 1628 McCulloh street, was standing on Lafayette avenue, opposite the new Western High School Building, watching the parade. He was set upon by four of the eighth warders and beaten over the head with torch sticks, receiving a scalp wound over the eye. The police officers present made no attempt to arrest the assailants, but hurried them back to their places in the line. The wounded man was left surrounded by a number of white boys who expressed their indignation over his brutal treatment.

As the seventeenth ward delegation was passing along Lafayette avenue, near Stockton street, several of the men broke ranks and chased a party of colored people up Stockton street, hitting them on the head with sticks and lanterns. Several persons expostulated with them and were told that if they did not keep quiet they would receive the same treatment. Two or three patrolmen were in the neighborhood, but they made no attempt to interfere.

Charles H. Gross, colored, a messenger for Wilson, Colston & Co., was the victim of an assault while standing on Calvert street, near Baltimore street. His statement of the affair was as follows: ”A man in the front rank of the seventeenth ward crowd left the ranks, and after calling me a vile name grabbed me by the throat.

A patrolman who was marching with this crowd caught hold of the man and shoved him back into line. I told the officer that the man had assaulted me, but no attention was given to my complaint. This action seemed to anger the paraders and several of them rushed at me. I was struck several times and finally knocked down, losing my hat. No arrests were made."

PARADE INCIDENTS.

As the twenty-second ward contingent was passing along Baltimore street, west of Eutaw, some good-natured guying was indulged in by a small group of spectators. One of the paraders took umbrage at the remarks made and with a vicious swing of his torch aimed a blow at the group. The aim was bad. The torch missed the group, but struck a boy, Robert Brooks, of 324 South Patterson Park avenue, and a little girl who were standing near by. The force of the blow wrecked young Brooks's hat and broke the lantern off of the torch. The girl was bruised on the face.

As the twenty-second warders were passing the corner of Carey and Baltimore streets an old woman attempted to cross the street, but was not allowed to pass by the paraders, who began to guy her. She turned around on her tormentors and said, "When my children were your age I sent them to bed at dark." The crowd on the sidewalks cheered the woman, while the boys in the parade hung their heads.

A group of small boys in the northern section of the city were giving vent to such cries as ”Hurrah for Hurst,” when suddenly a window was opened in a neighboring house and a motherly head appeared with the admonition: ”You, Tommy! if I hear you yell for Hurst again I’ll bring you in and put you to bed.” Here’s a chance for Mr. Gorman to prosecute for intimidation.

Eugene Manger, aged twenty-three years, was caught between a car and a wagon at the corner of Charles and Baltimore streets and was severely bruised on the body. He was sent to the City Hospital and attended by Dr. Rurah.

As the procession was passing the Eutaw House a pretty girl waved her handkerchief and hurrahed for Lowndes. One of the torch-bearers, with a sarcastic expression, called back, ”Your voice is too weak.” Nothing daunted, the Lowndes admirer promptly replied, ”But it controls a vote,” and, turning to her escort she said, ”Don’t it, Jim?” And Jim said ”you bet.”

Mr. H. G. Mahr, 1221 McElderry street, says he saw three policemen at the corner of Aisquith and Edwards streets after midnight hurrahing for Hurst. Mr. Mahr says that if the police are showing such partisan feeling now, he would like to know what guarantee the people will have on election day that the police will perform their duties in a non-partisan, fearless way, as has been promised.

A party of young ladies were standing at the corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, when one of them remarked: ”The procession would have had some significance if there had been more voters and fewer boys in it.”

Among the torch-bearers was one little fellow who, before the procession was fairly under way, found himself at the central police station in charge of the matron, waiting for his mamma to call for him.

And the last sound that was heard was the tolling of the bells.

WELLINGTON’S PREDICTION.

The Outlook Bright for a Great Anti-Gorman Victory.

Chairman Wellington, of the republican State committee, in reviewing the outlook for anti-Gorman success at the election, said yesterday:

”From the best information I can obtain, the outlook is all right and I believe the people will win a sweeping victory. So far as the Legislature is concerned, we will have a good majority in the House of Delegates, and I am very hopeful of gaining a majority in the Senate. At any rate, there will be a majority in the Senate favorable to good government, the passage of reform legislation and a new election law. Senator Bruce, a democrat, of the second legislative district of Baltimore city, and possibly a few other democratic Senators can be depended upon to support reform legislation, confirm the appointments of a reform Governor, and oppose any ring measures.

”The Senate comprises twenty-six members and fourteen constitute a majority. There are only three republicans among the twelve hold-over Senators. Fourteen Senators are to be elected and the republicans must elect eleven of the fourteen to have a clear majority. This is a pretty large percentage, but I am hopeful that we can elect that number. If we have thirteen Senators the Senate would be equally divided, and naturally the reform members in both parties would unite to select a President. It is possible if such a situation arises that Senator Bruce might be elected President.

”Two Senators are to be elected from Baltimore city and one from Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Calvert, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Kent, Somerset, Washington, Howard, Queen Anne’s and Wicomico counties. With two Senators from Baltimore city and one from Washington, Anne Arundel, Calvert, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Kent and Somerset, we would have ten Senators elected this year, who, with the three hold-over Senators, would make thirteen republicans. We also have a good fighting chance to elect a Senator in Howard county.”

THIS TIME THEY AGREED.

Supervisors of Elections Unanimous for One Day, Anyhow.

The supervisors of elections held a short meeting yesterday, which was remarkable from the fact that their action on all matters presented was unanimous.

The board refused to excuse Dr. David M. R. Culbreth from acting as return judge of the eighth precinct, eighth ward.

The republican officials for the ninth precinct of the second ward, as to whom Messrs. Bians and Bonaparte had been previously unable to agree, were finally settled upon.

Letters were received from Messrs. Preston and Campbell recommending that an appeal be taken from the recent decision of Judge Ritchie to the effect that a registration petition may be amended by altering the name asked to be stricken from the lists when, through a clerical error in preparing the petition, this is incorrectly given. The counsel of the registers were anxious that the question should be passed upon by the Court of Appeals, but the board did not consider that the question involved was of sufficient public interest to justify it in subjecting the city to the expense of an appeal at the present time, and a resolution to that effect was adopted.

”ADAM E. KING.”

An Incident of the Reform League Registered-Letter Plan.

Among the amusing results of the registered-letter test of fraudulent registrations which the Reform League instituted, is the case of a man who registered as ”Adam E. King, 312 West Fayette street,” and became one of the suspects to whom Mr. Roger W. Cull sent one of the registered letters which so profoundly excited the apprehension of Senator Gorman and Congressman Rusk.

When the letter-carrier took the registered letter to the gentleman of that name at that place he found the place, indeed, but not the gentleman. The letter-carrier then thinking that some Adam E. King somewhere is better than no Adam E. King at 312 West Fayette street, thought of the republican orator whom President Harrison appointed to the consulship at Paris, and, unmindful of the insinuation lurking in his visit to such a person with such a letter, he attempted to deliver the challenge of Mr. Cull to General King, 326 North Charles street.

The result was that Gen. Adam E. King presented himself at the league rooms. Being a man of sense and humor, he did not get angry, but simply stated he was glad to say that he had no intention of repeating on his own name, however often it might appear upon the registration books of Baltimore city.

AHERN, JUBB AND JACKSON.

The Charge Against Them Dismissed by the Grand Jury.

The grand jury yesterday dismissed the case of John F. Ahern, Wm. H. Jubb and Robert Jackson, charged with conspiring to fraudulently strike names from the registration list in the third precinct of the fourteenth ward.

It is understood that the grand jurors were not unanimous in dismissing the case, some of them being in favor of finding a presentment.

The investigation of the case began on Thursday, the names of thirteen witnesses being furnished. Two of these witnesses were returned non est, the deputy sheriffs reporting that they could not be found. Their evidence, it is said, would have had an important bearing on the case.

It was charged that Ahern, Jubb and Jackson had the names of colored voters stricken off by having other colored men personate those who were registered. The warrant for their arrest was sworn out on Wednesday at the instance of the Reform League before Judge Dennis, in the Criminal Court. Ex-Governor Whyte and Edgar H. Gans had been secured for the prosecution of the case. While the action of the grand jury acquits Ahern, Jubb and

Jackson of the charge of having committed the frauds, the fact that frauds were committed still stands. The question now is who did commit the frauds? The following are the members of the grand jury:

Clinton P. Paine, foreman; James J. Lacey, assistant foreman; John Spencer Clarke, Jr., Joseph R. Stonebraker, William C. Burgess, Marlon H. Ould, John F. Hancock, Thomas McCosker, William Reed, Joseph A. Uhlhorn, Augustus F. Colbert, Daniel Crook, Hiram Woods, Horace Slingluff, Richard Carruthers, August Maug, Joseph Abrahams, Ephraim Frank, J. Henry Snyder, Sr., Thomas B. Hobbs, William L. Maccubbin, George B. Collars, Isadore D. Oliver, colored.

Mr. Charles C. McCoy, a former resident of this city, called at THE SUN OFFICE yesterday.

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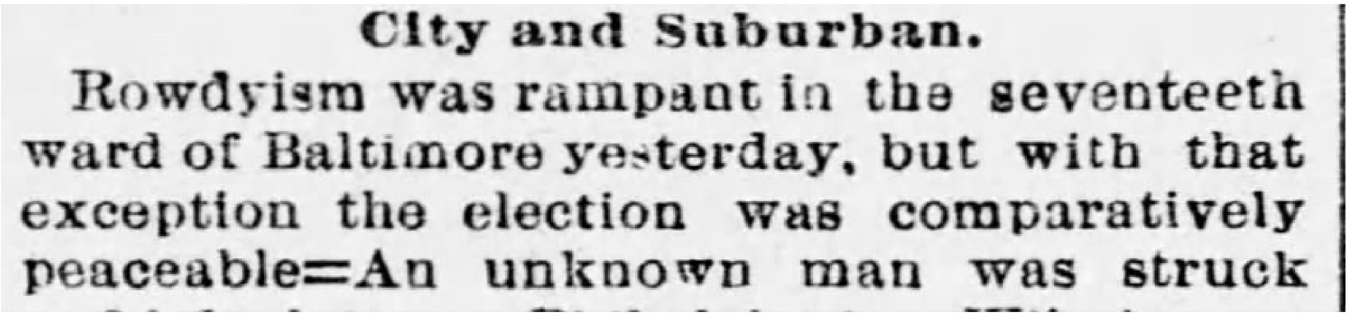

City and Suburban.

Rowdyism was rampant in the seventeenth ward of Baltimore yesterday, but with that exception the election was comparatively peaceable=An unknown man was struck

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ROWDYISM RAMPANT.

Roughing the Seventeenth Ward as in Plug-Ugly Days.

MANY VOTERS KNOCKED DOWN.

Some Were Kicked and a Few Shot, but Not Seriously.

Several Reform League Watchers Assaulted and Roughly Handled—Everything Was Run with a High Hand Until the Police Force Was Increased and Then Peace Prevailed.

Rowdyism was rampant in the seventeenth ward yesterday. In a few precincts in other wards roughness was shown, but only in isolated cases. Men were knocked down and beaten, some of them badly used up, but nobody was killed and nobody was dangerously injured so far as is known.

A number of the Reform League watchers were violently handled and some of them were assaulted. The prominence of these men made the assaults more noteworthy than would ordinarily have been the case.

But in the seventeenth ward things were carried on with a high hand. One man who incidentally remarked that he had voted three times in the course of the day, said there had not been "so much fun in the ward for years," and that it reminded him of old times.

"Booze," as the forty rod whisky which is dispensed on these occasions is called, was plentiful, and the men who were doing "the work" were willing to go any length.

Mr. Niles Assaulted.

The rowdyism started early in the morning. Some minutes before the poles opened Mr. Alfred S. Niles, of the law firm of Niles & Wolff, and president of the Good Government Club of the Twelfth Ward, who had volunteered to serve as one of the Reform League watchers, made his way to the polling-place, which was in the front room of a small two-story house, 1130 South Charles street. The room used for the polls is ordinarily the showroom of a plumbing establishment. There was nothing to show on the outside that it was the polling-room except the crowd by which it was constantly surrounded and a green sample ballot that hung by a single nail over the white placard containing the instructions to voters.

Mr. Niles was plainly dressed and wore a large shaggy overcoat. He introduced himself to the policemen at the polls—Messrs. Ward, Lange and O'Hara—but that did not "go" as a means of protection. Three or four members of "the boys" gathered around him and began to talk in a threatening manner, giving him their opinion of the Reform League in general and of Reform League watchers in particular. They advised him to clear out. Mr. Niles thought the antipathy of the toughs would soon wear off, but it did not. He walked away a few steps, when, without a word of warning, he received a heavy blow in the right eye, and then, before he could recover himself and strike back, he caught it again. His assailant was arrested and charged with fighting, which was put down on the books as "disorderly conduct."

A Favorite Charge.

This was a favorite charge, and nearly all the cases which were sent to the station-house were classed as "disorderly conduct by fighting at the polls," and in most instances they were either dismissed or the men arrested were let off with a fine of $1 and costs.

For instance, if a republican, particularly if he were a colored republican, happened to be standing in line one of the heelers would walk up to him, and without saying a word, "belt" him a tremendous blow in the neck, knocking him out of line. Then, if some of the heeler's companions kicked him in the face and about the head—if the colored man himself was not arrested, but by some mischance one of his assailants was—then the charge preferred against him would be "disorderly conduct."

"Kill Him! Kill Him!"

If specifications in the charge were asked for, they would be contained in the comprehensive "fighting at the polls." This thing happened frequently in the course of the day. Men were knocked down and beaten at the polling-place at the eighth precinct of the seventeenth ward without the slightest provocation, and the police were either unable or unwilling to prevent it.

Men, white men—and for no other reason than the fact that they were known to be republicans—would be surrounded by a crowd of toughs, who would close in on the victim until the man could not move, and then he would receive a heavy blow in the face. This would be the signal for a general assault. The man would be knocked down, beaten, kicked about the face and the head, before help could get to him from the police. Then if he managed to struggle to his feet, he would run down the street, followed by almost a hundred toughs shouting at the top of their voices. "Kill him! Kill him!"

Such cases were frequent, and it was seldom that arrests were made, although the men who had chased inoffensive citizens from the polls, after having given them good beatings, frequently firing pistols in the air as they ran after their victims, would return to the polls to wait for the next man whose politics they did not like. Sometimes those who had been particularly prominent in the assaults would slip around the corner and change their coats before returning, but in most cases such formality was dispensed with.

A Blow from the Rear.

Mr. Leigh Bonsal, a Reform Loague watcher, heard that a number of colored men had approached the polls, when the crowd set upon them, shot one of them, in the leg and drove the others away.

He went from the southern police station to the place where the shooting occurred and was standing some distance away from the polling place talking to Sergeant Riley when William McCarty jumped at him and dealt him a terrific swinging blow in the neck. Sergeant Riley grabbed Mr. Bonsal's assailant and took him to the police station, where he was fined $5 and costs by Justice Donavin. Mr. Bonsal was much incensed at the assault, which, he said, was made by a total stranger, a man whom he had never seen before.

While at the polling-place Mr. Bonsal learned that of the eighty odd colored voters in the precinct not more than ten had been allowed to vote. In company with Mr. Ralph Robinson, another Reform League man, and Police Captain Claiborne he returned to the eighth precinct polls for the purpose of protecting colored men who wanted to vote. They went to the house of Moses Smith, colored, on Goodman's alley, and offered to protect him while voting, but Smith had been so intimidated that he refused to go to the polls even when assured of protection.

"Once Was Enough for Him."

Mr. O. Milton Dennis, a young lawyer, who acted as one of the Reform League men at the station-house, also had an unpleasant experience at the same polling place. He was surrounded by a threatening crowd when he offered to serve as a witness against a man who had been arrested for assaulting another man. He would have been roughly handled if it had not been for the prompt adtion of the policemen. Mr. Dennis rode in the patrol wagon with the prisoner and laid the charge of assault against him. But he had enough of the eighth precinct and declined to return.

Escape of Mr. Pleasants.

Mr. William A. Pleasants, a Reform League watcher, in relating his experiences in the eighth precinct of the seventeenth ward, said: "In company with several watchers I went to the polling-place. A few minutes afterward a colored man was shot in the leg. He was brought out by a patrolman and taken up the street to an alley, where he was turned loose. As he started off another shot was fired at him.

"The crowd was worked up to a frenzied state. I was pointed out as 'one of the d—— Reform League men.' The mob rushed at me.

"After warding off several blows I was finally knocked down. Quickly getting up, I made my way out of the crowd and escaped."

The Buseys.

"Jim" Busey was very busy. He went about from one polling-place to another, spending a great deal of time at the eighth and also a great deal in his own precinct, the seventh. He was a frequent visitor to the police station in the interests of his numerous friends and also in behalf of two of his sons—John and Charles—the latter being the executive of the ward. The charge against them was disorderly conduct, John being fined $1 and costs and the charge against the other dismissed. Ed. Busey was also frequently at the station-house in the interests of his friends. Matt Rudolph, the executive of the precinct, was another active man at the polls in the eighth precinct.

A Challenger Knocked Down.

George Thornton, the republican challenger in the seventh precinct of the seventeenth ward, had a complaint to lay against one of the Buseys, and also against Patrolman Pfaff. Thornton said that the republican judge ordered the arrest of a man who had been caught trying to vote illegally, and gave the commitment to Patrolman Pfaff, but the patrolman allowed the man to escape. When he remonstrated with the patrolman one of the Buseys, he says, knocked him down and some one else kicked him on the head. He had a long gash in the back of his head when he went to the station-house.

101 Arrests Were Made.

Altogether 101 arrests were made in the southern police district, most of which were from the seventeenth ward, the seventh, eighth and ninth precincts. Fifty-four of the cases were dismissed. In the ninth precinct, which was at 1404 Hanover street, colored men were frightened away from the polls. As the polls in the eighth precinct closed one of the men in the crowd shouted out, "Well, we only let seven d——d niggers vote." Another voice sang out, "And we wouldn't have let them do it if Deputy Marshal Farnan hadn't been here."

WHAT THE MARSHAL SAYS.

Outbreaks Only in Certain Localities—They Were Not General.

Said Marshal Frey last night:

"It has been a peaceable election."

"It has been stated," he added, "that I had announced that the force under my control was powerless to stop the disorder prevailing in several wards of the city. That is not true. I made no such remark. Outside of the seventeenth ward there was little or no trouble, and I think that, all things considered, we had a peaceable election."

"All the Promptness Possible."

The attention of the marshal was called to the fact that in the seventeenth ward the rioting began almost as soon as the polls were opened and that the force on hand in the precincts of that ward had not been reinforced until after noon. He was asked why he had not sent additional officers to the scene as soon as he found that the roughs were using their "guns" to intimidate republican voters and that the watchers sent by the Reform Loague and the republican committee had been insulted, assaulted, and in some cases driven by the heelers away from the polls.

"I acted with all the promptness possible," said the marshal. "Our first plan was to have three officers at each precinct. In most of the precincts in the city this number was quite enough, for there was not the semblance of trouble. It was only in certain localities that outbreaks occurred. As soon as I heard that the rioting was going on and could give the necessary orders I had officers removed from outlying precincts, where everything was quiet and promised to remain so, and sent them to the scenes of trouble. As soon as these changes were made the breaches of the peace practically stopped, for it is well known that everything was comparatively quiet after 12 o'clock.

Compared with '75.

"It would be ridiculous," continued Marshal Frey, "to say that the police were helpless to stop the trouble, for we weren't. Neither did I say, as I have been quoted as saying, that I didn't have enough men at my disposal. It is extremely unfortunate that the outbreak in the seventeenth ward was as great as it was, and also that anybody was even slightly hurt. But, all things considered, I consider that it was a peaceable election.

"Not since 1875, perhaps, has there been as much excitement attending an election in Baltimore as during the ten days preceding this one. In 1875 there was widespread bloodshed and all kinds of disorder. Today the disturbances occurred only in certain sections, and they were stopped there as soon as the police department was notified of their existence and could act. For that reason, while I know that there has been more trouble than attends an ordinary election, I say that this has been a quiet one, comparatively."

Call of the League Men.

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Letter from Mr. Wellington.

The following letter was, in the middle of the day, sent to Marshal Frey by Mr. George L. Wellington, chairman of the republican State central committee:

"*Dear Sir:* I called upon you this morning with Mr. William F. Stone, chairman of the republican city committee, and informed you of the troubles in the seventh precinct of the seventeenth ward. Reputable witnesses were present, and it was established beyond a doubt that the republican challenger had been beaten and his book torn up, and the police refused to interfere. You assured us that the officers would be changed and that the policemen would be instructed to perform their duty. Since then additional news has come from this ward and others that your police are not doing their duty.

"I again appeal to you as the head of the police department to see that fair play is given us. We intend to have a fair election, and if you or your officers stand in the way, upon your heads be the consequences that will follow. In addition to our appeal, the Reform League have been with you, and Mr. Whitelock has also called on you, but you seem to be inclined to pass this matter over without giving it due consideration.

"I wish you to understand that if you do not perform you duty, I will make it known to the people of this city and State and put you in the pillory of public opinion for having assisted the criminal element in preventing a fair election. Sincerely yours,

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The Marshal, in reply, sent a verbal message to Mr. Wellington saying that he would do the best he could. And he says he did.

The so-called voting booths were generally small rooms, which in many instances did not have but one door, which was disagreeably jammed with voters entering and voters departing. There was little, if any, privacy for the voter in stamping his ballot. In some cities booths, specially constructed for the Australian ballot system, are owned by the city and erected in convenient places at each election. When the election is over they are numbered and packed away.

1895-11-06 - The Baltimore Sun Page 8

ROWDYISM RAMPANT.

Roughing the Seventeenth Ward as in Plug-Ugly Days.

MANY VOTERS KNOCKED DOWN.

Some Were Kicked and a Few Shot, but Not Seriously.

Several Reform League Watchers Assaulted and Roughly Handled—Everything Was Run with a High Hand Until the Police Force Was Increased and Then Peace Prevailed.

Rowdyism was rampant in the seventeenth ward yesterday. In a few precincts in other wards roughness was shown, but only in isolated cases. Men were knocked down and beaten, some of them badly used up, but nobody was killed and nobody was dangerously injured so far as is known.

A number of the Reform League watchers were violently handled and some of them were assaulted. The prominence of these men made the assaults more noteworthy than would ordinarily have been the case.

But in the seventeenth ward things were carried on with a high hand. One man who incidentally remarked that he had voted three times in the course of the day, said there had not been ”so much fun in the ward for years,” and that it reminded him of old times.

”Booze,” as the forty rod whisky which is dispensed on these occasions is called, was plentiful, and the men who were doing ”the work” were willing to go any length.

Mr. Niles Assaulted.

The rowdyism started early in the morning. Some minutes before the poles opened Mr. Alfred S. Niles, of the law firm of Niles & Wolff, and president of the Good Government Club of the Twelfth Ward, who had volunteered to serve as one of the Reform League watchers, made his way to the polling-place, which was in the front room of a small two-story house, 1130 South Charles street. The room used for the polls is ordinarily the showroom of a plumbing establishment. There was nothing to show on the outside that it was the polling-room except the crowd by which it was constantly surrounded and a green sample ballot that hung by a single nail over the white placard containing the instructions to voters.

Mr. Niles was plainly dressed and wore a large shaggy overcoat. He introduced himself to the policemen at the polls—Messrs. Ward, Lange and O'Hara—but that did not ”go” as a means of protection. Three or four members of ”the boys” gathered around him and began to talk in a threatening manner, giving him their opinion of the Reform League in general and of Reform League watchers in particular. They advised him to clear out. Mr. Niles thought the antipathy of the toughs would soon wear off, but it did not. He walked away a few steps, when, without a word of warning, he received a heavy blow in the right eye, and then, before he could recover himself and strike back, he caught it again. His assailant was arrested and charged with fighting, which was put down on the books as ”disorderly conduct.”

A Favorite Charge.

This was a favorite charge, and nearly all the cases which were sent to the station-house were classed as ”disorderly conduct by fighting at the polls,” and in most instances they were either dismissed or the men arrested were let off with a fine of $1 and costs.

For instance, if a republican, particularly if he were a colored republican, happened to be standing in line one of the heelers would walk up to him, and without saying a word, ”belt” him a tremendous blow in the neck, knocking him out of line. Then, if some of the heeler's companions kicked him in the face and about the head—if the colored man himself was not arrested, but by some mischance one of his assailants was—then the charge preferred against him would be "disorderly conduct."

"Kill Him! Kill Him!"

If specifications in the charge were asked for, they would be contained in the comprehensive "fighting at the polls." This thing happened frequently in the course of the day. Men were knocked down and beaten at the polling-place at the eighth precinct of the seventeenth ward without the slightest provocation, and the police were either unable or unwilling to prevent it.

Men, white men—and for no other reason than the fact that they were known to be republicans—would be surrounded by a crowd of toughs, who would close in on the victim until the man could not move, and then he would receive a heavy blow in the face. This would be the signal for a general assault. The man would be knocked down, beaten, kicked about the face and the head, before help could get to him from the police. Then if he managed to struggle to his feet, he would run down the street, followed by almost a hundred toughs shouting at the top of their voices, "Kill him! Kill him!"

Such cases were frequent, and it was seldom that arrests were made, although the men who had chased inoffensive citizens from the polls, after having given them good beatings, frequently firing pistols in the air as they ran after their victims, would return to the polls to wait for the next man whose politics they did not like. Sometimes those who had been particularly prominent in the assaults would slip around the corner and change their coats before returning, but in most cases such formality was dispensed with.

A Blow from the Rear.

Mr. Leigh Bonsal, a Reform League watcher, heard that a number of colored men had approached the polls, when the crowd set upon them, shot one of them, in the leg and drove the others away.

He went from the southern police station to the place where the shooting occurred and was standing some distance away from the polling place talking to Sergeant Riley when William McCarty jumped at him and dealt him a terrific swinging blow in the neck. Sergeant Riley grabbed Mr. Bonsal’s assailant and took him to the police station, where he was fined $5 and costs by Justice Donavin. Mr. Bonsal was much incensed at the assault, which, he said, was made by a total stranger, a man whom he had never seen before.

While at the polling-place Mr. Bonsal learned that of the eighty odd colored voters in the precinct not more than ten had been allowed to vote. In company with Mr. Ralph Robinson, another Reform League man, and Police Captain Claiborne he returned to the eighth precinct polls for the purpose of protecting colored men who wanted to vote. They went to the house of Moses Smith, colored, on Goodman's alley, and offered to protect him while voting, but Smith had been so intimidated that he refused to go to the polls even when assured of protection.

"Once Was Enough for Him."

Mr. O. Milton Dennis, a young lawyer, who acted as one of the Reform League men at the station-house, also had an unpleasant experience at the same polling place. He was surrounded by a threatening crowd when he offered to serve as a witness against a man who had been arrested for assaulting another man. He would have been roughly handled if it had not been for the prompt action of the policemen. Mr. Dennis rode in the patrol wagon with the prisoner and laid the charge of assault against him. But he had enough of the eighth precinct and declined to return.

Escape of Mr. Pleasants.

Mr. William A. Pleasants, a Reform League watcher, in relating his experiences in the eighth precinct of the seventeenth ward, said: ”In company with several watchers I went to the polling-place. A few minutes afterward a colored man was shot in the leg. He was brought out by a patrolman and taken up the street to an alley, where he was turned loose. As he started off another shot was fired at him.

”The crowd was worked up to a frenzied state. I was pointed out as ’one of the d— Reform League men.’ The mob rushed at me.

”After warding off several blows I was finally knocked down. Quickly getting up, I made my way out of the crowd and escaped.”

The Buseys.

”Jim” Busey was very busy. He went about from one polling-place to another, spending a great deal of time at the eighth precinct, the seventh. He was a frequent visitor to the police station in the interests of his numerous friends and also in behalf of two of his sons—John and Charles—the latter being the executive of the ward. The charge against them was disorderly conduct, John being fined $1 and costs and the charge against the other dismissed. Ed. Busey was also frequently at the station-house in the interests of his friends. Matt Rudolph, the executive of the precinct, was another active man at the polls in the eighth precinct.

A Challenger Knocked Down.

George Thornton, the republican challenger in the seventh precinct of the seventeenth ward, had a complaint to lay against one of the Buseys, and also against Patrolman Pfaff. Thornton said that the republican judge ordered the arrest of a man who had been caught trying to vote illegally, and gave the commitment to Patrolman Pfaff, but the patrolman allowed the man to escape. When he remonstrated with the patrolman one of the Buseys, he says, knocked him down and some one else kicked him on the head. He had a long gash in the back of his head when he went to the station-house.

101 Arrests Were Made.

Altogether 101 arrests were made in the southern police district, most of which were from the seventeenth ward, the seventh, eighth and ninth precincts. Fifty-four of the cases were dismissed. In the ninth precinct, which was at 1404 Hanover street, colored men were frightened away from the polls. As the polls in the eighth precinct closed one of the men in the crowd shouted out, ”Well, we only let seven d—d n—ggers vote.” Another voice sang out, ”And we wouldn’t have let them do it if Deputy Marshal Farnan hadn’t been here.”

WHAT THE MARSHAL SAYS.

Outbreaks Only in Certain Localities—They Were Not General.

Said Marshal Frey last night:

”It has been a peaceable election.”

”It has been stated,” he added, ”that I had announced that the force under my control was powerless to stop the disorder prevailing in several wards of the city. That is not true. I made no such remark. Outside of the seventeenth ward there was little or no trouble, and I think that, all things considered, we had a peaceable election.”

”All the Promptness Possible.”

The attention of the marshal was called to the fact that in the seventeenth ward the rioting began almost as soon as the polls were opened and that the force on hand in the precincts of that ward had not been reinforced until after noon. He was asked why he had not sent additional officers to the scene as soon as he found that the roughs were using their ”guns” to intimidate republican voters and that the watchers sent by the Reform League and the republican committee had been insulted, assaulted, and in some cases driven by the heelers away from the polls.

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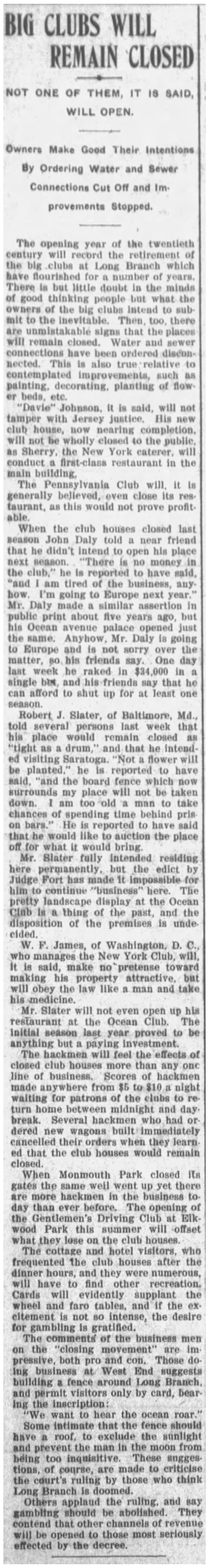

BIG CLUBS WILL REMAIN CLOSED

NOT ONE OF THEM, IT IS SAID, WILL OPEN.

Owners Make Good Their Intentions By Ordering Water and Sewer Connections Cut Off and Improvements Stopped.

The opening year of the twentieth century will record the retirement of the big clubs at Long Branch which have flourished for a number of years. There is but little doubt in the minds of good thinking people but what the owners of the big clubs intend to submit to the inevitable. Then, too, there are unmistakable signs that the places will remain closed. Water and sewer connections have been ordered disconnected. This is also true relative to contemplated improvements, such as painting, decorating, planting of flower beds, etc.

"Davie" Johnson, it is said, will not tamper with Jersey justice. His new club house, now nearing completion, will not be wholly closed to the public, as Sherry, the New York caterer, will conduct a first-class restaurant in the main building.

The Pennsylvania Club will, it is generally believed, even close its restaurant, as this would not prove profitable.

When the club houses closed last season John Daly told a near friend that he didn't intend to open his place next season. "There is no money in the club," he is reported to have said, "and I am tired of the business, anyhow. I'm going to Europe next year." Mr. Daly made a similar assertion in public print about five years ago, but his Ocean avenue palace opened just the same. Anyhow, Mr. Daly is going to Europe and is not sorry over the matter, so his friends say. One day last week he raked in $34,000 in a single bet, and his friends say that he can afford to shut up for at least one season.

Robert J. Slater, of Baltimore, Md., told several persons last week that his place would remain closed as "tight as a drum," and that he intended visiting Saratoga. "Not a flower will be planted," he is reported to have said, "and the board fence which now surrounds my place will not be taken down. I am too old a man to take chances of spending time behind prison bars." He is reported to have said that he would like to auction the place off for what it would bring.

Mr. Slater fully intended residing here permanently, but the edict by Judge Fort has made it impossible for him to continue "business" here. The pretty landscape display at the Ocean Club is a thing of the past, and the disposition of the premises is undecided.

W. F. James, of Washington, D. C., who manages the New York Club, will, it is said, make no pretense toward making his property attractive, but will obey the law like a man and take his medicine.

Mr. Slater will not even open up his restaurant at the Ocean Club. The initial season last year proved to be anything but a paying investment.

The hackmen will feel the effects of closed club houses more than any one line of business. Scores of hackmen made anywhere from $5 to $10 a night waiting for patrons of the clubs to return home between midnight and daybreak. Several hackmen who had ordered new wagons built immediately cancelled their orders when they learned that the club houses would remain closed.

When Monmouth Park closed its gates the same wail went up yet there are more hackmen in the business today than ever before. The opening of the Gentlemen's Driving Club at Elkwood Park this summer will offset what they lose on the club houses.

The cottage and hotel visitors, who frequented the club houses after the dinner hours, and they were numerous, will have to find other recreation. Cards will evidently supplant the wheel and faro tables, and if the excitement is not so intense, the desire for gambling is gratified.

The comments of the business men on the "closing movement" are impressive, both pro and con. Those doing business at West End suggests building a fence around Long Branch, and permit visitors only by card, bearing the inscription:

"We want to hear the ocean roar."

Some intimate that the fence should have a roof, to exclude the sunlight and prevent the man in the moon from being too inquisitive. These suggestions, of course, are made to criticise the court's ruling by those who think Long Branch is doomed.

Others applaud the ruling, and say gambling should be abolished. They contend that other channels of revenue will be opened to those most seriously effected by the decree.

1901-05-17 - Long Branch Record Page 1

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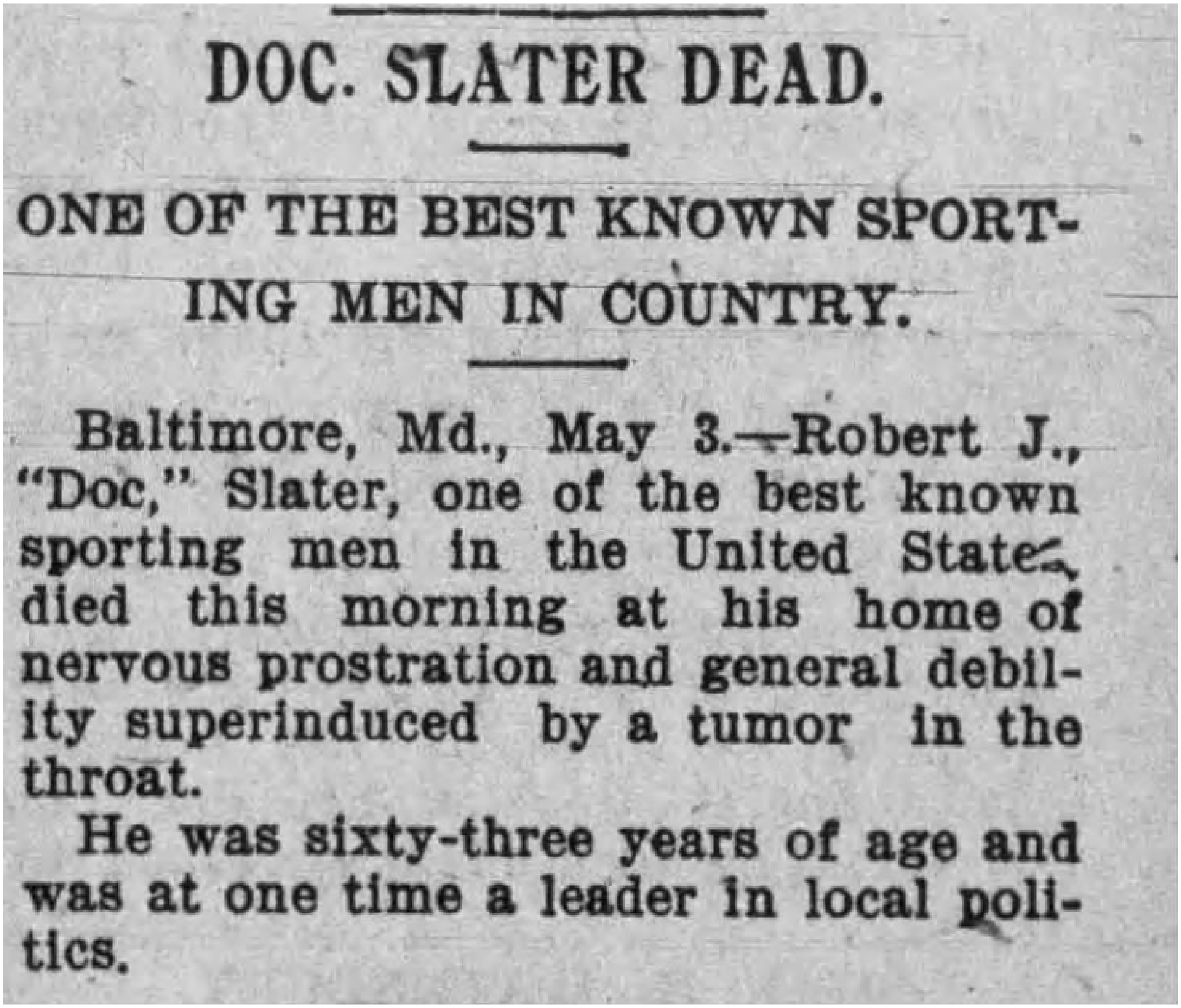

DOC. SLATER DEAD.

ONE OF THE BEST KNOWN SPORTING MEN IN COUNTRY.

Baltimore, Md., May 3.—Robert J., "Doc," Slater, one of the best known sporting men in the United States, died this morning at his home of nervous prostration and general debility superinduced by a tumor in the throat.

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1902-04-03 - The Journal Page 2

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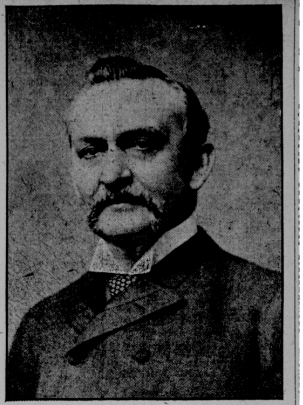
ROBT. J. SLATER DEAD

Was Known As "Doc" Throughout The Country.

MADE AND SPENT FORTUNES

His Establishments The Resorts Of High Flyers—He Never Drank And Was Lavish In Charity.



THE LATE ROBERT J. SLATER

Robert J. Slater, known throughout the length and breadth of the land as "Doc" Slater, and one of the most noted of the so-called "sporting fraternity" in the country, as well as a politician of considerable power in former years, died yesterday morning at 9.45 o'clock at his home, 1700 East Baltimore street.

His death was caused by a general breakdown of the system, due to a complication of diseases. His health had been bad for a year, but he had been confined to the house only about four weeks. His condition was not regarded as serious until Friday, when the symptoms became alarming and physicians were called in. In the evening he was able to be up and move around the room. Early yesterday morning, however, he grew much worse, and it soon became evident that the end was near.

Mr. Slater would have been 65 years old in July next. He was born in East Baltimore and was the son of the late John Slater, a butcher and bacon cutter, who was prominent in East Baltimore and who took a considerable part in the Whig politics of that section. His mother was Louisa Bankard, a sister of the late Jacob Bankard, also a well-known resident of East Baltimore. Mr. Slater's first start in life was as his father's assistant, and there are many men now living who can recall his figure as he stood at the tail of the big-hooded wagon outside of "Marsh Market."

In 1862, or when he was 25 years old, he became the proprietor of the establishment at 10 South Calvert street, which he subsequently made one of the most famous of its kind in the country. It is said that he bought the place, and rumor has it that he paid $90,000. It was about this time that his uncle, Jacob Bankard, was beginning to amass considerable wealth as a contractor for the army. He had also been a butcher, like his brother-in-law, and supplied the Government with beef.

Active In Politics.

His father's activity in politics doubtless turned Mr. Slater's thoughts in that direction, and after the war he became a power in city politics, reaching the height of his influence some ten or a dozen years after his first appearance in the political arena, and its wane three or four years afterward.

He exerted considerable influence in the First Legislative district, in which he lived, although he never reached the point where he could control the district. He first came into view as a politician about 1868, but really obtained his initial hold under Mayor Banks, whose great friend he was and who rewarded his efforts in his behalf with a large share of the patronage of his office.

From that time until about 10 years ago Mr. Slater was active in every campaign and figured prominently in the party primaries.

At times he would array himself against the organization and make a strong fight in the primaries. At others he would line up with the organization forces and be rewarded in patronage according to his services. He spent a large part of his money in politics and was exceedingly liberal and open-handed. For many years he was a powerful factor in carrying the lower wards of the city for the Democratic party. He had a large number of friends throughout the city, bound to him by ties of gratitude for financial and other aid, who would follow his lead in a fight.

Combines With Mr. Morrison.

In 1885 he effected a combination with Mr. J. Frank Morrison for control of the city, but the united forces were badly beaten by the organization forces under Mr. Rasin. Since then Mr. Slater has fought with Mr. Rasin and against him, but gradually got out of politics, and for 10 years or more he has remained inactive. The relations between him and Mr. Rasin, while not intimate, were always friendly, and in working hard for the Democratic ticket last fall he is said to have been impelled by friendship for the city leader. In the campaign Mr. Slater urged all his friends to support the ticket.

Mr. Slater was twice married. His first wife was a Miss Glass, of this city. She died and he married Miss Sarah E. White, who survives him. He never had any children. He was a member of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, and it is supposed the funeral will take place from there tomorrow, although the arrangements have not as yet been completed.

His Word His Bond.

The most striking characteristics of Mr. Slater were his generosity and his absolute integrity in financial matters. In all the games of chance in which he played or which he backed there was never a whisper or a suspicion of anything that was not perfectly "straight." His word was as good as his bond, and his friends, of whom he had hosts, were wont to declare that they would rather have his unsupported promise than most men's bonds. Around these characteristics are woven countless stories, but few men will vouch for the truth of many of them, for it was a saying that "Doc Slater's business was his own business," and few men had information as to details. In all of his deeds of charity there were generally but two individuals who knew exactly what was being done, and those two were the recipient and Mr. Slater himself.

Slater would never allow a man who was drawing a moderate salary or who had a family dependent upon his earnings to gamble in his place if he was aware of it. He kept a strict watch over all who entered the establishment, and if he was satisfied that a young man was playing who would be reduced to desperation by his losses he would stop him, and in that way, it is said, he has saved many a person from ruin. Numerous, too, it is said, are the warnings he uttered to such men, enforced by practical, and often generous, lessons. Various stories are told of his refunding money to young men who had been playing with what belonged to their employers.

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"I will send a man out and see if what you have been telling me is true. If it is I will refund the money to you on the express condition, however, that you make me a solemn promise never to enter a gambling house again and will keep out of all games of chance."

The young man's story was verified by Slater's agent and the money was given back to him.

Another story on somewhat the same lines is told as follows: A young man went into the place with about $160 and began to play faro. Slater watched him and noted that as he lost more and more the perspiration began to roll down his face and from his wrists. He made up his mind that the young man was risking his employer's money. Finally, the young man rose and started to leave. Slater followed him to the door and asked:

"Well, did they break you?"

"Yes."

"Now, look here, I'm going to ask you a delicate question. Was that your own money you were playing with?"

The young man hesitated and finally confessed that it was not—that it was his employer's; that the loss of it would ruin him, and that he had a widowed mother whose heart would be broken. Slater, without more words, went down into his pockets and pulled out the amount of the young man's losses, which he gave him, at the same time extracting a promise to tempt chance no more.

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Told By A Member Of The Bar.

A prominent member of the bar, who lives in East Baltimore, said yesterday on hearing of Mr. Slater's death:

"I have known many men in my time, but no man was more charitable than Mr. Slater. He was one of the most diffident of men about what he did for his fellowman. He had the peculiar trait of seeming to know when anyone was in trouble and was quick to go to the aid of the distressed, no matter who it might be. One morning, some years ago, when the distraint law was put into effect. I happened to meet Mr. Slater, and, as we were both walking in the same direction, I joined him. We had gone but a few squares when, crossing a small street, we noticed quite a crowd of persons congregated about the front of a small house. Mr. Slater looked at the crowd and then said: 'Excuse me, I want to stop down there a minute.' I followed him, curious to know what he was about.

"When Mr. Slater reached the house a woman was sitting on the steps with a child in her arms, while two others were clinging to her dress. Mr. Slater spoke to a man on the outskirts of the crowd, probably asking what it was all about, and at about the same time another man came out of the house, carrying a piece of furniture. Mr. Slater said to him: 'Stop this kind of business. I will pay the amount of the debt those people owe.' The man told Mr. Slater that he was about to sell the household goods for the rent. 'Well, I will save you the trouble,' said Mr. Slater, and, pulling a roll of bills out of his pocket, he not only paid the amount already due, but also a month's rent in advance.

"This was done so quietly that few in the crowd knew what had happened, and I am not sure that the woman whose goods were thus saved from seizure ever learned who her benefactor was. This was but one of many acts of kindness and charity which I know of Mr. Slater having performed, and he will be sorely missed by many who have experienced his generosity. Whatever else may be said of him, no more generous man than Robert J. Slater ever lived."

A Newsboy's Story.

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"Well, I lost a good friend today," he said to a representative of THE SUN.

"Who was that?" he was asked.

"Why, Doc—Doc Slater," he replied, "didn't you know him? He was a great friend of mine. A little while ago I told him I needed a pair of pants and he handed a dollar bill and says, 'Here, go get yourself a pair.' I went down on Harrison street and got myself a pair—these are the ones—and when I got back here I met 'Doc' again and went up to him and showed them to him and asked him how he liked 'em. He laughed a little, and then he gave me another dollar and says: 'Here, take this for being truthful.' I tell you, I've lost a good friend."

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"I won't do that," he is said to have replied, "because it is unlucky for a man to give back anything he has won, but if you'll name the value of the furniture I'll give you the money," and he did. It cost him something over $100, it is said.

A Total Abstainer.

Mr. Slater was never known to take a drink, and the sound of an oath was rarely or never heard from his lips. He would not tolerate profanity or vulgarity in his place, either, and many a man has gotten a reminder of this that has remained with him ever since. Mr. Slater was, however, an incessant smoker and was rarely seen without a cigar in his mouth until recently. When his health failed he gave up the weed entirely, as he found that it was beginning to tell on his throat.

Mr. Slater was always one of the most neatly dressed men in the city. He spent a large amount of money on his clothes and took considerable pride in them. They were, however, never flashy. It is said that he got as many as 20 pairs of trousers at once from one of the most fashionable tailors in the city. Many of his clothes he had made in New York and many more in London. He did not wear rings or pins, and even a watch chain was rarely seen on him.

Made And Spent Fortunes.

Mr. Slater made, spent and gave away several fortunes. He was always prodigal in is expenditures. It is estimated that at times he was worth half a million dollars, and there were other times when he was practically penniless. Then it was that his friends would rally to his rescue. It is said that on one occasion he sent a carriage to the house of a friend with a request that he come down, as he wanted to see him on urgent business. The friend guessed what was the matter and brought all the money he had with him, as well as his check book. Mr. Slater needed $10,000, and it was given him with a scratch of the pen and never a line of acknowledgment asked for. Mr. Slater's credit with the banks was excellent and his note was always good.

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Mr. Slater's reputation was not confined to this State, but went all over the country. For 10 years he conducted the Ocean Club at Long Branch, in which he was a part owner. He did not have any connection with it, however, for a couple of years. He was also a part owner in a club at Cape May. He gave this up about three years ago. A club at White Sulphur Springs, Va., was likewise conducted by him, and was a favorite resort for wealthy men from the South. He relinquished this several years ago.

Mr. Slater always had the reputation of taking care of the members of his family in the most liberal way. He adopted and brought up a nephew years ago and lavished every advantage on him. The nephew is said now to be in Washington. The death, a year and a half ago at Long Branch, of a niece of his wife, whom he is said to have practically adopted, was a severe blow to him.

Mr. John J. Mahon's Estimate.

A special dispatch to THE SUN last night from Boston says:

"The announcement of the death of Robert J. Slater, while it did not come as a surprise, elicited an expression of deep regret from President John J. Mahon and the players of the Baltimore Baseball Club, now in this city. Mr. Mahon said: 'While I never agreed with "Doc" Slater politically, he was one of my best and dearest friends. I have known him all my life and a more kind-hearted, gentle fellow I never met. They say that charity covers a multitude of sins, and if that is so then "Doc" Slater passed into the next world with a clean slate. He always had plenty of money and gave freely. No man who ever asked him for aid left his door wihout receiving it.

"'Everybody with whom he came into contact praised him. He had a mild manner and a sweet disposition, and I doubt if he had an enemy. He was a power in politics in the eastern section of Baltimore, and especially in the old Limerick district, where the people fairly idolized him. While he was always actively engaged in politics, he never accepted any elective office, although such were at his disposal. He was always looking out for his friends, and for them he waged some hot fights.

"'I don't think he has ever been the same man since the last city election a year ago. He worked night and day to win. I met him the day of the election and he told me that he was confident of coming out on top. He contracted a cold during the campaign, and this, with the bitter disappointment of being defeated, broke him all up. While he was a power in his own particular district, yet he did not hitch with the powers that be in Baltimore politics. He was of rather an independent nature and always believed that they did not give him enough recognition.

"As a sporting man he was probably the most widely known and popular man in the country. He was known from one end of it to the other. His place on South Calvert street is known to every first-class sporting man in America, and I dare say that there are few of the sporting element who had not a personal acquaintance with 'Doc' Slater.

"Last week while I happened to be calling on him 'Bud' Kirby, of New York, who had heard of his illness, paid him a visit. Kirby is 70 years of age and at one time was regarded as the most popular and successful sport in the country.

"When I first remember Slater he was employed as a butcher. In those days all of the sporting element used to locate around the Marsh Market. At that time 'Doc' was known as the best ten-pin roller in Baltimore. He was also an expert quoit player.

"While Slater made a great pile of money during his life, yet I don't think that he has left a great deal. He spent it very freely and gave thousands to charity that people knew nothing about."

POLICE CHIEFS TO MEET

Invitations Sent To Paris, Berlin And Other Foreign Cities.

Capt. A. J. Pumphrey, chief of the Detective Department, will attend the ninth annual convention of the Association of Chiefs of Police of the United States and Canada to be held in Louisville, Ky., beginning next Wednesday. The meeting will be the most important the association has ever held and many prominent visitors are expected.

Through the State Department at Washington Major Richard Sylvester, the president of the association, has sent out 200 letters of invitation to distinguished foreign police officials. The Prefect of Police from Paris, the military officer who has charge of the Berlin force and M. Bertillon, the inventor of the method of criminal identification that bears has name, were included.

A number of important questions relating to the study of criminology will be discussed from a practical standpoint.

The National Bureau of Identification will hold a joint meeting with the police chiefs. Chief Deitsch, of Cincinnati, is president of the board of governors of the bureau and will preside at the joint meeting.

Committee On Trust Estates.

The directors of the Colonial Trust Company at a special meeting yesterday created the committee on trust estates, with Messrs. William T. Dixon, Jesse Hilles and John A. Whitridge members. They will have charge of the investment of all trust funds in the hands of the company.

Condoned.

Mamma—Did you tell God how naughty you were?
Ethel—Yes, and I guess I wasn't so naughty after all, 'cause He didn't make any fuss about it.—Philadelphia Press.

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ROBT. J. SLATER DEAD

Was Known As ”Doc” Through-out The Country.

MADE AND SPENT FORTUNES

His Establishments The Resorts Of High Flyers—He Never Drank And Was Lavish In Charity.

Robert J. Slater, known throughout the length and breadth of the land as ”Doc” Slater, and one of the most noted of the so-called ”sporting fraternity” in the country, as well as a politician of considerable power in former years, died yesterday morning at 9.45 o’clock at his home, 1700 East Baltimore street.

His death was caused by a general breakdown of the system, due to a complication of diseases. His health had been bad for a year, but he had been confined to the house only about four weeks. His condition was not regarded as serious until Friday, when the symptoms became alarming and physicians were called in. In the evening he was able to be up and move around the room. Early yesterday morning, however, he grew much worse, and it soon became evident that the end was near.

Mr. Slater would have been 65 years old in July next. He was born in East Baltimore and was the son of the late John Slater, a butcher and bacon cutter, who was prominent in East Baltimore and who took a considerable part in the Whig politics of that section. His mother was Louisa Bankard, a sister of the late Jacob Bankard, also a well-known resident of East Baltimore. Mr. Slater's first start in life was as his father's assistant, and there are many men now living who can recall his figure as he stood at the tail of the big hooded wagon outside of "Marsh Market." In 1862, or when he was 25 years old, he became the proprietor of the establishment at 10 South Calvert street, which he subsequently made one of the most famous of its kind in the country. It is said that he bought the place, and rumor has it that he paid $90,000. It was about this time that his uncle, Jacob Bankard, was beginning to amass considerable wealth as a contractor for the army. He had also been a butcher, like his brother-in-law, and supplied the Government with beef.

Active In Politics.

His father's activity in politics doubtless turned Mr. Slater's thoughts in that direction, and after the war he became a power in city politics, reaching the height of his influence some ten or a dozen years after his first appearance in the political arena, and its wane three or four years afterward.

He exerted considerable influence in the First Legislative district, in which he lived, although he never reached the point where he could control the district. He first came into view as a politician about 1868, but really obtained his initial hold under Mayor Banks, whose great friend he was and who rewarded his efforts in his behalf with a large share of the patronage of his office.

From that time until about 10 years ago Mr. Slater was active in every campaign and figured prominently in the party primaries.

At times he would array himself against the organization and make a strong fight in the primaries. At others he would line up with the organization forces and be rewarded in patronage according to his services. He spent a large part of his money in politics and was exceedingly liberal and open-handed. For many years he was a powerful factor in carrying the lower wards of the city for the Democratic party. He had a large number of friends throughout the city, bound to him by ties of gratitude for financial and other aid, who would follow his lead in a fight.

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[Image Caption]

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Some stiff games have been played in this house. In the palmy days of the old Maryland Jockey Club it was the headquarters of some of the most widely known sporting men in the country, including the Lorillards, the Belmonts, Tom Ochiltree and many others. Then the limit was taken off, and the turn of a card meant the changing hands of from $15,000 to $25,000 every few minutes. Games of whist for $500 have been of frequent occurrence.

Mr. Slater must, in the nature of things, have made many heavy gains and sustained heavy losses. He never showed it, however, but was always the same impassive man that he appeared on the streets. He used to play the races here and at Washington, but no man could ever tell whether he was winning or losing. He would have a hack at the course containing a couple of baskets of sandwiches, and, perhaps, a gallon or so of whisky, although, as stated above, he never drank himself. Anybody who came to the hack was welcome—and he never had any lack of visitors.

Mr. Slater's reputation was not confined to this State, but went all over the country. For 10 years he conducted the Ocean Club at Long Branch, in which he was a part owner. He did not have any connection with it, however, for a couple of years. He was also a part owner in a club at Cape May. He gave this up about three years ago. A club at White Sulphur Springs, Va., was likewise conducted by him, and was a favorite resort for wealthy men from the South. He relinquished this several years ago.

Mr. Slater always had the reputation of taking care of the members of his family in the most liberal way. He adopted and brought up a nephew years ago, and lavished every advantage on him. The nephew is said now to be in Washington. The death, a year and a half ago at Long Branch, of a niece of his wife, whom he is said to have practically adopted, was a severe blow to him.

Mr. John J. Mahon’s Estimate.

A special dispatch to THE SUN last night from Boston says:

”The announcement of the death of Robert J. Slater, while it did not come as a surprise, elicited an expression of deep regret from President John J. Mahon and the players of the Baltimore Baseball Club, now in this city. Mr. Mahon said: ’While I never agreed with ”Doc” Slater politically, he was one of my best and dearest friends. I have known him all my life and a more kind-hearted, gentle fellow I never met. They say that charity covers a multitude of sins, and if that is so then ”Doc” Slater passed into the next world with a clean slate. He always had plenty of money and gave freely. No man who ever asked him for aid left his door without receiving it.

”’Everybody with whom he came into contact praised him. He had a mild manner and a sweet disposition, and I doubt if he had an enemy. He was a power in politics in the eastern section of Baltimore, and especially in the old Limerick district, where the people fairly idolized him. While he was always actively engaged in politics, he never accepted any elective office, although such were at his disposal. He was always looking out for his friends, and for them he waged some hot fights.

”’I don’t think he has ever been the same man since the last city election a year ago. He worked night and day to win. I met him the day of the election and he told me that he was confident of coming out on top. He contracted a cold during the campaign, and this, with the bitter disappointment of being defeated, broke him all up. While he was a power in his own particular district, yet he did not hitch with the powers that be in Baltimore politics. He was of rather an independent nature and always believed that they did not give him enough recognition.

"'As a sporting man he was probably the most widely known and popular man in the country. He was known from one end of it to the other. His place on South Calvert street is known to every first-class sporting man in America, and I dare say that there are few of the sporting element who had not a personal acquaintance with 'Doc' Slater.

"'Last week while I happened to be calling on him 'Bud' Kirby, of New York, who had heard of his illness, paid him a visit. Kirby is 70 years of age and at one time was regarded as the most popular and successful sport in the country.

"'When I first remember Slater he was employed as a butcher. In those days all of the sporting element used to locate around the Marsh Market. At that time 'Doc' was known as the best ten-pin roller in Baltimore. He was also an expert quoit player.

"'While Slater made a great pile of money during his life, yet I don't think that he has left a great deal. He spent it very freely and gave thousands to charity that people knew nothing about."

POLICE CHIEFS TO MEET

Invitations Sent To Paris, Berlin And Other Foreign Cities.

Capt. A. J. Pumphrey, chief of the Detective Department, will attend the ninth annual convention of the Association of Chiefs of Police of the United States and Canada, to be held in Louisville, Ky., beginning next Wednesday. The meeting will be the most important the association has ever held and many prominent visitors are expected.

Through the State Department at Washington Major Richard Sylvester, the president of the association, has sent out 200 letters of invitation to distinguished foreign police officials. The Prefect of Police from Paris, the military officer who has charge of the Berlin force and M. Bertillon, the inventor of the method of criminal identification that bears his name, were included.

A number of important questions relating to the study of criminology will be discussed from a practical standpoint.

The National Bureau of Identification will hold a joint meeting with the police chiefs. Chief Deitsch, of Cincinnati, is president of the board of governors of the bureau and will preside at the joint meeting.

Committee On Trust Estates.

The directors of the Colonial Trust Company at a special meeting yesterday created the committee on trust estates, with Messrs. William T. Dixon, Jesse Hilles and John A. Whitridge members. They will have charge of the investment of all trust funds in the hands of the company.

Condemned.

Mamma—Did you tell God how naughty you were?

Ethel—Yes, and I guess I wasn't so naughty after all, 'cause he didn't make any fuss about it.—Philadelphia Press.

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SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=Baltimore Sun |date=1902-05-04 |title=Robt.J.Slater Dead |page=14 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1902-05-04-Baltimore-Sun-Page-14}}

GAMES OF CHANCE; DEEDS OF CHARITY

Characteristics of "Doc" Slater, a Baltimore Gambler.

WELL KNOWN IN THIS CITY

His Play Always Square, His Purse Always Open—His Death Mourned by Newsboys and Army of Pensioners. Once a Strong Political Factor.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—One of the most interesting characters of this city has been removed in the death of Robert J. Slater. "Doc" Slater, as he was best known, was once a strong political factor in Baltimore, but throughout the country his name was connected with gambling establishments in Baltimore, at Long Branch, Saratoga, White Sulphur Springs, and Cape May. Despite his calling Slater was noted for his integrity, and his purse was ever open for charity. He was well known in Washington.

For years he practically owned his district, sharing the city patronage with I. Freeman Rasin and Frank Morrison. He was eventually bowled out by Rasin, and disappointed over the defeat of his recent attempt to break into politics again is believed to have had not a little to do with his breaking down.

His establishment at No. 10 South Calvert Street was known to sporting men everywhere. For years a crowd of pensioners living upon his bounty were wont to appear there regularly every Saturday afternoon to receive their weekly allowance.

His Gifts to Charity.

To hospitals and all kinds of charities he was a most generous giver, but the greatest amount he gave was known only to himself and his beneficiaries. Another picturesque feature of Slater's character was his absolute integrity. In all the games of chance in which he played or which he backed there was never a whisper of a suspicion of anything that was not perfectly "straight."

Slater would never allow a man who was drawing a moderate salary or who had a family depending upon his earnings to gamble in his place if he was aware of it. He kept a strict watch over all who entered the establishment, and if he was satisfied that a young man was playing who would be reduced to desperation by his losses he would stop him, and in that way, it is said, he has saved many a person from ruin. Many stories are told to show his remarkable ability to size a man up.

Some years ago a young man came to Baltimore from a town in Pennsylvania, where he was employed in a bank. He had been sent here to make some collections and had more than $900. He began to drink, and found his way into Slater's place, and it was not long before all the money was gone.

Slater had been watching him, and had come to the conclusion that the young man was playing with money which was not his own. So he approached him, and the young man told the whole story, adding that he had determined on suicide. Thereupon Slater said:

Saved From Suicide.

"I will send a man out and see if what you have been telling me is true. If it is I will refund the money to you, on the express condition, however, that you make me a solemn promise never to enter a gambling house again and will keep out of all games of chance."

The young man's story was verified by Slater's agent and the money was given back to him.

Mr. Slater was always one of the most neatly dressed men in the city. He spent a large amount of money on his clothes and took considerable pride in them. They were, however, never flashy. It is said that he got as many as twenty pairs of trousers at once from one of the most fashionable tailors in the city. Many of his clothes he had made in New York and London. He did not wear rings or pins, and even a watch-chain was rarely seen on him.

Friend of Newsboys.

A gloomy newsboy on Baltimore Street explained that he had lost his best friend. Said he: "A little while ago I told him I needed a pair of pants, and he handed me a dollar bill, and says: 'Here, go get yourself a pair.' I went down on Harrison Street and got myself a pair—these are the ones—and when I got back here I met 'Doc' again and went up to him and showed them to him and asked him how he liked them. He laughed a little, and then gave me another dollar, and says: 'Here, take this for being truthful.' I tell you, I've lost a good friend."

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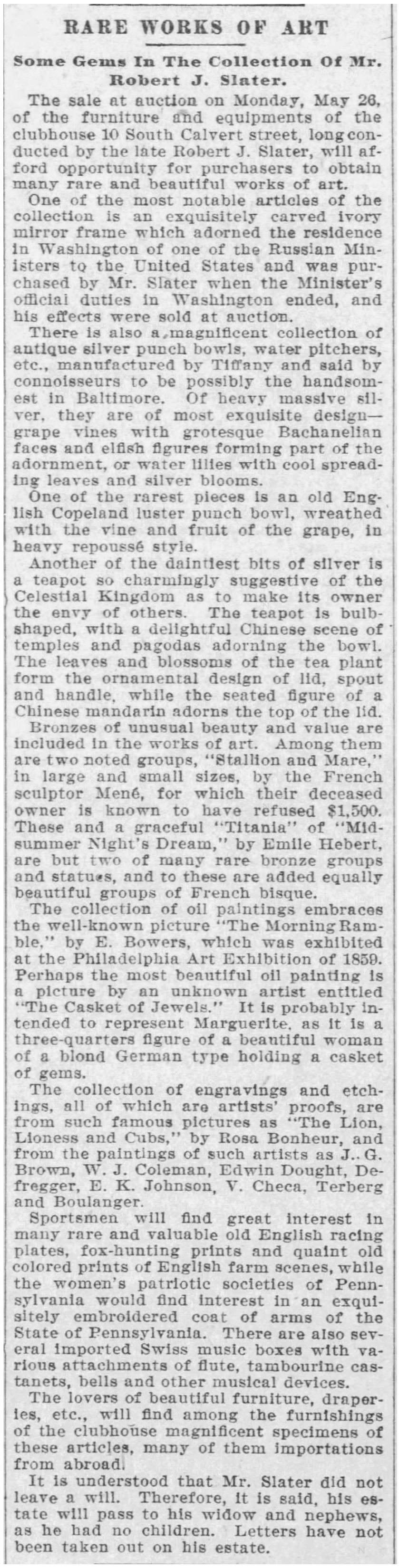
SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=Times Herald |date=May 5, 1902 |title=Games of Chance; Deeds of Charity |page=3 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1902-05-05-Times-Herald-Page-3}}



RARE WORKS OF ART

Some Gems In The Collection Of Mr. Robert J. Slater.

The sale at auction on Monday, May 26, of the furniture and equipments of the clubhouse 10 South Calvert street, long conducted by the late Robert J. Slater, will afford opportunity for purchasers to obtain many rare and beautiful works of art.

One of the most notable articles of the collection is an exquisitely carved ivory mirror frame which adorned the residence in Washington of one of the Russian Ministers to the United States and was purchased by Mr. Slater when the Minister's official duties in Washington ended, and his effects were sold at auction.

There is also a magnificent collection of antique silver punch bowls, water pitchers, etc., manufactured by Tiffany and said by connoisseurs to be possibly the handsomest in Baltimore. Of heavy massive silver, they are of most exquisite design—grape vines with grotesque Bachanelian faces and elfish figures forming part of the adornment, or water lilies with cool spreading leaves and silver blooms.

One of the rarest pieces is an old English Copeland luster punch bowl, wreathed with the vine and fruit of the grape, in heavy repoussé style.

Another of the daintiest bits of silver is a teapot so charmingly suggestive of the Celestial Kingdom as to make its owner the envy of others. The teapot is bulb-shaped, with a delightful Chinese scene of temples and pagodas adorning the bowl. The leaves and blossoms of the tea plant form the ornamental design of lid, spout and handle, while the seated figure of a Chinese mandarin adorns the top of the lid.

Bronzes of unusual beauty and value are included in the works of art. Among them are two noted groups, "Stallion and Mare," in large and small sizes, by the French sculptor Mené, for which their deceased owner is known to have refused $1,500. These and a graceful "Titania" of "Midsummer Night's Dream," by Emile Hebert, are but two of many rare bronze groups and statues, and to these are added equally beautiful groups of French bisque.

The collection of oil paintings embraces the well-known picture "The Morning Ramble," by E. Bowers, which was exhibited at the Philadelphia Art Exhibition of 1859. Perhaps the most beautiful oil painting is a picture by an unknown artist entitled "The Casket of Jewels." It is probably intended to represent Marguerite, as it is a three-quarters figure of a beautiful woman of a blond German type holding a casket of gems.

The collection of engravings and etchings, all of which are artists' proofs, are from such famous pictures as "The Lion, Lioness and Cubs," by Rosa Bonheur, and from the paintings of such artists as J.. G. Brown, W. J. Coleman, Edwin Dought, Defregger, E. K. Johnson, V. Checa, Terberg and Boulanger.

Sportsmen will find great interest in many rare and valuable old English racing plates, fox-hunting prints and quaint old colored prints of English farm scenes, while the women's patriotic societies of Pennsylvania would find interest in an exquisitely embroidered coat of arms of the State of Pennsylvania. There are also several imported Swiss music boxes with various attachments of flute, tambourine castanets, bells and other musical devices.

The lovers of beautiful furniture, draperies, etc., will find among the furnishings of the clubhouse magnificent specimens of these articles, many of them importations from abroad.

It is understood that Mr. Slater did not leave a will. Therefore, it is said, his estate will pass to his widow and nephews, as he had no children. Letters have not been taken out on his estate.

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RARE WORKS OF AD

Some Gems In The Collection Of Mr. Robert J. Slater.

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ON R. J. SLATER'S ESTATE

Widow Takes Out Letters At The Instance Of Turnbull & Co.

Mrs. Sarah E. Slater, widow of Robert J. Slater, yesterday took out letters on her husband's estate in the Orphans' Court, after John Turnbull, Jr., & Co. had filed a petition in court for the purpose of having Mr. Slater's estate administered upon.

The petition was filed by John M. Carter, attorney. It stated that from March 21, 1900, down to October, 1901, Mr. Slater purchased from Turnbull & Co., the petitioners, furniture, carpets and housefurnishing goods valued at $1,135.95, for which he repeatedly promised to pay, but died without doing so. The petition also stated that Mr. Slater did not leave a will; that no letters had been taken out on his estate, and that the contents of his dwelling, 1709 East Baltimore street, which consist largely of the goods purchased from the petitioners, had been advertised for sale at auction today "by direction of the family, who are declining housekeeping."

It was claimed in the petition that Mr. Slater possessed no property except the contents of his house which were advertised for sale, and the petitioners and other creditors of Mr. Slater would have no remedy for their claims if the sale was made without letters being taken out on the estate. The Court was asked to issue a citation, returnable immediately, requiring Mrs. Slater to take out letters on her husband's estate and give bond for the faithful performance of her duty.

The citation was issued, and about 2.30 o'clock Mrs. Slater, in deep mourning, entered the Orphans' Court with her sister, Mrs. Everall and James McC. Trippe, her attorney. Mr. Carter was there also with his clients.

Mr. Trippe announced that Mrs. Slater desired to renounce her right to take out letters on her husband's estate in favor of her nephew, Samuel K. Thomas. It was stated that Mr. Thomas could not be in court until today, and Mr. Carter insisted that the letters be taken out and the bond given at once, as the sale is to take place today. The Court stated that Mrs. Slater could not renounce her rights as administratrix in favor of any one, and it was suggested that she and her nephew act jointly.

After consulting with Mrs. Slater and her sister, Mr. Trippe announced that Mrs. Slater would take out letters alone. Mr. Carter said this was entirely satisfactory to his clients, and letters on the estate were granted to her at once.

When the question of the amount of the bond came up, Mr. Trippe said he could not estimate the value of the estate. He suggested that a bond be given for double the amount of the claim made. The bond was then fixed at $5,000, and was furnished by the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company through F. LeGrand Carlin, the company's court representative.

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ON R. J. SLATER'S ESTATE

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PLATES AT $20 EACH

Sale Of Slater Household Effects Draws Great Crowd.

WOMEN FAINT IN THE CRUSH

As A Rule Articles Bring Fair Prices And Real Bargains Are Few—Tiffany Service Goes For $340.

Lovers of the beautiful, and those who take pleasure in the accumulation of the rich and the rare, gathered by the hundreds yesterday at the home of the late Robert J. Slater, better known as "Doc." 1709 East Baltimore street, where one of the most remarakable sales ever held in Baltimore took place.

Men and women who, with their hearts once set upon an article, will go the limit to secure it, crowded the house from garret to cellar. In all his experience as an auctioneer, Mr. O. A. Kirkland, who conducted the sale, said he had never seen such a crowd. "Ravenous," is the only word that characterizes it. Able, willing and even anxious to pay the price, handsomely gowned women jostled and pushed each other about the hallways and rooms and quarreled to get advantageous positions near the auctioneer. Serious faced and spectacled old men perched upon the banisters, half way up the stairway, and enthusiastically shouted their bids over the heads of the crowd below, where the competition was fiercest. At one time six women stood upon the big quartered-oak hall piece, so wedged in by the throng on the floor that they could not descend.

The feminine part of the bidders was by far the larger, and for hours ladies stood in the crowded rooms, unable to go forward or backward, battling to keep their places, bidding frantically for this or that rare piece of plate or dainty bit of china or lace. Hats were mashed and dresses pulled awry, but it seemed as if nothing could discourage the eager horde of seekers after treasure, save the loss of the particular treasure desired.

Several Women Faint.

Several women fainted in the crush and fairly collapsed upon the floor, being extricated from the crowd with the greatest difficulty and restored by the dashing of water in their faces. There was one lady of rather portly build who fainted at the most inopportune moment and made a spectacle of herself which some of the others were hard-hearted enough to find amusing. This lady appeared to weigh close to 200 pounds and overexerted herself in a wild struggle to get close enough in to do some bidding. She was overcome at a time when the crowd was thickest, and when she collapsed it was found impossible to make way for her to the door.

An Eastern district policeman conceived the brilliant idea of taking the lady out through a window, near which she had been standing. One policeman promptly raised a stepladder from the back yard to the window, while two others used their best endeavors to gather up the lady, who was somewhat limp. The policemen succeeded in getting one of her feet through the window and on the ladder, but there they stuck. The lady was altogether too big for the window and became securely wedged, with one foot inside and one outside. The policemen perspired and tugged, but in vain, and were finally obliged to give up the idea of taking the lady outside. She was resuscitated on the window ledge and remained in the house for hours afterward, doing more than her share of the bidding.

Curiosity Attracts Many.

The crowd of bidders was augmented by many who came solely out of curiosity. With such as these Mr. Kirkland dealt as follows: "That's right; all you boys and girls and old men and women who don't intend to bid or buy or do anything else except look around, crowd right up here in front and get around me, so I won't be bothered with you, and the people who really want to buy can have a chance!" Some few of the curiosity-hunters saw the sarcasm in this speech and gave up the fine places they had monopolized, but the majority took Mr. Kirkland literally and obeyed him to the letter, thereby causing that gentleman to wear an expression of intense pain. One of these literal ladies who had crowded close, just to start matters, bid 25 cents for a magnificent Royal Worcester flower vase. With fine irony Mr. Kirkland gravely said, as he recognized her in the compact group about him: "Madam, we are not selling lead pencils!" There was, however, no need for further rebukes of this sort, and Mr. Kirkland afterward said it was certainly the "most appetizing sale" he had ever witnessed.

SUN
NE CENT
boys and agents.
for two cents, as usual.

It was a distinctively buying crowd, and the prices all through the sale, which lasted from 10 o'clock in the morning until after 6 o'clock at night, were remarkably good, and in one or two cases, where the competition was particularly sharp, soared considerably above the real value of the article.

Some High Prices.

A splendid table service, consisting of 76 pieces, imported by Tiffany & Co., brought the highest price at the sale and was bought by Mr. John K. Shaw for $340. The pieces have ivory handles and include 12 large dinner knives, 12 large dinner forks, 12 fish knives and 12 fish forks, 12 tea knives and 12 tea forks, 1 pie knife and fork and 1 fish knife and fork. For $150 Mr. Shaw also purchased an exquisite Haviland Limoges meat set of cobalt blue, with gold decorations and panel paintings, 35 pieces in all. The competition was too strong and there was too steady a demand by people who knew the value of the articles offered for sale to allow any great bargains, although Mr. J. P. O'Conor, manager of the Hotel Rennert, and Mr. E. P. Herbert, of the Eutaw House, made some valuable finds, which they promptly bought in.

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Detectives Mark Hagan, Dick and O'Donnell were at the house during the day on the lookout for pickpockets and other light-fingered gentry.

The proceeds of the entire sale, it is estimated, will amount to about $6,000.

'TIS UNSEASONABLY CHILLY

Hot Wave Out In Dakota Coming This Way—A Minimum Of 46°.

A cold north wind was the principal factor in making yesterday one of the most unseasonable days of the spring. It blew as hard as 30 miles an hour and had the effect of dropping the mercury as low as 46° at 5 o'clock in the morning. From that figure the mercury climbed to 61° at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, but at night had dropped to 54°. That was at 8 o'clock, but later in the night it seemed as if it was becoming slightly warmer.

Overcoats and winter clothing were in order, and the man with the summer outfit was decidedly uncomfortable. The cold wave was part of one which has been prevailing over the East for several days and which has caused the temperature to fall many degrees below what is seasonable. In striking contrast to the weather here there is a hot wave in the Northwest. This will probably cause warmer weather in the East in a short time.

Today's forecast is for fair weather, with slowly rising temperature.

WHEN SCHOOLS WILL CLOSE

Board Selects Week Of June 16 For Commencements.

Plans for commencement week were reported to the School Board yesterday by the special committee on that subject, composed of Commissioners Rosenau, Phillips and McCosker, and were approved.

The commencement will be held at the Academy of Music during the week beginning June 16, and music will be furnished each evening by Packard's Fourth Regiment Band.

Schedule Of Exercises.

The events will be as follows:

Monday, June 16, City College—Prayer, Rev. Oliver Huckel; address, Congressmaan Charles R. Schirm.

Tuesday, June 17, Polytechnic Institute—Prayer. Rev. L. A. Ferris; address, Rear-Admiral George W. Melville, United States Navy.

Wednesday, June 18, Eastern High School—Prayer, Rev. W. A. Crawford-Frost; address, Mr. Isaac Lobe Straus.

Thursday, June 19, Western High School—Prayer, Rev. Dr. A. Guttmacher; address, Rev. T. H. Lewis, president Western Maryland College.

Friday, June 20, Colored High and Training School—Prayer. Rev. A. Young; address, Prof. Booker T. Washington.

Pass As Kindergarten Assistants.

Superintendent Van Sickle announced that 13 young ladies had passed the recent examination for kindergarten assistants. They are:

Misses Miriam W. Kennedy, Mattie N. Clark, Blanche Maass, Bertha Clark, Mary A. Truxell, Jennie M. Byrne, Mary C. Cecil, Catherine E. Erehart, Grace A. Ansell, Mary A. Smith, Emily S. Cooke, Anna M. White and Elizabeth D. Brown.

Dr. G. Lane Taneyhill, a former School Commissioner, sent in a request that Flag Day, June 14, be appropriately observed in the schools. The matter was submitted to Superintendent Van Sickle with power to act.

President J. F. Goucher, of the Woman's College, sent a letter offering a free scholarship in that institution to a graduate of the Eastern High School, the cash value being $500 annually, under certain conditions. The matter was referred to Commissioners Rosenau, Hooper and Phillips, with power to act.

One Session Next Month.

It was decided that the elementary schools shall hold one session daily during June, closing at 1 P. M. The school board will meet every Wednesday next month, because of press of business expected.

A request from the Children's Playground Association for the use during the summer of grounds adjoining certain school houses was granted.

RE-ELECT PROF. PRETTYMAN

Chosen As Head Of Normal School By Board Of Education.

The quarterly meeting of the State Board of Education was held yesterday in the State Normal School. All the members were present and Gov. John Walter Smith presided. Mr. M. Bates Stephens, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, attended the meeting as a member of the board for the first time, having been made a member of the board by legislative enactment at the last session.

Mr. E. B. Prettyman, principal of the school, was re-elected to that position by the unanimous vote of the board, the term of his office being two years. The following members of the faculty retain their positions: Mrs. Sarah E. Richmond, vice-principal; Miss Ella V. Ricker, history, physiology and arithmetic; William C. A. Hammel, physics, algebra and zoology; Herbert E. Austin, chemistry and natural history; Miss Florence H. Snyder, drawing; Miss M. Louise Edwards, elocution and physical training; Miss Myrtelle Hoppen, Latin and English literature; Miss Emma H. Tarr, grammar and literature; Miss Camilla J. Henkel, assistant; Fritz Gaul, vocal music; Miss Annie M. O'Dea, dress cutting and fitting; Miss Mary H. Scarborough, principal of academic department; Miss Minnie Davis, assistant; Miss Belle Upshur, elementary department, and Miss Helen H. Cobb, vocal music.

Messrs. Prettyman, Parnell and Stephens were appointed a committee to recommend a principal for Normal School No. 2, at Frostburg. The committee was instructed to report at the next meeting, at Ocean City on July 1.

There were a number of applications made by teachers asking to be placed on the pension list under the School Teachers' Pension bill, which was passed at the last session of the General Assembly. The board decided to postpone action on these applications until July 1. Messrs. Rogers and Purnell were appointed a committee to prepare statements and evidence in each case.

The board appointed Superintendent Prettyman and State Superintendent of Public Instruction Stephens delegates to the National Educational Association, which holds its annual meeting in Minneapolis on July 7.

Messrs. Prettyman, Stephens and Rogers were appointed a committee to make a report to the board at the next meeting on the status of the colored schools in the State and any recommendations or suggestions they make with a view to improving the system. The board signed the diplomas of the graduating class, which will hold its commencement tonight. In the class are 84 professional and 15 non-professional graduates; of this number 6 are men and the remainder women.

Governor Smith said he had not determined on the appointment of the Judge for the Juvenile Court, but would probably take the matter up tomorrow. He returned to Annapolis in the evening.

Advice Wanted.

Young Man—I came to ask you for the hand of your daughter, sir.

Old Man (the father of seven)—Which one of my daughters, young man?

Young Man—That's another thing I wanted to ask you. Now, as a friend, which one would you advise me to take?—Chicago News.

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PLATES AT $20 EACH

Sale Of Slater Household Effects Draws Great Crowd.

WOMEN FAINT IN THE CRUSH

As A Rule Articles Bring Fair Prices And Real Bargains Are Few–Tiffany Service Goes For $340.

Lovers of the beautiful, and those who take pleasure in the accumulation of the rich and the rare, gathered by the hundreds yesterday at the home of the late Robert J. Slater, better known as ”Doc,” 1709 East Baltimore street, where one of the most remarakable sales ever held in Baltimore took place.

Men and women who, with their hearts once set upon an article, will go the limit to secure it, crowded the house from garret to cellar. In all his experience as an auctioneer, Mr. O. A. Kirkland, who conducted the sale, said he had never seen such a crowd. ”Ravenous,” is the only word that characterizes it. Able, willing and even anxious to pay the price, handsomely gowned women jostled and pushed each other about the hallways and rooms and quarreled to get advantageous positions near the auctioneer. Serious faced and spectacled old men perched upon the banisters, half way up the stairway, and enthusiastically shouted their bids over the heads of the crowd below, where the competition was fiercest. At one time six women stood upon the big quartered-oak hall piece, so wedged in by the throng on the floor that they could not descend.

The feminine part of the bidders was by far the larger, and for hours ladies stood in the crowded rooms, unable to go forward or backward, battling to keep their places, bidding frantically for this or that rare piece of plate or dainty bit of china or lace. Hats were mashed and dresses pulled awry, but it seemed as if nothing could discourage the eager horde of seekers after treasure, save the loss of the particular treasure desired.

Several Women Faint.

Several women fainted in the crush and fairly collapsed upon the floor, being extricated from the crowd with the greatest difficulty and restored by the dashing of water in their faces. There was one lady of rather portly build who fainted at the most inopportune moment and made a spectacle of herself which some of the others were hard-hearted enough to find amusing. This lady appeared to weigh close to 200 pounds and overexerted herself in a wild struggle to get close enough in to do some bidding. She was overcome at a time when the crowd was thickest, and when she collapsed it was found impossible to make way for her to the door.

An Eastern district policeman conceived the brilliant idea of taking the lady out through a window, near which she had been standing. One policeman promptly raised a stepladder from the backyard to the window, while two others used their best endeavors to gather up the lady, who was somewhat limp. The policemen succeeded in getting one of her feet through the window and on the ladder, but there they stuck. The lady was altogether too big for the window and became securely wedged, with one foot inside and one outside. The policemen perspired and tugged, but in vain, and were finally obliged to give up the idea of taking the lady outside. She was resuscitated on the window ledge and remained in the house for hours afterward, doing more than her share of the bidding.

Curiosity Attracts Many.

The crowd of bidders was augmented by many who came solely out of curiosity. With such as these Mr. Kirkland dealt as follows: ”That’s right; all you boys and girls and old men and women who don’t intend to bid or buy or do anything else except look around, crowd right up here in front and get around me, so I won’t be bothered with you, and the people who really want to buy can have a chance!” Some few of the curiosity-hunters saw the sarcasm in this speech and gave up the fine places they had monopolized, but the majority took Mr. Kirkland literally and obeyed him to the letter, thereby causing that gentleman to wear an expression of intense pain. One of these literal ladies who had crowded close, just to start matters, bid 25 cents for a magnificent Royal Worcester flower vase. With fine irony Mr. Kirkland gravely said, as he recognized her in the compact group about him: ”Madam, we are not selling lead pencils!” There was, however, no need for further rebukes of this sort, and Mr. Kirkland afterward said it was certainly the ”most appetizing sale” he had ever witnessed.

It was a distinctively buying crowd, and the prices all through the sale, which lasted from 10 o’clock in the morning until after 6 o’clock at night, were remarkably good, and in one or two cases, where the competition was particularly sharp, soared considerably above the real value of the article.

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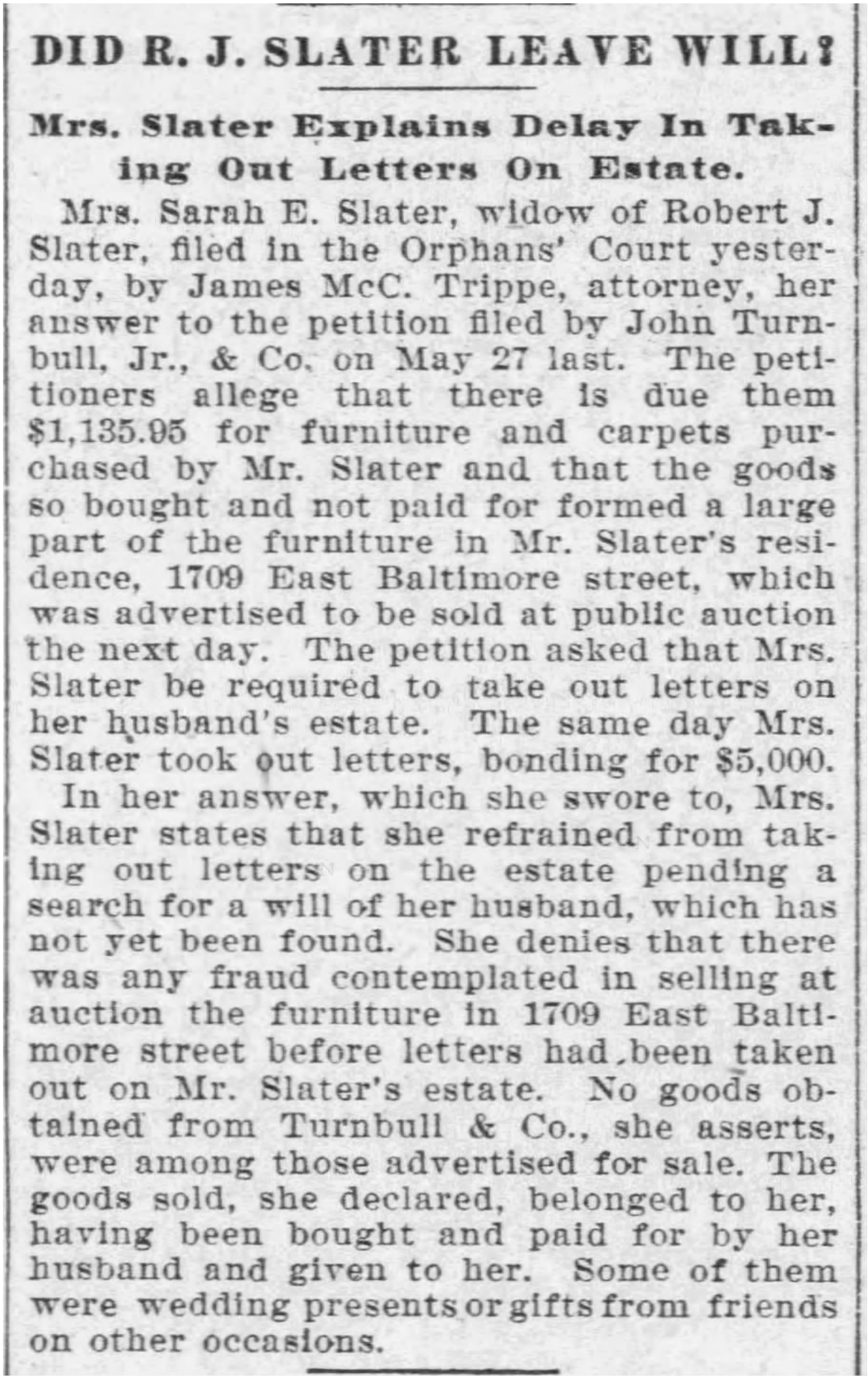

DID R. J. SLATER LEAVE WILL?

Mrs. Slater Explains Delay In Taking Out Letters On Estate.

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In her answer, which she swore to, Mrs. Slater states that she refrained from taking out letters on the estate pending a search for a will of her husband, which has not yet been found. She denies that there was any fraud contemplated in selling at auction the furniture in 1709 East Baltimore street before letters had been taken out on Mr. Slater's estate. No goods obtained from Turnbull & Co., she asserts, were among those advertised for sale. The goods sold, she declared, belonged to her, having been bought and paid for by her husband and given to her. Some of them were wedding presents or gifts from friends on other occasions.

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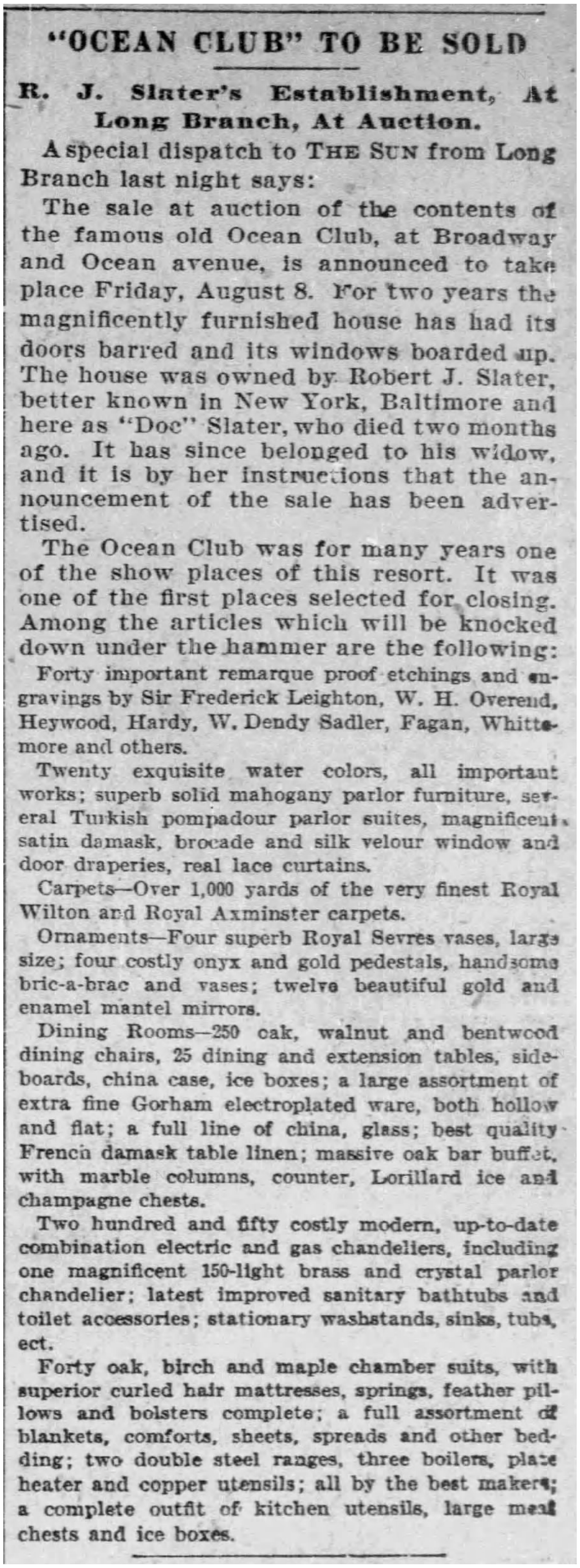

"OCEAN CLUB" TO BE SOLD

R. J. Slater's Establishment, At Long Branch, At Auction.

A special dispatch to THE SUN from Long Branch last night says:

The sale at auction of the contents of the famous old Ocean Club, at Broadway and Ocean avenue, is announced to take place Friday, August 8. For two years the magnificently furnished house has had its doors barred and its windows boarded up. The house was owned by Robert J. Slater, better known in New York, Baltimore and here as "Doc" Slater, who died two months ago. It has since belonged to his widow, and it is by her instructions that the announcement of the sale has been advertised.

The Ocean Club was for many years one of the show places of this resort. It was one of the first places selected for closing. Among the articles which will be knocked down under the hammer are the following:

Forty important remarque proof etchings and engravings by Sir Frederick Leighton, W. H. Overend, Heywood, Hardy, W. Dendy Sadler, Fagan, Whittemore and others.

Twenty exquisite water colors, all important works; superb solid mahogany parlor furniture, several Turkish pompadour parlor suites, magnificent satin damask, brocade and silk velour window and door draperies, real lace curtains.

Carpets—Over 1,000 yards of the very finest Royal Wilton and Royal Axminster carpets.

Ornaments—Four superb Royal Sevres vases, large size; four costly onyx and gold pedestals, handsome bric-a-brac and vases; twelve beautiful gold and enamel mantel mirrors.

Dining Rooms—250 oak, walnut and bentwood dining chairs, 25 dining and extension tables, sideboards, china case, ice boxes; a large assortment of extra fine Gorham electroplated ware, both hollow and flat; a full line of china, glass; best quality French damask table linen; massive oak bar buffet, with marble columns, counter, Lorillard ice and champagne chests.

Two hundred and fifty costly modern, up-to-date combination electric and gas chandeliers, including one magnificent 150-light brass and crystal parlor chandelier; latest improved sanitary bathtubs and toilet accessories; stationary washstands, sinks, tubs, ect.

Forty oak, birch and maple chamber suits, with superior curled hair mattresses, springs, feather pillows and bolsters complete; a full assortment of blankets, comforts, sheets, spreads and other bedding; two double steel ranges, three boilers, plate heater and copper utensils; all by the best makers; a complete outfit of kitchen utensils, large meat chests and ice boxes.

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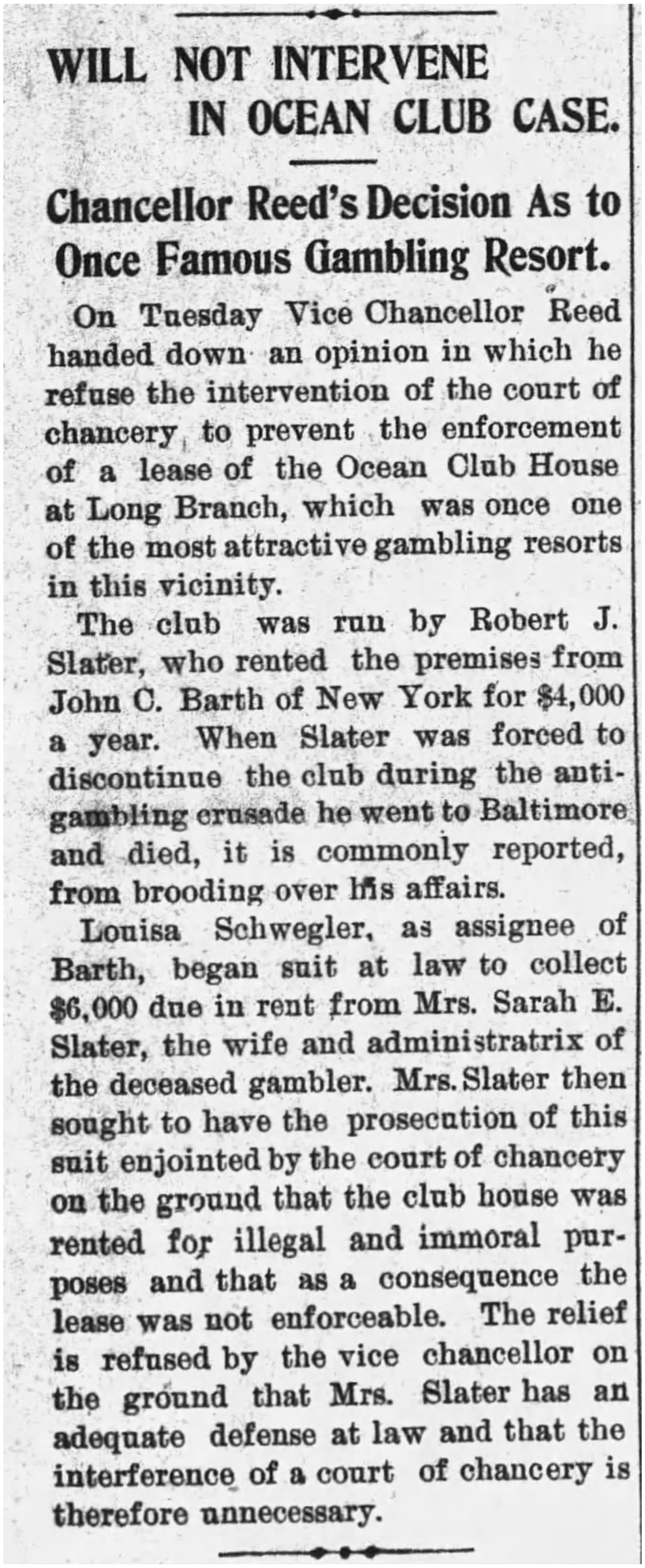

WILL NOT INTERVENE IN OCEAN CLUB CASE.

Chancellor Reed's Decision As to Once Famous Gambling Resort.

On Tuesday Vice Chancellor Reed handed down an opinion in which he refuse the intervention of the court of chancery to prevent the enforcement of a lease of the Ocean Club House at Long Branch, which was once one of the most attractive gambling resorts in this vicinity.

The club was run by Robert J. Slater, who rented the premises from John C. Barth of New York for $4,000 a year. When Slater was forced to discontinue the club during the anti-gambling crusade he went to Baltimore and died, it is commonly reported, from brooding over his affairs.

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"GUS" SLATER IN BAYVIEW

Former Sporting Man Committed As A Vagrant.

John A. Slater, better known as "Gus" Slater, nephew of the late "Doc" Slater and one of the leading lights of the sporting fraternity of 20 years ago, was arraigned before Justice Poe, sitting at the Central Police Station in the absence of Justice Grannan, yesterday on the charge of being a vagrant. He was committed to Bayview Asylum for 30 days.

Slater was picked up on North Gay street Friday night by Patrolman James Reynolds, of the Central district, who found him in the pouring rain, his tattered and worn clothing offering but poor protection from the elements. Like a tired child, the unfortunate man meekly followed the officer to the Central Police Station. To Lieutenant Cole he gave his age as 48 years.

The prisoner, when arraigned before Justice Poe yesterday morning, leaned wearily on the rail as Patrolman Reynolds told the Justice that Slater had no regular place of abode or means of support and that he was dying on his feet from lack of proper nourishment.

"I never knew him to beg," added the officer in reply to a question. "I believe he is too proud to ask for alms."

Turnkey Kane told the Justice that Slater was suffering from some blood disease and that he was in a terrible condition physically. Slater slowly shook his head when asked if he wished to make any statement, and when the Justice had announced his verdict he followed the turnkey back to the cell with bowed head and faltering steps.

Before Slater was given a hearing a number of the friends of his younger and more prosperous days called at the police station to give him assistance, should he need it. The Justice thought, however, that Bayview Asylum was the proper place for him in his present condition.

Twenty years ago the name of "Gus" Slater was almost as well known in this city as that of his uncle, Robert J. Slater. Unlike his uncle, however, "Gus" was a fighter and figured in a number of serious affrays in and near Baltimore. To this day his face is disfigured by a terrible scar across his left cheek and throat, where he was cut, it is said, in a fight with George Roberts at a resort on the Shell road.

Slater was once arested and tried on the charge of murder, but was acquitted. He and several companions became involved in a fight and "Prince" McGowan, another well-known sporting man, was shot and killed. Slater and another man were arrested and tried for shooting McGowan, but the jury acquitted them.

Ever since the death of his uncle, a little over two years ago, "Gus" has been in reduced circumstances. For months his only seat has been a fire plug at Gay and Fayette streets, his only bed a doorstep and his only food what was tendered him by those who knew him. Beg he would not, and unless the food was offered to him he went hungry.

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"Early in life Slater was a butcher, inheriting the business from his father. His first venture in the gambling line was in a small house at the corner of High and Fayette streets. Afterward, with the backing of David W. Bishop, he opened the house at 8½ Calvert street, which he occupied up to the time of his death.

"Later Slater opened a house—"the Canary"—at Cape May, where very high gambling was carried on. This house burned down. He was also interested in a house at Long Branch, where a big game was played.

A FAMOUS RESORT.

"The place at 8½ Calvert street was known all over the country and became a great resort. It was finely fitted up, and the suppers served there were famous. Lucullus in his palmy days had nothing on 'Doc' Slater when it came to filling out a toothsome menu. Terrapin at $70 a dozen, canvasback ducks, Smithfield hams at $1 a pound and every delicacy that the market could afford were served at 8½. Champagne of ancient vintage and wines of rare bouquet were as free as water.

"Slater had something of an artistic temperament, and this was shown in the appointments of his house. Fine pictures, elegant silver and china showed a master's taste.

"Highrolling was the order at Slater's, and the man with a light bankroll had no business at 8½. The patrons of Slater's played them high—'high as a cat's back'—and the house was always willing to make the ceiling the limit. During the race meeting the play was especially strong, and many a time a $1,000 bet has gone on a single turn.

"Professional gamblers from all over the country came to Slater's, knowing that they could get as strong a game as they wanted. Many a tough battle did these gentlemen give the bankroll, with varying results.

"One day about 20 years ago a professional called 'Chester George' dropped into the house, and after a protracted sitting, with John Murphy dealing, drew out $5,000 winner.

"Turning to the colored boy who was waiting on the players he said: 'Boy, bring me a cigar and here is $5 for you.' As the boy went for the cigar he put $5 on the high card, saying, 'I will win out that cigar.'

AN EXPENSIVE CIGAR.

"The card lost. Then he put up $10 and that lost, and so on until he was $200 loser. Then he set down and said: 'Give me $500 worth of chips,' and began another play, which lasted until he had lost back the $5,000 he had won.

"His only comment was: 'That was a pretty costly cigar.'

"In 1882 Slater was worth nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, and in that year he bought the magnificent residence at the corner of Baltimore and Chester streets, now the property of George Gunther. He remodeled the house, fitting it up in royal style, built fine stables and laid out handsome grounds.

"The acquisition of this property and his political expenditures made a big hole in his bankroll. It is said that one election 20 years ago cost him $8,000.

"Slater was very charitable and no worthy cause ever appealed to him in vain. Many a market basket he filled every Saturday. He contributed liberally to many institutions. On one occasion he sent $500 to the Young Men's Christian Association, but that was sent back—probably regarded as 'tainted money.'

"Toward the end of his career fortune was not so bountiful in her favors, and when he died Slater was in rather close quarters financially.

"While perhaps Byrne, Cockey and Slater will always be picked as representative men, there were many others of the old-timers entitled to mention.

"Prominent among these was Sam Caughy, of the well-known Caughy family. He dealt a big game on Fayette street, and for a while divided supremacy with Byrne.

"JIM" GAMBLE SURVIVES.

"In 1852 when the national convention that nominated Franklin Pierce for President was held in Baltimore at the Maryland Institute Caughy was in his prime, and his home was headquarters for the delegates. During that convention George Freeburger dealt a big game in the house called 'The Old Dog Tray,' at the corner of Fayette and Little Sharp streets.

"Caughy afterward opened a house in Washington much resorted to by Congressmen and statesmen. The famous George Law was one of the patrons of Caughy's house and he played them high. He seldom had much cash with him, but would make out his I. O. U. for $500 or $10,000 and stake it on a single turn.

"James, or as he is better known 'Jim' Gamble, was another of the old-timers who is entitled to a place in the front rank. Gamble still survives, the last of the old guard, and despite his years, which have reached far beyond the scriptural limit, he is still as active in body and alert of mind as a youth of 20. Gamble has seen the sporting game from every angle—north, east, south and west.

"Early in youth he took to the sporting life. The veteran tells with considerable glee of the attempt his father made to reform him.

" 'When I was a youngster,' said he, 'about 21 or 22, my father took me to task one day. "I hear James," he said, "that you are mixed up in cockfighting and gambling. Now if you will give all that up I will buy you a stable of race horses." I accepted the old gentleman's offer and took the horses. I never won a heat or a race with them and they finally broke me.'

HIS LONG CAREER.

"Gamble's career covers a wide range from the early part of the last century up to the present day, and for all the sporting events of that long stretch of time he is still an authority, with a wonderful memory for dates and names. In his gambling operations he was connected with the best men of the time. He was a partner with Byrne and Cockey when they were in their prime and contributed much to their success.

"In the course of his long life Gamble met and gained the friendship of many prominent men. Of all these friendships the veteran cherishes most that of John Morrissey and he is never weary of talking of the noted prizefighter, gambler and Congressman.

"After his famous meeting with Yankee Sullivan at Boston Corners in 1853 Morrissey fled to Baltimore to escape the clutches of the law. Here he met Gamble, who took care of him, furnished him with money and finally sent him South. The friendship then formed was kept up to the day of Morrissey's death.

" 'Yes, Morrissey was a prizefighter and a gambler,' said Gamble recently, 'but the man who won and kept the friendship of such men as Charles A. Dana, Salmon P. Chase and Roscoe Conkling must have had some pretty solid qualities in his make-up.'

"Others of the old guard that were prominent were William Cordry, Charlie Hipsley, Andrew McGee, D. C. Bennett, Sr., Edward Pendleton, John Commiskey, Warren Dennett, Sr., and Isaiah Thompson.

POLITE MR. SIMPSON.

"I should not forget to mention the gentleman of them all—Mr. Simpson—for so he was known to everybody.

"He was connected with Byrne and later with Slater. He was a dignified old gentleman, respected by everybody, and was the highest type of the gambler of the old school. He numbered among his warm friends such men as John Nelson, Reverdy Johnson and John Glenn.

" 'Yes,' sighed the veteran, 'there are no more gamblers; the race is extinct.' "

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”The fight with Rasin was the cause of the law being passed which provided imprisonment as well as a fine for the gamblers. This put the fraternity out of the business. Under that law Slater, with many others, was indicted, and Slater was sent to jail for five months. He was pardoned out after serving two months.

”Some sort of a truce was patched up between the powers that were and Slater, and for many years 8 1/2 Calvert street was the only gambling house allowed to run in Baltimore.

”Early in life Slater was a butcher, inheriting the business from his father. His first venture in the gambling line was in a small house at the corner of High and Fayette streets. Afterward, with the backing of David W. Bishop, he opened the house at 8 1/2 Calvert street, which he occupied up to the time of his death.

”Later Slater opened a house—”the Canary”—at Cape May, where very high gambling was carried on. This house burned down. He was also interested in a house at Long Branch, where a big game was played.

A FAMOUS RESORT.

”The place at 8 1/2 Calvert street was known all over the country and became a great resort. It was finely fitted up, and the suppers served there were famous. Lucullus in his palmy days had nothing on ’Doc’ Slater when it came to filling out a toothsome menu. Terrapin at $70 a dozen, canvasback ducks, Smithfield hams at $1 a pound and every delicacy that the market could afford were served at 8 1/2. Champagne of ancient vintage and wines of rare bouquet were as free as water.

”Slater had something of an artistic temperament, and this was shown in the appointments of his house. Fine pictures, elegant silver and china showed a master’s taste.

”Highrolling was the order at Slater’s, and the man with a light bankroll had no business at 8 1/2. The patrons of Slater’s played them high—’high as a cat’s back’—and the house was always willing to make the ceiling the limit. During the race meeting the play was especially strong, and many a time a $1,000 bet has gone on a single turn.

”Professional gamblers from all over the country came to Slater’s, knowing that they could get as strong a game as they wanted. Many a tough battle did these gentlemen give the bankroll, with varying results.

”One day about 20 years ago a professional called ’Chester George’ dropped into the house, and after a protracted sitting, with John Murphy dealing, drew out $5,000 winner.

”Turning to the colored boy who was waiting on the players he said: ’Boy, bring me a cigar and here is $5 for you.’ As the boy went for the cigar he put $5 on the high card, saying, ’I will win out that cigar.’

AN EXPENSIVE CIGAR.

”The card lost. Then he put up $10 and that lost, and so on until he was $200 loser. Then he set down and said: ’Give me $500 worth of chips,’ and began another play, which lasted until he had lost back the $5,000 he had won.

”His only comment was: ’That was a pretty costly cigar.’

”In 1882 Slater was worth nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, and in that year he bought the magnificent residence at the corner of Baltimore and Chester streets, now the property of George Gunther. He remodeled the house, fitting it up in royal style, built fine stables and laid out handsome grounds.

”The acquisition of this property and his political expenditures made a big hole in his bankroll. It is said that one election 20 years ago cost him $8,000.

”Slater was very charitable and no worthy cause ever appealed to him in vain. Many a market basket he filled every Saturday. He contributed liberally to many institutions. On one occasion he sent $500 to the Young Men’s Christian Association, but that was sent back—probably regarded as ’tainted money.’

”Toward the end of his career fortune was not so bountiful in her favors, and when he died Slater was in rather close quarters financially.

”While perhaps Byrne, Cockey and Slater will always be picked as representative men, there were many others of the old-timers entitled to mention.

”Prominent among these was Sam Caughy, of the well-known Caughy family. He dealt a big game on Fayette street, and for a while divided supremacy with Byrne.

”JIM” GAMBLE SURVIVES.

”In 1852 when the national convention that nominated Franklin Pierce for President was held in Baltimore at the Maryland Institute Caughy was in his prime, and his home was headquarters for the delegates. During that convention George Freeburger dealt a big game in the house called ’The Old Dog Tray,’ at the corner of Fayette and Little Sharp streets.

”Caughy afterward opened a house in Washington much resorted to by Congressmen and statesmen. The famous George Law was one of the patrons of Caughy’s house and he played them high. He seldom had much cash with him, but would make out his I. O. U. for $500 or $10,000 and stake it on a single turn.

”James, or as he is better known ’Jim’ Gamble, was another of the old-timers who is entitled to a place in the front rank. Gamble still survives, the last of the old guard, and despite his years, which have reached far beyond the scriptural limit, he is still as active in body and alert of mind as a youth of 20. Gamble has seen the sporting game from every angle—north, east, south and west.

”Early in youth he took to the sporting life. The veteran tells with considerable glee of the attempt his father made to reform him.

”’When I was a youngster,’ said he, ’about 21 or 22, my father took me to task one day. ’I hear James,’ he said, ’that you are mixed up in cockfighting and gambling. Now if you will give all that up I will buy you a stable of race horses.’ I accepted the old gentleman’s offer and took the horses. I never won a heat or a race with them and they finally broke me.’

HIS LONG CAREER.

-Gamble’s career covers a wide range from the early part of the last century up to the present day, and for all the sporting events of that long stretch of time he is still an authority, with a wonderful memory for dates and names. In his gambling operations he was connected with the best men of the time. He was a partner with Byrne and Cockey when they were in their prime and contributed much to their success.

”In the course of his long life Gamble met and gained the friendship of many prominent men. Of all these friendships the veteran cherishes most that of John Morrissey and he is never weary of talking of the noted prizefighter, gambler and Congressman.

"After his famous meeting with Yankee Sullivan at Boston Corners in 1853 Morrissey fled to Baltimore to escape the clutches of the law. Here he met Gamble, who took care of him, furnished him with money and finally sent him South. The friendship then formed was kept up to the day of Morrissey's death.

"'Yes, Morrissey was a prizefighter and a gambler,' said Gamble recently, 'but the man who won and kept the friendship of such men as Charles A. Dana, Salmon P. Chase and Roscoe Conkling must have had some pretty solid qualities in his make-up.'

"Others of the old guard that were prominent were William Cordry, Charlie Hipsley, Andrew McGee, D. C. Bennett, Sr., Edward Pendleton, John Commiskey, Warren Dennett, Sr., and Isaiah Thompson.

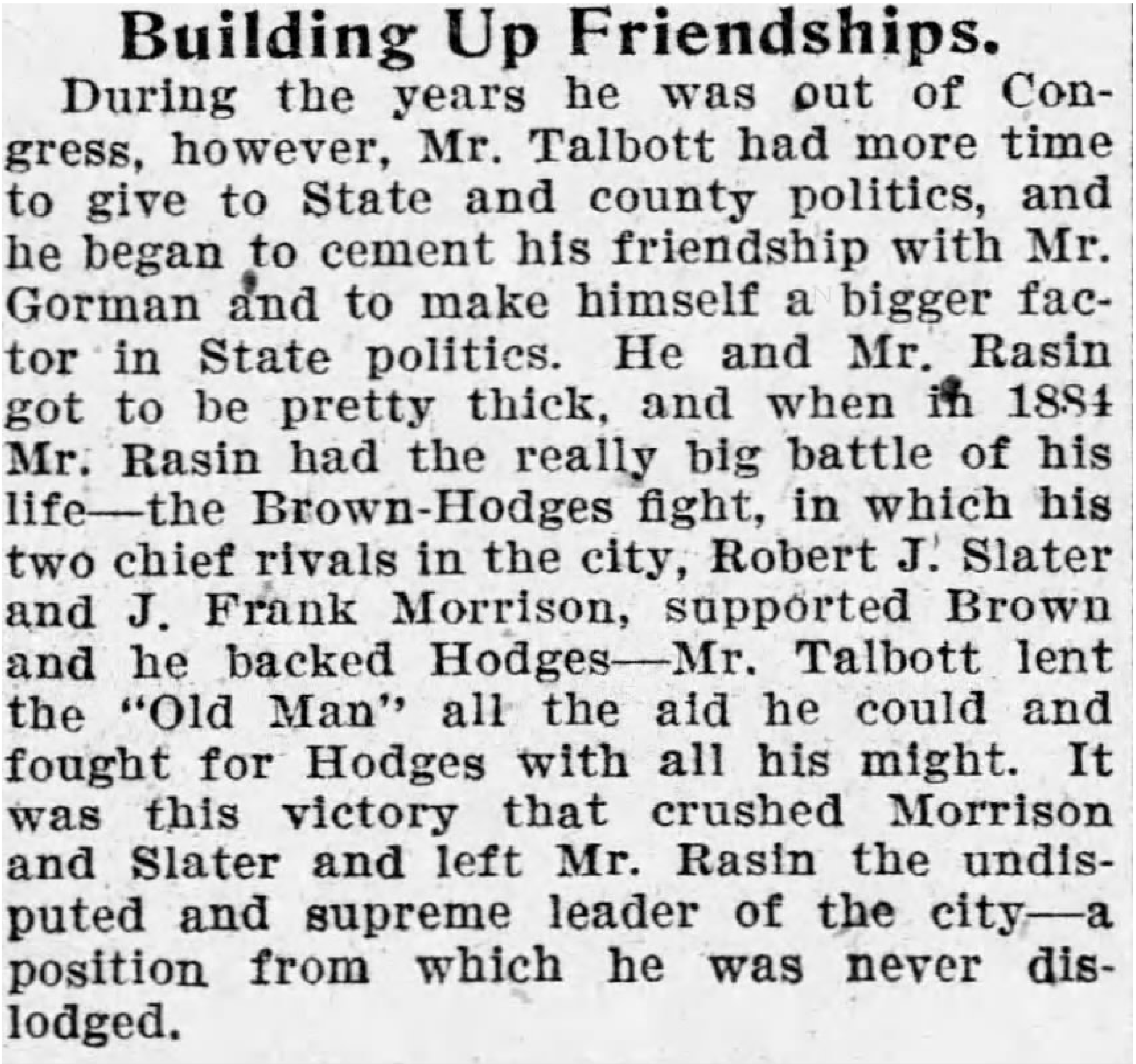
POLITE MR. SIMPSON.

"I should not forget to mention the gentleman of them all—Mr. Simpson—for so he was known to everybody.

"He was connected with Byrne and later with Slater. He was a dignified old gentleman, respected by everybody, and was the highest type of the gambler of the old school. He numbered among his warm friends such men as John Nelson, Reverdy Johnson and John Glenn.

"'Yes,' sighed the veteran, 'there are no more gamblers; the race is extinct.'"

SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=The Baltimore Sun |date=February 16, 1908 |title=Baltimore Gamblers in the Day of Real Sports |page=16 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1908-02-16-The-Baltimore-Sun-Page-16}}



Building Up Friendships.

During the years he was out of Congress, however, Mr. Talbott had more time to give to State and county politics, and he began to cement his friendship with Mr. Gorman and to make himself a bigger factor in State politics. He and Mr. Rasin got to be pretty thick, and when in 1884 Mr. Rasin had the really big battle of his life—the Brown-Hodges fight, in which his two chief rivals in the city, Robert J. Slater and J. Frank Morrison, supported Brown and he backed Hodges—Mr. Talbott lent the "Old Man" all the aid he could and fought for Hodges with all his might. It was this victory that crushed Morrison and Slater and left Mr. Rasin the undisputed and supreme leader of the city—a position from which he was never dislodged.

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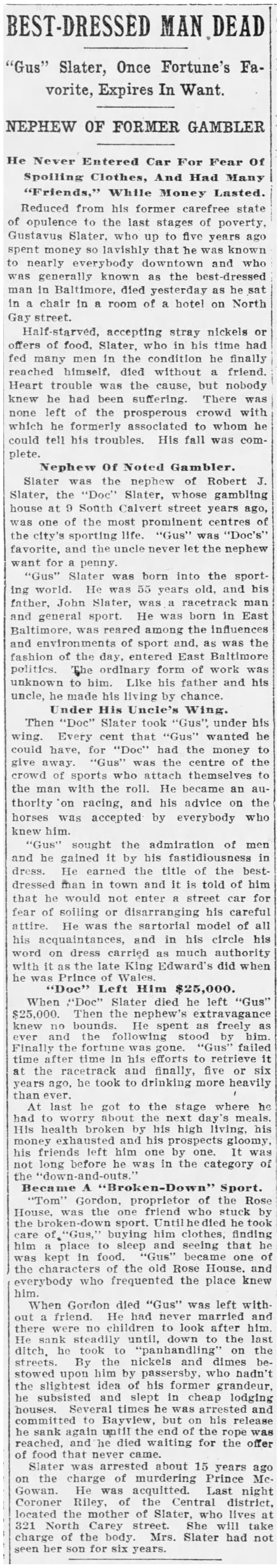

BEST-DRESSED MAN DEAD

"Gus" Slater, Once Fortune's Favorite, Expires In Want.

NEPHEW OF FORMER GAMBLER

He Never Entered Car For Fear Of Spoiling Clothes, And Had Many "Friends," While Money Lasted.

Reduced from his former carefree state of opulence to the last stages of poverty, Gustavus Slater, who up to five years ago spent money so lavishly that he was known to nearly everybody downtown and who was generally known as the best-dressed man in Baltimore, died yesterday as he sat in a chair in a room of a hotel on North Gay street.

Half-starved, accepting stray nickels or offers of food, Slater, who in his time had fed many men in the condition he finally reached himself, died without a friend. Heart trouble was the cause, but nobody knew he had been suffering. There was none left of the prosperous crowd with which he formerly associated to whom he could tell his troubles. His fall was complete.

Nephew Of Noted Gambler.

Slater was the nephew of Robert J. Slater, the "Doc" Slater, whose gambling house at 9 South Calvert street years ago, was one of the most prominent centres of the city's sporting life. "Gus" was "Doc's" favorite, and the uncle never let the nephew want for a penny.

"Gus" Slater was born into the sporting world. He was 55 years old, and his father, John Slater, was a racetrack man and general sport. He was born in East Baltimore, was reared among the influences and environments of sport and, as was the fashion of the day, entered East Baltimore politics. The ordinary form of work was unknown to him. Like his father and his uncle, he made his living by chance.

Under His Uncle's Wing.

Then "Doc" Slater took "Gus", under his wing. Every cent that "Gus" wanted he could have, for "Doc" had the money to give away. "Gus" was the centre of the crowd of sports who attach themselves to the man with the roll. He became an authority on racing, and his advice on the horses was accepted by everybody who knew him.

"Gus" sought the admiration of men and he gained it by his fastidiousness in dress. He earned the title of the best-dressed man in town and it is told of him that he would not enter a street car for fear of soiling or disarranging his careful attire. He was the sartorial model of all his acquaintances, and in his circle his word on dress carried as much authority with it as the late King Edward's did when he was Prince of Wales.

"Doc" Left Him $25,000.

When "Doc" Slater died he left "Gus" $25,000. Then the nephew's extravagance knew no bounds. He spent as freely as ever and the following stood by him. Finally the fortune was gone. "Gus" failed time after time in his efforts to retrieve it at the racetrack and finally, five or six years ago, he took to drinking more heavily than ever.

At last he got to the stage where he had to worry about the next day's meals. His health broken by his high living, his money exhausted and his prospects gloomy, his friends left him one by one. It was not long before he was in the category of the "down-and-outs."

Became A "Broken-Down" Sport.

"Tom" Gordon, proprietor of the Rose House, was the one friend who stuck by the broken-down sport. Until he died he took care of "Gus," buying him clothes, finding him a place to sleep and seeing that he was kept in food. "Gus" became one of the characters of the old Rose House, and everybody who frequented the place knew him.

When Gordon died "Gus" was left without a friend. He had never married and there were no children to look after him. He sank steadily until, down to the last ditch, he took to "panhandling" on the streets. By the nickels and dimes bestowed upon him by passersby, who hadn't the slightest idea of his former grandeur, he subsisted and slept in cheap lodging houses. Several times he was arrested and committed to Bayview, but on his release he sank again until the end of the rope was reached, and he died waiting for the offer of food that never came.

Slater was arrested about 15 years ago on the charge of murdering Prince McGowan. He was acquitted. Last night Coroner Riley, of the Central district, located the mother of Slater, who lives at 321 North Carey street. She will take charge of the body. Mrs. Slater had not seen her son for six years.

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BUCKET IN HAND, HEARS OF LEGACIES

Courthouse Charwoman Is Left $200 And Her Daughter $10,000.

WON'T WORK ANY MORE

She Says, When She Learns Of Bequests In Will Of "Bob" Slater's Widow.

"I won't work any more," said Mrs. Margaret White, charwoman for the Police Department, when told this afternoon that under the will of Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Slater she had been left $200 and her daughter, Mrs. Sarah E. Schermer, 674 Columbia avenue, had been left $10,000.

Grandchildren Also Given Money.

Two grandchildren of Mrs. White are left several hundred dollars by the will, a copy of which was filed for probate in the Orphan's Court today. St. Patrick's Catholic Church will figure in the distribution of the residue of the estate.

Bucket in hand, Mrs. White was attending to her duties in the Courthouse when the good news was broken. In spite of her declaration about not working any more, police officials said that she will be on the job as usual tomorrow.

Was Widow Of "Bob" Slater.

Mrs. Slater was the widow of Robert J. Slater, known as "Bob" Slater, a character in the sporting world. Through his gambling operations he was reputed to have amassed a fortune. He died in 1900.

The will, the original of which was filed at Absecon, N. J., provides for the disposition of $20,000. The $10,000 is left in trust for Mrs. Schermer. The executor is instructed to invest it and give her $250 every three months. Clothing and furniture are also included in the bequest.

Christopher Hare Is Executor.

Christopher Hare is named as the executor.

Other bequests include $200 and a gold watch to Sarah Matilda Croswell, $300 to Margaret Croswell, $500 to Christopher Hare, $500 to Mary Hare, $500 to William Farson Hayden, $100 to Mrs. Frances Lincoln, $100 to Eliza Henderson and $25 to Elinor Robinson.

Residue Goes To Churches.

The residue of the estate is to go to the Catholic Church at Pleasantsville, N. J., and St. Patrick's Church of this city.

Stipulation was also made that masses for the repose of her soul and the soul of her late husband should be said in the Catholic Church at Pleasantsville.

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BUCKET IN HAND, HEARS OF LEGACIES

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SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=The Evening Sun |date=1913-08-26 |title=Bucket in Hand, Hears of Legacies |page=12 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1913-08-26-The-Evening-Sun-Page-12}}

GETS SLATER FORTUNE

But Mrs. Sarah E. Schirmer Is Unruffled By $10,000 Legacy.

CHARWOMAN IS GIVEN $200

Widow Of Well-Known Sporting Man Remembered Friends And Churches In Testament.

When Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Schirmer was told yesterday that she had been left $10,000 by the will of her aunt, the late Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Slater, widow of Robert J. ("Doc.") Slater, she went right on doing her housework at her neat little home, 674 Columbia avenue, and declined to faint, to turn pale or even to plan how to spend the small fortune. In fact she intimated that she was "from Misssouri," and preferred to have the cash in hand before indulging in contemplation of what its possession would mean.

While Mrs. Schirmer, who, for the second time in her life, is a bride of two months, was casually discussing the legacy from the woman for whom she was named, her mother, Mrs. Magaret White, was busy about her duties as charwoman in the Courthouse. The will leaves Mrs. White, who married Mrs. Slater's brother Robert, $200.

The mother was far more demonstrative than the daughter. The little gift of $200 meant more to her than did the larger one to Mrs. Schirmer, and there were tears in her eyes as she thought of the things of comfort that the money could bring her in her declining years.

Expects To Quit Work.

"I don't know what I'll do," said the aged charwoman. "I reckon I can quit work now, for my daughter will surely take care of me."

Mrs. Schirmer admitted that she was surprised at the size of the bequest. She knew, she said, that her aunt would leave her something, but had no idea that it would be so much.

"As a matter of fact," she said, "I hardly know what to say. Most persons would begin to plan at once what to do with so much money; would say they were going to travel or to buy fine clothes or new houses. Well, I and my husband, John Schirmer, who is a clothing designer, have just bought a new house out on West Baltimore street, and we expect to move there in a few days. The house is paid for already.

Wants To Perpetuate Name.

"There is one thing certain, I am not going to throw the money away, taking for granted that there is no mistake and that the money really has been left me. I want to take care of myself and my family in the future, and must lay by something for a rainy day. I want our family name to live, for I am the last of seven children. Travel? Yes, I like to travel, but don't want to go abroad. I am afraid of water.

"Mrs. Slater died at Absecon, N. J., on August 13, and I was on a visit to her a week before she expired. She seemed to be very fond of me, and I looked upon her almost as though she were a second mother. My mother, too, loved her dearly."

Mrs. Schirmer, before she married her present husband, was Mrs. Sadie E. Crosswell. Miss Sarah Matilda Crosswell and Miss Magaret Crosswell, her daughters, are also beneficiaries under the will, the first being left $200 and her great aunt's gold watch, and the second, $800. Of Mrs. Schirmer's $10,000, the beneficiary is to receive the interest and $250 of the principal every three months.

Mrs. Schirmer is a native of Philadelphia, from which city her father, Francis White, moved with his family to Baltimore when she was a small child. The father died about 25 years ago.

"Paid Her Own Way."

Since Mr. White's death the resources of the family had become extremely limted, and his widow, although making her home with her last surviving child, Mrs. Schirmer, worked hard to "pay her own way," as she expressed it. She is a robust, well-preserved woman, looking not many years older than Mrs. Schirmer, whose dark hair is liberally streaked with gray.

The estate of Mrs. Slater, according to the certificate brought to the Orphans' Court of Baltimore city by Christopher Hare, of Absecon N. J., the executor, amounts to about $17,000. The original will was probated in May's Landing, N. J., on August 25, and a certified copy was probated in the Orphans' Court here, for the reason that Mrs. Slater had $3,500 in a Baltimore bank, while most of her property was in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Hare, with whom Mrs. Slater boarded in Absecon, are left each $500. Mr. Hare was accompanied to the Courthouse by Attorney William Jerome Kelly, of this city.

Legacies For Two Churches.

The residuary legatees under the will are St. Patrick's Catholic Church, of Baltimore, and the Catholic Church at Pleasantville, N. J. After the various legacies and exepenses are paid these two churcehs are to receive in equal shares the residue of the estate.

Other bequests are: To William Farson Hayden, $500; to Mrs. Frances Linever and Mrs. Elizabeth Henderson, each $100, and to Elinor Robinson, $25. The will, which was executed on August 1, directs that $200 shall be set aside for the perpetual care of the Slater lot in Greenmount Cemetery. Mr. Hare is directed to have a mass said every month alternately in Pleasantville church and in St. Patrick's for the repose of the souls of Mrs. Slater and her husband. While in New Jersey Mrs. Slater attended the Pleasantville church, and during her residence in this city was a member of St. Patrick's.

Mrs. Slater's husband was familiarly known as "Doc" Slater, a well-known sporting character of Baltimore. He was proprietor of resorts in this and other cities. When he died in 1902 there was considerable curiosity about the extent of his estate, rumors being that he had acquired a large fortune.

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Wants To Perpetuate Name.

”There is one thing certain, I am not going to throw the money away, taking for granted that there is no mistake and that the money really has been left me. I want to take care of myself and my family in the future, and must lay by something for a rainy day. I want our family name to live, for I am the last of seven children. Travel? Yes, I like to travel, but don’t want to go abroad. I am afraid of water.

”Mrs. Slater died at Absecon, N. J., on August 13, and I was on a visit to her a week before she expired. She seemed to be very fond of me, and I looked upon her almost as though she were a second mother. My mother, too, loved her dearly.”

Mrs. Schirmer, before she married her present husband, was Mrs. Sadie E. Crosswell. Miss Sarah Matilda Crosswell and Miss Magaret Crosswell, her daughters, are also beneficiaries under the will, the first being left $200 and her great aunt’s gold watch, and the second, $300. Of Mrs. Schirmer’s $10,000, the beneficiary is to receive the interest and $250 of the principal every three months.

Mrs. Schirmer is a native of Philadelphia, from which city her father, Francis White, moved with his family to Baltimore when she was a small child. The father died about 25 years ago.

"Paid Her Own Way."

Since Mr. White's death the resources of the family had become extremely limited, and his widow, although making her home with her last surviving child, Mrs. Schirmer, worked hard to "pay her own way," as she expressed it. She is a robust, well-preserved woman, looking not many years older than Mrs. Schirmer, whose dark hair is liberally streaked with gray.

The estate of Mrs. Slater, according to the certificate brought to the Orphans' Court of Baltimore city by Christopher Hare, of Absecon N. J., the executor, amounts to about $17,000. The original will was probated in May's Landing, N. J., on August 25, and a certified copy was probated in the Orphans' Court here, for the reason that Mrs. Slater had $3,500 in a Baltimore bank, while most of her property was in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Hare, with whom Mrs. Slater boarded in Absecon, are left each $500. Mr. Hare was accompanied to the Courthouse by Attorney William Jerome Kelly, of this city.

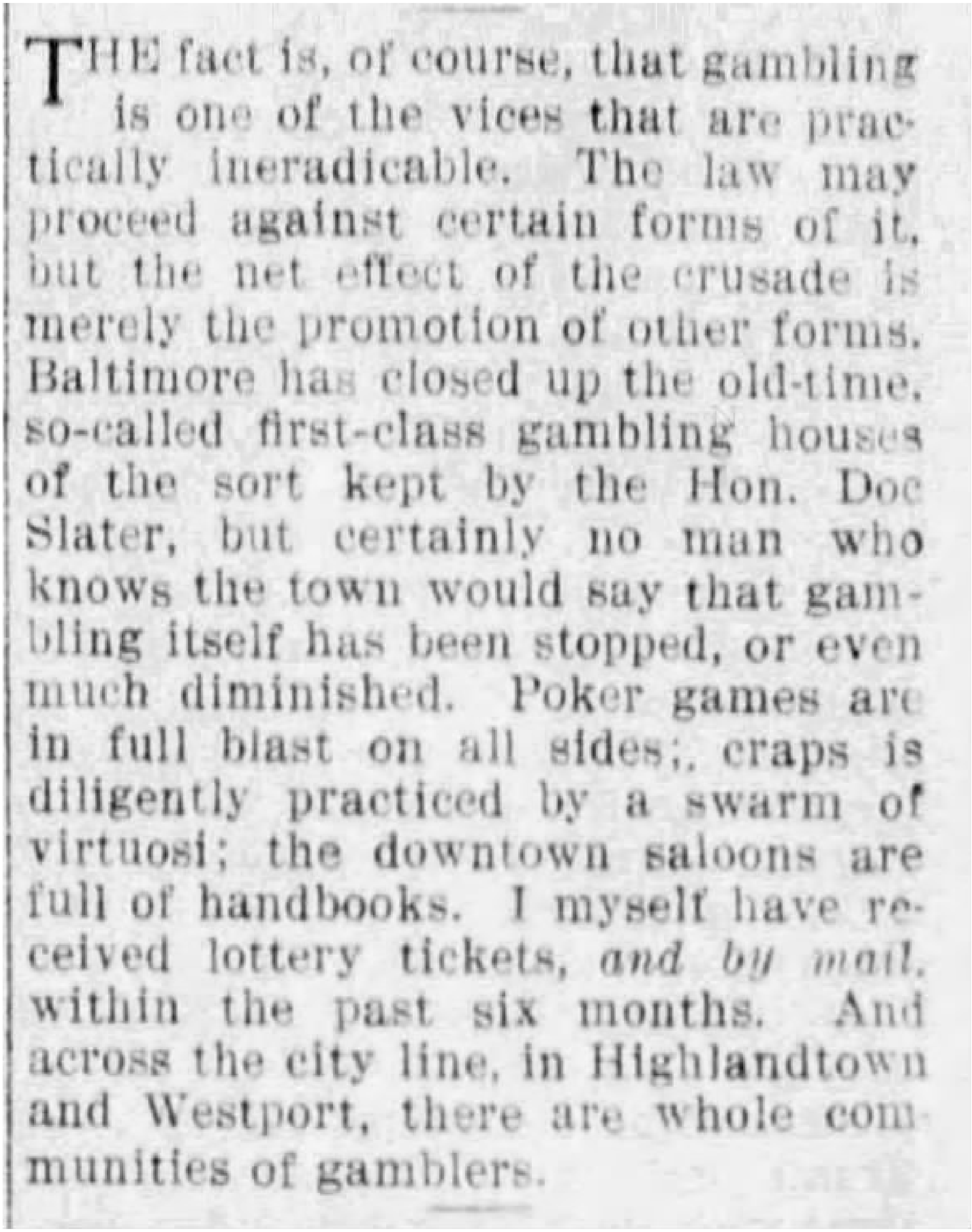
Legacies For Two Churches.

The residuary legatees under the will are St. Patrick's Catholic Church, of Baltimore, and the Catholic Church at Pleasantville, N. J. After the various legacies and expenses are paid these two churches are to receive in equal shares the residue of the estate.

Other bequests are: To William Farson Hayden, $500; to Mrs. Frances Linever and Mrs. Elizabeth Henderson, each $100, and to Elinor Robinson, $25. The will, which was executed on August 1, directs that $200 shall be set aside for the perpetual care of the Slater lot in Greenmount Cemetery. Mr. Hare is directed to have a mass said every month alternately in Pleasantville church and in St. Patrick's for the repose of the souls of Mrs. Slater and her husband. While in New Jersey Mrs. Slater attended the Pleasantville church, and during her residence in this city was a member of St. Patrick's.

Mrs. Slater's husband was familiarly known as "Doc" Slater, a well-known sporting character of Baltimore. He was proprietor of resorts in this and other cities. When he died in 1902 there was considerable curiosity about the extent of his estate, rumors being that he had acquired a large fortune.

SOURCE:{{cite news |newspaper=The Baltimore Sun |date=1913-08-27 |title=Gets Slater Fortune |page=3 |url=https://archive.org/details/robertjslater_sources?q=ref-1913-08-27-The-Baltimore-Sun-Page-3}}



THE fact is, of course, that gambling is one of the vices that are practically ineradicable. The law may proceed against certain forms of it, but the net effect of the crusade is merely the promotion of other forms. Baltimore has closed up the old-time, so-called first-class gambling houses of the sort kept by the Hon. Doc Slater, but certainly no man who knows the town would say that gambling itself has been stopped, or even much diminished. Poker games are in full blast on all sides;, craps is diligently practiced by a swarm of virtuosi; the downtown saloons are full of handbooks. I myself have received lottery tickets, *and by mail*, within the past six months. And across the city line, in Highlandtown and Westport, there are whole communities of gamblers.

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